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Monthly Labor Review

JANUARY 1949 VOL. 68 NO.

1

Annual Conventions of the AFL and CIO

Standards Advocated by Labor Legislation Conference

The NWLB: Notes on Labor Regulation in Wartime

Postwar Labor Movement in Italy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The Monthly Labor Review is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics under authority of Public Resolution No. 57, approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541), as amended by section 307, Public Act 212, 72d Congress, approved June 30, 1932. This publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents a copy.
Subscription price per year—\$4.00, domestic; \$5.75, foreign

Monthly Labor Review

DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief . . .

AMERICA'S TWO MAJOR labor federations met in conventions last November. **ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE AFL AND CIO** (p. 1) indicates that they struck remarkably similar-sounding chords on several issues: continuing political action, eschewing of third parties, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and support of ECA. Both evidenced contentment with the election results. On labor unity, they were less specific but their attitude toward each other, reflecting election campaign cooperation, reached a high plane of friendliness. The AFL convention program was crowded with reports and special addresses dealing with international affairs and the condition and aspirations of labor movements abroad. It took steps to augment its work with the free trade-union movements of the western democracies as a counter-measure to Communist efforts at domination. The CIO moved vigorously against several of its affiliated internationals which it claimed were not only Communist-dominated but delinquent in organizational success, singling out especially unions of government and office workers and retail and wholesale clerks. It revoked the charter of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council and empowered its executive board to take appropriate action against affiliates which had failed organizationally. The board promptly ordered the Farm Equipment Workers to merge with the Auto Workers.

Hardly had the conventions adjourned when the concern of labor over legislation regulating labor-management relations was transferred to and reflected in another convention. **STANDARDS ADVOCATED BY CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION** (p. 15) reports the fifteenth meeting of this organization of State government labor officials and State federation and industrial union council leaders. In addition to advocating improved standards anent child labor, protection of women workers, improved workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, and other related legislation, the conference urged a re-writing of Federal labor-management relations legislation and revision or repeal of "restrictive" State labor laws.

Frequently preparation for problems of the immediate future is facilitated by taking a searching and critical look at the immediate past. **THE NWLB: NOTES ON LABOR REGULATION IN WARTIME** (p. 20) is based on the first of three volumes comprising the recently published termination report of the National War Labor Board and enables the reader to examine, in summary, the practices which guided our industrial relations and wage policies over a period of nearly 4 years. The Board's tripartite character bespoke its "voluntarism." Its wage stabilization policies, including its approach to the problem of equal pay for women, incentive systems, fringe benefits, and the general problem of wage inequities are covered in detail by the report.

The previously mentioned preoccupation of the labor movement of America with foreign affairs, the ECA, and the rebuilding of a free trade-union movement in Europe brought important statements on **LABOR'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** (p. 12) to the two conventions from high-ranking Government officials. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator, and W. Averell Harriman, roving ambassador for ECA, addressed the AFL convention. William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, addressed the CIO. Significant excerpts from the address of each form the basis for this appendage to the convention reports.

American labor, Justice Douglas stated in a portion of his talk, is especially well equipped to bridge the gap between Europe and America. European labor and European society as a whole are strained by the "polarization of right and left." American labor has a missionary role, he felt, in ameliorating class antagonisms. In few places is European labor more rent by schisms, poverty, and political internecine warfare than in Italy. **POSTWAR LABOR MOVEMENT IN ITALY** (p. 49) outlines the structure and political grouping within the largest Italian labor confederations. The Communist-dominated CGIL is the largest center which competes for Italy's 15 million farm and city workers. The LCGIL is a relative newcomer to the field and was formed by the withdrawal of the Christian-Democratic leaders from the CGIL. There are also several other independent organizations, including two of substantial size embracing farmers and government workers.

The Labor Month in Review

THE YEAR 1948 ended at the general level of economic activity prevailing in recent months. Production and employment remained above the levels of a year ago, and December retail sales, after a disappointing early pre-Christmas start, were somewhat above 1947. It became apparent during December, however, that the seller's market for a great many consumer commodities was disappearing. The consumer's position was again bettered somewhat with declines in a number of retail prices. Prices in the primary markets were also lower and approaching levels of a year ago. In the field of industrial relations interest centered largely on proposals for new labor legislation.

Labor Legislation

Proposals for changes in Federal labor legislation, given special emphasis by the National election, took more definite form by the end of the year. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were reported to have agreed on a three-step procedure—(1) repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, (2) reinstatement of the Wagner Act, and (3) amendment of the Wagner Act.

The only program of specific amendments to the Wagner Act made by a labor organization was announced by the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL), meeting in December. These included the following points:

(1) Adjustment of disputes in public utilities and other vital industries through a "cooling off" and fact-finding procedure modeled after those in the Railway Labor Act.

(2) Establishment of a Federal board to settle jurisdictional disputes, with the board's membership to be drawn from a panel nominated by the Department of Labor after consultation with representatives of organized labor.

(3) A ban on "unjustifiable" secondary boycotts, those used to promote jurisdictional claims or to compel employers to violate the labor law.

(4) Extension of the non-Communist affidavit requirement to make it applicable to employers as well as union leaders. The affidavit would be broadened to include a forswearing of "communism, fascism, and all forms of totalitarianism."

(5) Granting employers the right to petition for elections among their employees where a "bona fide question" exists as to which union is entitled to bargaining rights.

The Taft-Hartley law was given further judicial interpretation in January. The Supreme Court ruled that State laws which prohibit the closed shop or other union membership requirements for employment were constitutional. Under the present law, the NLRB will not hold union shop elections in States where such restrictions apply, even though interstate commerce is affected. Organized labor has indicated that it will plan a drive to repeal these restrictive State laws.

The drive against Communists within the Congress of Industrial Organizations, enunciated by Philip Murray, CIO president, at the annual convention, took shape during December. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers began the assignment of organizing department store workers, leaving the faction-ridden Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union to operate in a smaller area. All the left-wing members of the Transport Workers' Union's international executive board were defeated for reelection at the union's annual convention. The Farm Equipment Workers, ordered by Mr. Murray to merge with the Auto Workers, stated that they would await action by their convention in the spring.

Strike Activity at Low Level

After the settlement of the maritime disputes on both the east and west coasts, few strikes of national importance occurred during December. Work stoppages in December declined to the low point of the year, which is usual for the month. Total man-days lost by work stoppages in 1948 were about the same as in 1947.

One of the most important wage developments during the month was the report of a Presidential fact-finding board, headed by William M. Leiserson, in the dispute between the railroads and their nonoperating employees. The board recommended that the railroads increase the pay

of their clerks, trackmen, shop workers, and other crafts by 7 cents an hour, retroactive to October 1. In addition, the board proposed that the 40-hour week replace the present 48-hour week without loss of pay for the workers. The latter recommendation would become effective next September. Neither side has as yet accepted the board's recommendations.

As in the previous month, relatively few wage increases were granted in manufacturing industries during December. Among the more significant were the wage settlements made in the millinery and in the Philadelphia dress industries. Preliminary statistics for November, for manufacturing as a whole, show little change in hours and earnings from the preceding month. Average gross weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers were about the same in November as in October, \$54.49. Some decline in hours in the durable-goods division, reflecting holiday shutdowns in a number of industries, reduced weekly earnings by more than 50 cents to an average of \$58.58. Slight increases in both hourly earnings and hours worked raised weekly earnings in the nondurable-goods industries almost 50 cents to \$50.14.

Price Downtrend Continues

A growing feeling that the seller's market for most consumer goods was over appeared to be crystallized by the end of the year. Dollar volume of department store sales in November fell below a year ago; but December sales, mainly because of active pre-Christmas sales promotions, were somewhat above last year's. The decline in consumers' prices, beginning first in foods some months ago, now appears to be extending to apparel and house-furnishings, both being fractionally lower in November. The Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index declined again in November, dropping 0.8 percent to 172.2 percent of the 1935-39 average; the index was still 4.4 percent above a year ago and 74.6 percent above the August 1939 level. Early reports indicate that the December index may also show a decline, with continued reductions in food, apparel, and house-furnishings.

Average prices in the primary markets have also been declining for several months. The Bureau's index of wholesale prices dropped about 1 percent during December. For the first time in the post-

war period, the wholesale price index in December was below the corresponding month of the year before. Prices continued to advance, however, in metals and metal products and in fuel and lighting materials. Spot market prices for basic commodities at the year-end were back to the levels of May 1947.

The impression that recent price declines are quite general and are the beginning of a trend downward which may have broad economic consequences, was frequently given in the year-end reviews. These reviews indicate that while inflationary pressures are easing in a number of segments of the economy, a general severe deflationary movement is not expected in the immediate future. Many farm products have declined to their support levels and will not fall much further. Food prices, particularly meats, may drop somewhat more, but the total decline is limited by the floor set by farm product price supports. Both private and Government programs of capital expansion for which commitments have been made and large expenditures of the Government for military preparation and foreign aid appear to insure a high level of total income and expenditure for many months to come, although there may be weakness in production and employment at a number of points.

Employment Changes

Total employment declined by about 450 thousand in December, but was still more than 1.5 million above a year ago, according to the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. Nonagricultural employment, at somewhat more than 52 million, was slightly above November. While the increase in nonagricultural employment was not as great as a year ago, the number of such jobs was approximately a million above that of last year.

Recent publicity given scattered lay-offs in a number of industries, particularly in the New England area, centers interest on unemployment changes. Unemployment increased nationally by about 300,000 between October and December this year as against little if any change in the same period a year ago. The December estimate of 1.9 million is still below a considerable part of the postwar period, although about 300,000 above a year ago.

Annual Conventions of the AFL and CIO

1948 Meetings Characterized by
Greater Accord on Domestic, Economic, Social, and Political Issues,
Labor Unity, and International Affairs

NELSON M. BORTZ and ABRAHAM WEISS¹

As is CUSTOMARY in presidential election years, both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations deferred their annual conventions from early October to mid-November. The 1948 meetings of these two large labor federations—representing in the aggregate over 13,000,000 American workers—were characterized by greater agreement on basic domestic, economic, political, and social issues than at any time since the formal establishment of the Congress of Industrial Organizations a decade ago.

Both the AFL and CIO were in accord as regards the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act (the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947). Each was equally convinced that in the field of political activity organized labor's future role lies within the country's traditional two-party system rather than through support of a "third party." To implement this decision, steps were taken to expand their specially designated organizations devoted to political education and activity.

At home, both the AFL and CIO spoke out against the menace of inflation, the need of greater social security, adoption of a well-rounded civil rights program, and adequate housing for Ameri-

can wage earners. Abroad, strong support was voiced for the European Recovery Program while the tactics of Soviet Russia and its activity in the labor movements of satellite countries were roundly condemned.

President Truman, in separate messages to the respective conventions, voiced confidence that the organized labor movement would continue to work for improvement in the American way of life and reject the fallacies of Communism and reaction. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, in his speeches, recommended the revision of Federal labor laws coupled with a greater emphasis upon free collective bargaining and increased participation of organized labor in public affairs. Both conventions, in turn, adopted resolutions calling for the strengthening of the United States Department of Labor.

The perennial question of possible "unity" within labor's ranks remained unsolved. The mood of both conventions, however, was more conciliatory than in preceding years. Widespread cooperation, particularly at "grass-roots" levels in the 1948 election campaign, combined with joint endeavors in various international undertakings, appeared to have mellowed many of the antagonisms expressed in earlier conventions.

¹ Of the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

Sixty-seventh AFL Convention

The American Federation of Labor's Sixty-seventh annual convention at Cincinnati, November 15-22, 1948, broke new ground in politics, in legislative program, and in world affairs.² It decided that the AFL was in politics to stay and set up Labor's League for Political Education on a permanent basis. At the same time it rejected proposals calling for a third political party. It called for the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and set up a National Legislative Council to fight for this and other planks in its legislative program. In the international field, the convention adopted several foreign policy resolutions—among the most comprehensive drafted during the convention—which strongly denounced the expansionist program of the Soviet Union and which stressed the role of free, democratic trade-unions as a bulwark against communism.

Convention delegates listened to 35 speakers and adopted over 130 resolutions and policy statements devoted as much to world affairs as to domestic problems. Few differences of opinion were expressed on the convention floor; and, except for the Taft-Hartley Act, resolutions urging affiliation by local unions with city centrals and State federations, and proposals for a third party, very little discussion occurred on the policies recommended by the various committees.

The more than 650 delegates met in an atmosphere reflecting pride in their success during the recent presidential election in which, according to AFL President William Green, labor "won the greatest victory that has ever been won for labor in the history of America." But there was no disposition among the delegates to gloat over the defeat of Congressional proponents of the Taft-Hartley law nor to indulge in recriminations, even though the election returns were considered by the delegates a "mandate" for repeal of the act. At the same time, officers and delegates frequently indicated an awareness of the force of public opinion as it affects labor and stressed recognition of their responsibilities toward the general public.

² The AFL is composed of 105 national or international unions, 1,246 directly affiliated local trade and Federal labor unions, 50 State branches, including Alaska and Puerto Rico, and 808 city centrals.

Political Action

The decision to continue the Federation's political arm, Labor's League for Political Education, on a permanent, nonpartisan basis was one of the most significant actions taken at the convention. The League was established a year ago as a temporary expedient and as an independent agency, financed by the individual contributions of AFL members and their friends, since the Taft-Hartley Act forbids union expenditures for political purposes. As reconstituted, its goal—aimed at the 1950 Congressional elections—was declared to be widespread organization on Federal, State, and local levels "so that by 1950 we shall have a trade-union political steward directing an effective team of volunteer workers in every one of the 110,000 urban and rural precincts in this country." During the next 14-month period (December 1, 1948, to February 1, 1950), the League will be financed by voluntary contributions of 10 cents a member from AFL national and international unions, since League officials held that "educational work not directly connected with the election of a candidate for national office legally can be financed out of regular union funds."

Between election campaigns the League will serve as an informational and educational institution supplying the labor press, AFL members, and the public at large with reports on issues before Congress and the voting records and committee actions of individual congressmen. During political campaigns, the League's funds will be raised through drives for voluntary contributions. The League's program also includes the improvement of cooperative relations with farm, professional, and liberal nonpartisan committees and other labor groups and with women's auxiliaries.

Director of the League is Joseph D. Keenan; the AFL president and secretary-treasurer also hold comparable offices in the League.

The convention rejected several proposals calling for a third political party after A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, spoke in behalf of an AFL "national political commission" to develop a 12-year plan to build an independent labor party comparable to the British Labor Party.

Legislative Program

Creation of a national legislative council to unify AFL position on pending legislation and to fight for the enactment of labor's program in Congress followed the convention's decision to put Labor's League for Political Education on a permanent basis. Composed of the AFL's legislative committee and a representative from each affiliated union "desiring to participate," its express purpose is to further the legislative policy of AFL conventions and the Executive Council. Meetings will be held not less than once a month when Congress is in session. Action setting up the new council was approved as "strong proof of the fact that the AFL is determined to implement the resolutions" adopted at this convention. Officers of the council will be the AFL president and secretary-treasurer.

To round out the program for strengthening its political and legislative hand, the convention urged local unions to affiliate with State federations of labor in order to strengthen the latter's political activities at the State level.

Taft-Hartley Act. Prompt repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act in its entirety and simultaneous restoration of the Wagner Act occupied first place on the AFL legislative platform. The Federation stressed that it would consider any amendments to the Wagner Act that may be desirable to improve it and to "strengthen collective bargaining procedures."

The convention also went on record for Congressional action to restore the labor guarantees of the Clayton amendments to the Anti-Trust Act; all of the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act; and for the repeal of the Hobbs and Lea Acts, which, in the opinion of the AFL general counsel, were aimed at the teamsters' and musicians' unions.

The demand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was accompanied by a statement recognizing that organized labor's rights are coupled with corresponding responsibilities. The convention took the position that—

* * * as American citizens we are as deeply conscious of our responsibility to the general public as we are to our membership.

The public welfare, as well as that of management and labor, is paramount. The economic health, safety, and welfare of the Nation must not again be placed in jeopardy by the irresponsible action of anyone.

Inflation. Voluntary control of inflation, as opposed to price controls, was recommended by the AFL. The convention approved President Green's proposal for a national economic conference of labor, management, and industry to work out a plan for dealing with inflation and the cost of living. In urging the Eighty-first Congress to take steps to halt inflation, Mr. Green placed the Federation on record as opposing "absolute widespread price control because that means the development of black markets." Similar opposition to any form of wage controls was also expressed.

Social Security. Approval was given to a comprehensive social insurance program for early enactment by the Eighty-first Congress, which would include disability and health insurance to provide and meet the costs of medical care and service; increased benefits and extension of the old-age insurance program to include "all wage earners and self-employed persons"; a national system of unemployment insurance; and aid to children. The convention approved increased contributions from both employers and employees to finance increased old-age benefits and recommended contributions by the Federal Government to maintain the financial soundness of the social security system.

Minimum Wage. An increase in the legal minimum wage from 40 cents to \$1 an hour was demanded, together with an extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to workers not now covered, particularly those in large-scale retail trade and service establishments, in industrial agriculture, in agricultural processing, and in the maritime industry.

Housing. The Federation called on Congress to enact a long-range housing program providing for the erection of a minimum of 1 million units of public, low-rental housing during the next 5 years. In addition, the AFL urged an adequate program of farm and rural housing, slum clearance, and

urban redevelopment, and aids for financing large-scale cooperative and nonprofit housing developments for middle-income families. Direct Federal aid to local housing authorities for the construction of public housing projects was seen as the only possible way of securing decent homes for low-income families.

Other Proposals. The convention called for civil rights legislation abolishing the poll tax and setting up a Fair Employment Practices Committee; recommended restoration of the excess profits tax and reduction of the tax burden of those in the lower income brackets; endorsed public power, reclamation, irrigation, and flood-control projects, including creation of a new Missouri Valley Authority; approved the establishment of a labor extension service in the United States Department of Labor; voted to support the reciprocal trade agreements program, with labor having a voice in making such agreements; urged amendment of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 by increasing the number of displaced persons to be admitted and by removing from it all racial and religious discriminations; endorsed the 40-hour week fight by the railroad unions; favored a program of Federal aid to education, providing a minimum salary of \$3,000 a year for all college trained and properly accredited teachers; instructed the Executive Council to "establish or to aid and encourage the establishment" of a daily labor paper; pledged support for United States aid to Palestine (Israel); and restated its opposition to universal military training.

International Affairs

Preoccupation and concern with international peace was evidenced by a number of speakers, including Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration and W. Averell Harriman, special U. S. representative for the ECA in Europe. In his address to the convention Mr. Hoffman stated: "It is the new spirit of cooperation that has come to Europe as a direct result of the Marshall Plan that offers us our best hope for peace." This concern led the convention delegates to adopt one of the most comprehensive reports of a convention committee—a report

containing a strong denunciation of the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union, which it blamed for existing international tensions.

"The present acute crisis grows solely out of Russia's attempt to extend and expand its system of totalitarian dictatorship," the AFL charged. "Here is the real reason for the Soviet rulers' tireless efforts to promote economic collapse and social chaos, to subvert democracy, and foster bloody class war in France, Southeast Asia, China, Italy, and our own country."

The AFL Committee on International Labor Relations presented, and the convention endorsed, a 10-point democratic foreign-policy program "which will not only prevent war but which will provide a firm foundation for lasting peace." Key proposals included:

- (1) Support of the European Recovery Program (ERP) whose central aim must be "much more than to enable cooperating nations to resist Russian Communism." These nations must be rebuilt so soundly that they not only could defeat Communism but would become "an economic example and a political hope for the oppressed and depressed behind the Iron Curtain."

- (2) A defensive military alliance against "totalitarian aggression."

- (3) Severance of trade relations with Russia until the "barbarous blockade of Berlin" is lifted.

Additional points in the foreign-policy program included:

- (1) Absolute rejection of "maneuvers to undermine the authority of the United Nations and the solidarity of the democratic nations through private arrangements between the United States and Russia, special confabs between chiefs of state, or missions to Moscow." Differences should be resolved "not through appeasement" but through "the channels of the United Nations."

- (2) A recommendation that the AFL consultants in the UN Social and Economic Council "introduce a measure making it a crime against international law for any government to organize or support (directly or indirectly) any fifth column or fifth-column activities in any country with which it is at peace."

- (3) Demands for the economic and political integration of every zone of Germany not occupied by Soviet troops into a community of independent

and democratic nations of Europe devoted to reconstruction and peace.

(4) Support of a United States of Europe.

(5) Revision of the United Nations charter in regard to the veto.

(6) Indorsement of the Baruch plan for international control and inspection of atomic energy.

(7) Revision of all decisions and pacts made at Yalta, Potsdam, and in the Italian treaty.

The committee's report also criticized the "Taft-Hartley attitude" of American military governments in Germany and Japan. The American military government in Germany was accused of having refused "to grant German labor the right to participate effectively in the ERP machinery." It also called upon the American Government to redefine official policy concerning the handling of labor problems in Japanese Government service.

Labor has an increasingly important role to play in the conduct of foreign affairs, the committee declared. "It is not only in our country but in every other land that adequate and independent labor participation in the molding and executing of foreign policy and the plans for economic reconstruction is indispensable to the safeguarding and promotion of democracy * * *. Such independent labor participation is all the more urgent because of the international Communist drive in the trade-unions against sound economic relations and world reconstruction." The AFL reported that it had followed through on its pledge by contributing \$160,000,000 during the war and postwar period to help revive the free trade-union movement of Europe.

In his opening address, President Green attacked Communists working in the World Federation of Trade Unions and referred to the growing disillusionment of non-Communist labor organizations in Europe with the WFTU. In a later reference to the WFTU he declared: "Imagine the so-called International Labor Organization refusing to support a Marshall Plan designed to feed the hungry, relieve distress, and rebuild destroyed nations." He expressed the hope that they [i. e., non-Communist unions] would soon break away from the WFTU and join the AFL "in the establishment of a new international labor federation."

Representatives of German and Austrian trade-unions who came to the United States at the AFL's

invitation and fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and the Inter-American Confederation of Workers (C. I. T.) addressed the convention. Special reports on the labor movements in Europe were made by Irving Brown and Henry Rutz, the AFL's European representatives; on Latin America, by Serafino Romualdi; and on the Japanese labor movement, by James Killen of the AFL Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, formerly with General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo.

Labor Unity

The extent of AFL-CIO cooperation on certain domestic and international activities was stressed during the proceedings. Not only did convention delegates and guests speak favorably of labor's united efforts in the election campaign, but references were made to their joint work abroad in furthering the European Recovery Program (ERP). On this last point, W. Averell Harriman stated in his address to the convention that "it is gratifying that you and the CIO have a bipartisan policy in relation to the Recovery Program and I, for one, would like to express the hope that your working together abroad will lead to working together in other directions."

Convention delegates twice went on record for labor unity "between all bona fide labor unions in our Nation." Stating that the "issues having formerly divided the organized labor movement have largely, if not completely, disappeared," the resolution urged that the AFL "reach out" to the CIO, "grasp them by the hand and urge them to come back into the American Federation of Labor." The AFL Executive Council was instructed to "pursue" with new vigor its efforts to unite the labor movement after adoption of the following committee report:

The recent political victory was won only by the cooperative efforts of all labor. The greatest possible impetus toward the organization of workers would come from extending such unity. All of the resources and energy now consumed in civil war could then be turned toward advancing the economic and social welfare of labor, of our Nation and of the world.

Both the United Mine Workers and the International Association of Machinists were urged to re-affiliate with the AFL.

Internal Problems

Several constitutional changes were made at the convention, chiefly to restore the 13 members of the Executive Council to vice presidencies and to grant salary increases of \$5,000 for the president and secretary-treasurer, raising the respective salaries to \$25,000 and \$23,000. This increase is the first in 8 years.

The 1947 convention withdrew the vice presidential titles when John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, then an AFL vice president, refused to sign a Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavit. Such action was necessary for AFL directly affiliated local trade and federal unions to receive recognition of the National Labor Relations Board. The 13 vice presidents together with the president and secretary-treasurer, comprise the AFL's Executive Council.

A resolution which would amend the AFL constitution by requiring mandatory affiliation by local unions with both the State and central bodies was also referred to the Executive Council. The convention approved a recommendation that the AFL "forward a communication to all national and international unions to request that they urge their local unions in the various localities to affiliate with the central bodies and State federations of labor." Approval was also given to a recommendation that the respective international unions consider changes in their respective constitutions so as to require the affiliation of local unions with the State federations of labor.

Total paid membership was reported at 7,220,531 as of August 31, 1948, as against 7,577,716 a year ago, just before the withdrawal of the United Mine Workers of America. The 600,000 membership drop, occasioned by the defection of the miners, was partly offset by gains in other unions approximating a quarter of a million workers. A new international union was chartered during 1948—the American Federation of Grain Millers—covering workers employed in the grain processing industry. The AFL also chartered 212 directly affiliated Federal labor unions during the fiscal year 1948.

In its report to the convention the Executive Council stated that although the AFL's special southern organizing campaign had been ended, various affiliated unions were "continuing to benefit" from the campaign. The council pointed out, however, that "six State laws making all forms of union security a felony were reinforced by the Taft-Hartley law," thereby creating "an atmosphere unfriendly to organizing efforts." Looking ahead, the convention urged continuance of the AFL's southern organizing efforts together with accelerated campaigns in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Canada.

In marked contrast to last year's vigorous debates on a number of jurisdictional disputes, there was no floor discussion of the four resolutions introduced on this problem. Two of these resolutions, introduced by the International Handbag, Luggage, Belt and Novelty Workers' Union, were withdrawn in committee. Another, dealing with a dispute between the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motorcoach Employees and the AFL Metal Trades Department, was referred to President Green for settlement. A fourth resolution adopted urged the AFL and its affiliates to continue their efforts to eliminate jurisdictional disputes. This was a substitute for one which would require international presidents to stop, or discipline their locals responsible for, a "jurisdictional dispute strike."

All incumbent officers were unanimously re-elected to office—William Green for his twenty-fifth term as president, and George Meany for his tenth term as secretary-treasurer. The 13 vice presidents reelected were Wm. L. Hutcheson (Carpenters and Joiners), Matthew Woll (Photo-Engravers), Jos. N. Weber (Musicians), George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks), Daniel J. Tobin (Teamsters), Harry C. Bates (Bricklayers and Masons), W. D. Mahon (Street Railways), Wm. Birthright (Barbers), Wm. C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), David Dubinsky (Ladies' Garment Workers), Charles J. MacGowan (Boilermakers), Herman Winter (Bakery Workers), and Daniel W. Tracy (Electrical Workers).

St. Paul was selected for the 1949 convention.

Tenth CIO Convention

The tenth constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met in Portland, Oreg., November 22-26, 1948.³ More than 600 delegates participated in the 5-day sessions which were highlighted by one of the sharpest attacks against Communist influence in union affairs ever witnessed in the history of the American labor movement. Led by Philip Murray, president of the CIO since 1940, the issue of left-wing penetration into a number of affiliates was prominent in discussions featuring the continuation of its political activities, in its reendorsement of the European Recovery Program, and in plans for strengthening and rebuilding certain CIO unions.

As was expected, the CIO called for the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It also endorsed a comprehensive program of economic and social legislation fashioned in large part upon the platform of the Democratic Party in the recent national elections. The "third party" approach was rejected in favor of the continued "political education" of workers within the two-party system.

No formal action occurred on the question of labor unity. Mr. Murray reiterated the CIO's willingness "to meet with representatives of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of giving consideration to plans of a social, economic, and political nature, designed to advance the cause of the American people." Abroad, the CIO paved the way for possible withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions but withheld any formal action pending consultation with the British Trades Union Congress and other "free trade-union centers."

For the first time in the CIO's history, exceptions were taken to the president's report on CIO activities during the year. The minority report of the committee on officers' reports, which also paralleled a similar report presented by the minority on the resolutions committee, attacked CIO support of the Truman and Marshall plans, criticized Secretary-Treasurer Carey for "malicious testimony" before a Congressional Commit-

tee, defended union support of the Wallace Third Party, and reprimanded certain unions for "utilizing the Taft-Hartley law for raiding other unions."⁴

In addition to the adoption of 50 resolutions and approval of a constitutional amendment calling for an increase in the CIO's per capita tax, the delegates heard several guest speakers. These included Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Senator Wayne Morse, and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Legislative Program

Outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act constituted the keystone of the CIO's legislative program. In a strongly worded resolution, reinforced by spirited comment from various delegates, the CIO called upon the new Congress "promptly to remove this evil law from our statute books and to restore the Wagner Act as the law of the land." Separate resolutions attacked the menace of "government-by-injunction" and "little Taft-Hartley acts" in the various States. As remedial countermeasures, the convention demanded restoration of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to its "original effectiveness" and the enactment or strengthening of State anti-injunction laws.

Flanking the drive against the Taft-Hartley law was the adoption of a series of additional legislative proposals each designed, according to the CIO, to serve the interests and welfare of the American people. These included—

An anti-inflation program to roll back prices to reasonable levels and to recapture excess profits.

Passage of a comprehensive housing program along the lines of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill.

Enactment into law of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. These include:

- (a) Passage of the anti-poll-tax bill.
- (b) Passage of the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill.
- (c) Passage of the antilynching bill.
- (d) Elimination of segregation in the armed forces.
- (e) Adoption of home rule for the voteless District of Columbia.

³ The CIO is composed of 40 national and international unions, 218 directly affiliated local industrial unions, 39 State industrial union councils, and 247 city industrial union councils.

⁴ The minority exceptions to the officers' report was signed by Donald Henderson, president, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union; Irving Potash, vice president, International Fur and Leather Workers' Union; and Joseph Johnson, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. The minority report of the Resolutions Committee was presented by Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association.

Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with a minimum wage of at least \$1 an hour, and improved coverage of workers not now protected.

Strengthening and improvement of our Social Security program, including improved coverage and substantial increases in benefits.

An adequate national health insurance program.

Federal aid-to-education, properly financed and an effective labor education extension program.

Restoration and strengthening of the United States Department of Labor, and the return to it of its legitimate functions.

Veterans' benefits adjusted to meet present high costs.

Support of the Tennessee Valley Authority and other river valley developments, and public power and reclamation projects designed to protect and conserve our natural and human resources, to promote our national security, and to prevent disasters, such as the Columbia River tragedy.

A farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price support, farm credits, soil conservation, and improvement of rural living standards.

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement authority on a long-range basis, to promote national economic stability and encourage international trade.

Many of these proposals were further amplified in separate resolutions. In connection with inflation problems, for example, the CIO urged that the "power to ration, allocate, and control inventories of scarce commodities be made available," that authority over consumer credit controls "be further extended," and that "price control be established on all commodities which basically affect the cost of living and/or agricultural and industrial production." The tax policy resolution recommended that income tax exemptions be raised to \$3,000 for married couples and \$1,500 for single individuals and that "an undistributed and excess profits tax be enacted to tax away present exorbitant and speculative profits." A lengthy resolution on social security called for adequate Federal plans in the fields of "old age, survivorship, permanent disability, temporary disability, health care, and unemployment insurance." Closely allied actions dealt with the need to provide health and social services for children and adequate safeguards in the employment of children or women.

A 14-point program for the improvement of the American Merchant Marine embraced such proposals as an expanded shipbuilding program, the return of American-owned vessels to American

flag operation, a strengthening and enforcement of ECA provisions for the carriage of 50 percent of Marshall plan cargoes in American vessels, and the extension of certain social security benefits to seamen. Continued Federal ownership of the controversial tidelands oil resources was called for in a resolution which declared that the Federal Government should "exploit, refine, and distribute" the oil and its byproducts and use any profits which might result "for the education of all American children and other purposes which advance the public welfare."

Establishment of a labor extension service in the United States Department of Labor under which a worker's education service would be made available to unions on a Nation-wide scale was again strongly endorsed. In similar vein, adequate Federal aid for public education in general was urged so that the Nation's educational system "from nursery to university" might assure that "every child shall have a good education, every class a good teacher, and every teacher a good salary."

Political Action

The CIO Political Action Committee was formed in 1943 and was directed by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers until his death in 1946. At its 1944 convention the CIO declared that its political activity would be conducted "on an independent and nonpartisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in both major parties and basing its judgment of candidates solely on their records." This policy was followed in the national elections in 1946 and again in 1948 when the CIO-PAC supported "liberal candidates" in the primaries and the general election on November 2. The CIO also endorsed and supported President Truman for reelection. The results of the recent election were hailed by the delegates "as a great victory for the American people."

The experience of the election campaign, the CIO declared, "has fully confirmed the correctness of our decision to abstain from and discourage any move in the discussion of a third party at this time. We reaffirm our decision and reject any and all proposals for a third party." It was indicated that the CIO Political Action Committee would be continued in its present form under the

leadership of Jack Kroll, a vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The CIO-PAC, the resolution asserted, would devote its energies to the elections for State, county, and city offices for 1949 so that the victories in 1948 might be "consolidated and extended, and in order that vicious antilabor laws now on State statute books and city ordinances may be repealed." Liaison with other groups with political interests similar to those of the CIO, the delegates resolved, should be "maintained and strengthened."

In discussing the CIO's political activities Mr. Kroll pointed out to the delegates that nearly 100,000 members of the CIO spent election day in bringing people to the polls, watching the counting of the ballots, and rounding up last-minute voters. Some of the greatest victories in the election were scored, according to Mr. Kroll, at the scenes of some of "our worst defeats in 1946." Mr. Kroll emphasized that it was not the CIO-PAC alone that won the election in 1948, but that it was won by the farmers, the housewives, the small businessmen, the white-collar workers, and the various minority groups.

Sharp differences of opinion with reference to the future role of the CIO in the field of political activity were expressed by several spokesmen of the minority faction. They contended that while the CIO-PAC should "mobilize" all liberal forces to achieve a program of "peace, prosperity, and freedom," the right of each union to take its own stand with respect to the endorsement of political parties should not be questioned. "Unity of action," the minority urged, must proceed on the basis of "giving support to progressive forces regardless of party label."

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, who served as chairman of the labor forces in the Wallace Progressive Party campaign, disagreed with several speakers that the question was either to "toe the line or get out." Declaring that he was "never married to any political party," he indicated he would abandon the Progressive Party "if President Truman makes a sincere effort" to carry out the Democratic platform. Another delegate, Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, opposed the CIO Political Action resolution for its condemnation of the Wallace Third Party and perpetuation of

the "political monopoly" of the two major parties. Opposition to the resolution was also voiced by Reid Robinson, delegate and former president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who asserted that the trade-union movement could not become "the tail of any political body."

In summarizing the several hours' debate, the CIO president pointed out that the proposed resolution was in substance the same as that endorsed by the CIO at all of its conventions since 1943. Referring to the record of earlier conventions, Mr. Murray indicated that some of those who now opposed the resolution had, in previous years, supported the same resolution. The allegation that the CIO was seeking to impose a dictatorship upon its members was characterized by Mr. Murray as "violent tripe." He then scathingly referred to the People's World, a west coast Communist newspaper, which, the day before, had characterized the convention proceedings as imbued with a "lynch spirit against progressives" and said as follows:

When I address myself to this convention about the reprehensible practices of the Communist party, I am addressing myself to not only the delegates here in this convention but to every saboteur who aligns himself with the Communist party both here and abroad * * *. I am against them because they have subverted every decent movement into which they may have infiltrated themselves in the course of their unholy career. There has not been an understanding delegate who has presented any degree of opposition to this resolution here today but that has supported the resolution in prior conventions. Why do they oppose it today? Why did they support it yesterday? The line had changed * * *.

Action on the resolution followed, with calls from the floor that a standing vote be taken. This poll of the delegates—the only record vote taken during the convention—disclosed approval of the resolution by a vote of 537 to 49.

International Affairs

Continued support of the United Nations, with a condemnation of the Soviet Union's "abuses in the exercise of the veto power," was expressed in the CIO's resolution on foreign policy which was adopted almost unanimously after considerable discussion. Support for the European Recovery Program "as an instrument for the peace and

prosperity of the peoples of Europe and the world" was coupled with a plea for increased labor participation in the ECA program. "The participation of American labor in the ECA at all levels of administration is the best guarantee to European labor that the interests of its members will be protected and the independence of European peoples preserved," the resolution continued. Free and democratic trade-unions in both Germany and Japan must be encouraged to grow while attempts to restore influences of militarism and cartels in these countries must be thwarted. The "inevitability" of another world war was rejected and the Soviet-imposed blockade of Berlin was characterized as "a danger to the preservation of peace." Finally, the resolution urged the protection of economically backward and colonial countries in their rights of self-determination and self-government free from military, political, and economic "coercion" and extension of a "good neighbor policy" to the peoples of the whole world.

A small convention minority—characterized by Mr. Murray as "apostles of Sovietism"—declared that the European Recovery Program had "obstructed European reconstruction" and "impaired the conditions of European workers." In lieu of an alleged "cold war" reactionary policy of increasing armament burdens, this group called for "speedy, direct negotiations" between the United States and the Soviet Union. The essence and effect of the CIO resolution, it was asserted, was "to give a blank check to the militarists, to the brass hats, to the bankers who control the economy of this country and who are directing its foreign policy."

This left-wing campaign to undermine the Marshall Plan by "cold war" propaganda and "ideological bombs," Mr. Murray retorted, "is deliberate, and it is calculated. It is measured; it is measured by the yardstick of Communism." The CIO leader went on:

It continues constantly in Great Britain. Manifestations of the same type of opposition will be found in Italy and France and in the other countries who are beneficiaries of the plan. It is a system of organized world-wide opposition where the apostles of communism are required under the dictatorships of their party to attempt an indoctrination of the peoples of the universe against any form of free thinking, any form of free thinking or freedom. And emphasis is

loaned their arguments through the subtleties they use in presenting their particular ideas to conventions such as this. And yet they are not fooling anyone; they are not fooling the people of the United States of America, and they are certainly not fooling members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Regarding continuance of CIO affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, however, the convention's action was not expressed in the same vigorous terms which characterized the "foreign policy" resolution. No mention was made of withdrawal from the WFTU, founded in Paris in 1945. Because of the "serious cleavages" which have developed between the Soviet unions and their satellites, on the one hand, and the free trade-unions of the Western Democracies, on the other hand, the future of the WFTU was held to be dim. Consistent sniping at the European Recovery Program by the Russian members of WFTU, together with their use of the world labor organization for propaganda purposes, the convention held, had violated one of the basic understandings upon which CIO affiliation rested. The CIO officers and executive board were authorized, therefore, in consultation with the British Trades Union Congress and other free trade-union centers, "to take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labor movement as will best accomplish CIO policies and objectives."

This course of action, overwhelmingly endorsed by the delegates, was opposed by the minority faction. Their spokesman, Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Association, maintained that the "constructive role" of the WFTU in supporting strikes and providing for the exchange of information and experiences was inadequately covered by the majority report. He contended that in view of the "international tensions that do exist between governments, it is all the more necessary for trade-union centers, through the WFTU, to strengthen cooperative action by all working people to maintain peace."

Although withholding formal decision as to withdrawal from the WFTU, the CIO, by endorsing the ERP Trade-Union Conference, pointed the way to a possible successor world organization. This international labor group emerged from a meeting held in March 1948 under the auspices of the British Trades Union Congress and the

national trade-union centers of the Benelux countries. It brought together for a discussion of aid under the Marshall Plan representatives of the free trade-union movement in Europe as well as of the AFL, CIO, and railroad labor groups in the United States. A "Continuing Committee" was elected to follow ERP developments and serve as liaison between the various national trade-union centers. CIO representatives were authorized to continue their participation. The CIO pledged also its "complete support to the free democratic European trade-union movements in their acceptance of the European Recovery Program and our determination to cooperate with them in this activity to ensure that their peoples have the right to develop the economies and social institutions they freely choose."

In the Western Hemisphere, the CIO called for "a closer cooperation" among the organized labor groups of North and South America. It declared that "the strengthening of unionization anywhere in this hemisphere on the basis of true democratic trade-union policies, without outside political interference or domination, contributes to the welfare of organized labor everywhere in the hemisphere." To establish the economic stability and prosperity of the Americas, the CIO urged the formulation of a 15- to 20-year "Hemisphere Plan" for a broadly diversified industrialization of Latin America.

Internal Problems

Outstanding in the CIO's consideration of its own internal affairs was the consistent denunciation by President Murray and others, for the first time in its history, of Communist infiltration in trade-union matters. The tenor of the discussion was forcefully stated by President Murray in his closing remarks to the convention:

I should like it to be distinctly understood, as I have stated before,—and I say this with much conviction,—that under no circumstances am I going to permit * * * Communistic infiltration into the national CIO movement. I make that statement with sincere convictions based upon a knowledge that has come to me down through the years, of the damaging effects, the devastating effects, the degrading effects that special outside interests, particularly the Communist Party, may have upon the labor movement in the United States of America.

The Communist issue was perhaps most sharply drawn with reference to the failure of some unions to organize effectively their industries. In his opening speech to the delegates, Mr. Murray assailed the leaders of unions in the governmental, white-collar, and retail fields. He declared that their incompetence had not only destroyed the confidence of their own members but had also resulted in weak, dependent organizations. The CIO, Mr. Murray asserted, was "created to organize the unorganized; not to issue charters to small cliques for the purpose of protecting their security as officers of certain international unions." Continuing, he declared "if a Communist is leading a labor organization in the CIO and, after years of existence, he is unable to demonstrate his fitness to organize the unorganized, then, in justice to the people employed in that industry, he should resign."

Later, the convention adopted a resolution authorizing the CIO executive board to investigate CIO affiliates which "have failed to make substantial progress in organizing the unorganized." The board was empowered to take "appropriate action" to secure the effective organization of the workers "within the jurisdiction of these affiliates." Revocation of certificates of affiliation, it was pointed out, was not contemplated by the resolution since actual suspension or expulsion of an affiliate, according to the CIO's constitution, can occur only upon a two-thirds vote of a convention.⁴

With respect to the over-all organizing successes of the CIO both the president's report to the convention and discussions from the floor indicated that although the going had been rough—especially in the South—most of the larger unions had held their gains or increased slightly their memberships. No formal or detailed statement of CIO membership was presented to the convention but President Murray stated that the CIO had a membership of "over 6,000,000."

To assure the equitable distribution among the various CIO unions of future costs of organizing

⁴ At a meeting of the CIO executive board immediately after the convention, the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America was ordered to merge within 60 days with the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America. In a pre-convention session the executive board, by a vote of 38 to 5, revoked the charter of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council for its "slavish adherence" to the "line and dictates of the Communist Party" and for its flagrant disregard for CIO policy.

drives, the delegates approved—with slight opposition—an increase from 5 to 8 cents per month in the per capita tax paid to the national CIO. It was stated that 2 cents of the increase was to carry on the activities of the southern organizing drive, and 1 cent was earmarked for general administrative purposes.

Election of Officers

Philip Murray was selected by acclamation for his ninth term as president of the CIO. James B. Carey was likewise unanimously selected as secretary-treasurer, the post which he has held since the formal establishment of the CIO in 1938. All of the nine incumbent vice presidents were also continued in office. These were: L. S. Buckmaster, president, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union of America; Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization; Walter P. Reuther, president, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; Emil Rieve, president, Textile Workers Union of America; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers International Union.

Three changes, however, were made in the executive board, which is composed of one member from each of the CIO's 40 affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees (in addition to the CIO president, secretary-treasurer, and nine vice presidents). These changes in representation—decided upon by each organization—resulted in C. H. Lindberg replacing Ed Hughlett for the Brewery Workers; T. M. McCormick replacing A. K. Kinstley for the Oil Workers; and Anthony Esposito in place of Alex Bail for the Novelty and Playthings Workers. The CIO's newest affiliate, the American Radio Association, named William Steinberg as its board representative.

Labor's Role in International Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE: Observers of both the 1948 AFL and CIO conventions were struck by American labor's unprecedented interest in American foreign policy. No less were they impressed by labor's desire for a responsible role in international relations. For these reasons significant excerpts are reprinted below from the convention remarks of three Government officials who spoke directly of these interests and responsibilities: Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, who spoke to the AFL on November 15; W. Averell Harriman, Roving Ambassador for ECA, who addressed the AFL November 19; and William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who appeared before the CIO November 24.

Paul G. Hoffman to the AFL

Our problem of helping the Europeans to achieve higher productivity in their plants calls for not only new and better machines and tools, but also changed attitudes on the part of both management and labor. Providing better machines is fairly simple. * * *

Getting management and labor to adopt new attitudes is much more difficult. * * * However, the outlook for sharp increases in productivity in many countries in Europe is encouraging. A most ambitious experiment in the form of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity is now under way in Great Britain. This Council was organized at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Cripps. Ten labor leaders, 6 from Great Britain and 4 from America, have joined with 10 industrialists, again 6 from Great Britain and 4 from America, to study methods by which an exchange of "know-how" between countries can be promoted. * * * Task forces from British plants are shortly scheduled to visit counterpart American plants. These task forces consist not of technicians or top management but workers, shop stewards, and foremen.

Their studies will be on a "bench-to-bench" basis. These task forces will not produce learned treatises on the theory of productivity but will take back with them knowledge which will enable them to turn out more goods per hour with less rather than more effort. * * * This campaign has the full support of the British trade-unions.

* * * If ECA succeeds it must have the cooperation of American workers and European workers. If the workers lose faith in the program because they do not understand it, they have it within their power to undermine it. The strike in the French coal mines is a perfect example of the need of understanding.

* * * It is true that the French miners, like other French workers, are suffering from economic hardship. * * * Capitalizing on the sufferings of the miners, the Communists staged a strike. During that strike they took the unprecedented action of calling the maintenance men out of the mine. When the miners strike in this country they never resort to this extreme. All during the Nazi occupation, the French miners refrained from such action. Why? Because miners know that once the strike is settled, they want to resume work as quickly as possible. * * *

The Communists ordered the costly coal strike with three aims in mind. They wished to:

1. Bring the French economy to a lower plane of accomplishment.

2. Cripple the recovery program.

It is part of the cold war against the Marshall plan.

3. Promote the imperialistic aims of the Kremlin dictatorship.

Around these viscious aims they have sought to throw the protective mantle of labor's ideology. They pretended the strike was the traditional effort to secure a better standard of living for the French miners. In actual truth, every closed mine has brought the French workers closer to freezing, and closer to economic paralysis.

It is a matter of much satisfaction to us in ECA that American trade-unionists quickly saw through these Communistic tactics. They recognized that their real purpose was to create general confusion—to work for chaos, not recovery.

W. Averell Harriman to the AFL

Now, if I may step outside of my field * * * it is gratifying that you and the CIO have a bipartisan policy in relation to the Recovery Program. And I, for one, would like to express the hope that your working together abroad will lead to working together in other directions.

In this fight the development of the free trade-union movement in Europe is an integral part of our objectives. The Kremlin has declared war on recovery in Europe. * * * They know, as we know, that effectively organized free labor, under free and responsible leadership, is one of the bulwarks of a free and productive society * * *. They have been perverting and using the trade-union movement in certain countries, particularly France and Italy, for their own ends. In these countries the true fighters for a free labor movement are struggling to regain from totalitarian influence control of the organizations of the workmen. It is, as you well know, a bitter struggle.

In this battle American labor can play an important role.

The free European labor groups have organized, as you know, the ERP-TUAC. * * * You are affiliated with this movement. * * * This committee has great opportunity to assist in attaining the objectives of the program—increased production, increased opportunity for profitable employment, increased productivity to the end that a decent standard of life can be maintained without outside assistance. Beyond this, one of the important aspects of the program is the pledge of the European nations to assist each other, and to develop permanent cooperation among the participating countries. Labor has long been accustomed to working across international boundaries to attain mutual objectives of improving standards of living, and now organized labor can be effective in stimulating cooperation among the nations for mutual assistance in helping to break down barriers and bringing about greater unity within western Europe.

William O. Douglas to the CIO

The human welfare state is the great political invention of the twentieth century. Labor was its prime promoter. It was the first group to feel most keenly the economic insecurity of the new industrial age. * * * And so it moved for protection * * * from workmen's compensation to unemployment insurance. * * *

New times have brought new and even greater challenges—challenges that should make labor an active participant in international affairs.

Labor is peculiarly qualified to bridge a gap that has been growing between the United States and Europe. There is a reason for this.

A new Europe is being born. New leaders have come to power in the countries of western Europe. In almost every case their political strength is in the labor movement. * * *

It is in this precise respect that American labor can render a unique service, whether it represents the Government in particular missions, or sits as an observer of the European scene, or acts as an educator of the rank and file of the people.

American labor can help America understand that Europe under the political management of Socialists is not a continent turning Communist but a people struggling for things that are precious to men everywhere. These labor governments of Europe are not to be scorned or feared. They seek to preserve the values of western civilization by holding the middle ground. They commonly have economic theories which are not wholly acceptable to a great many of our people. Yet on the fundamentals—the rights of man, his liberty, his dignity, his security—they are truly democratic. The spiritual values which they espouse make them our brothers. We have the same ideals of justice. We need them and they need us if totalitarianism is not to rule the world. These are the things that American labor can help the American people to understand.

We in this country will not understand the European labor movement unless we remember that it has to a considerable degree a class base * * *

The idea of class is foreign to us in this country. We are unable to function on a class basis for the simple reason that it is no part of our tradition.

Part of this attitude is due to our history. We did not build this country on class lines. Nor did we have to displace a "class society" when we cleared the forests and built our cities and highways. * * *

* * * While the aim of European political parties has been to draw men of different ideologies into separate disciplined groups, the aim of our parties has been to unite divergent groups into one. That means compromise of various ideas and ideologies and the doctrinaire acceptance of none. It means the elimination of extremists—both Right and Left—and the development of middle-of-the-road policies.

American labor can show how a human welfare state creates health and stability throughout the whole economy. * * * Our workers are free men, free to vote, free to speak, and free to worship as they please. * * * Their unions are not puppets of a political clique. * * *

The Communists miss the point of history when they make class warfare the challenge of this age. That is not the challenge. * * * The challenge is to make the modern industrial plant operate smoothly and productively for the benefit of all.

These are fateful days for all peoples of the world. * * * There is an increasing polarization to the Left and to the Right. But the great middle group in all nations * * * have nourished freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of conscience * * *. They believe that the dignity and freedom of man are the ultimate aims of society.

American labor can contribute mightily to the fusion of the various democratic groups of the world into a harmonious whole. American labor can teach class-conscious groups the folly of class warfare. American labor can spread the faith in the American way that builds a classless society without exploitation of any group.

Standards Advocated by Conference on Labor Legislation

JEANNETTE M. WATSON¹

SERIOUS DISCUSSION characterized the proceedings of the Fifteenth Conference on Labor Legislation, held in Washington on November 30, December 1 and 2, 1948.² Delegates from 42 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Alaska included State labor officials and representatives of organized labor. Canada also sent a representative.

An opening address by the Secretary of Labor stressed the improvement in labor conditions over those in effect when the first conference of this kind convened in February 1934.³ Secretary Tobin pointed out, however, that even in this day of "full employment and full production," problems exist—"to build sound labor standards throughout the length and breadth of America, to improve the well-being of our working people, to increase production, to prove beyond question that free workers can enjoy an economic health that is impregnable against the dark forces of tyranny." He challenged the conference to recapture "the drive and the determination" of its early days—to unite with 44 State legislatures⁴ and Congress "to turn the tide of antilabor legislation and to build sound labor standards."

Addresses were also made by other officials of the Department of Labor and by former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who called the first conference. A representative of the Research

Institute of America obtained permission to speak briefly on the importance of legally correct wording in drafts of proposed laws. The conference, however, devoted most of its time to consideration of committee reports concerning standards for legislation to be recommended in the fields of relations between the International Labor Organization and the States, child labor, safety and health, workmen's compensation, industrial relations, wages and hours, and State programs of labor statistics. Summaries of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the conference follow.

State Relations With ILO

An amendment to the constitution of the International Labor Organization gives to the separate States of the United States Government a major role in implementing ILO Conventions, providing that the Federal Government refer to the States for action those Conventions appropriate wholly or in part for State action.

The 1948 Conference on Labor Legislation recommended that the United States Department of Labor provide the States with the information and guidance essential to the development of effective State participation.

Wages and Hours

"Millions of workers are still without the protection of either Federal or State law," the conference asserted, "they do not have a minimum wage, equal pay for women, limited workdays and workweeks, an assured day of rest, adequate provision for meal periods, or regular pay days and the means of collecting unpaid wages."

It further stated that "40 cents will now buy little more than half the amount it would when the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted, although 40 cents then was recognized as inadequate to meet * * * the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers." It therefore urged a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for all workers, whether in continental United States or in the Territories and possessions, with overtime after 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week at not less than time and a half. Another change endorsed was elimination of the statutory ceiling for industry-committee wage rates, to permit increases above

¹ Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

² For a more complete account of the conference, see *Résumé of Proceedings of Fifteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, 1948* (Bulletin No. 104, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington).

³ See Twenty-second Annual Report of Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (p. 8).

⁴ Legislatures of 44 States will convene in regular session in 1949.

the general \$1 minimum as soon as economic conditions warrant.

The following changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act were recommended: Elimination of all provisions for exemptions from minimum-wage and overtime requirements, to permit these requirements to apply to many workers who should receive the benefits of the act; provision of a 5-year statute of limitations and of authority under which the Wage and Hour Division may help workers who desire such aid in collection of wages under the act; and expansion of inspections to insure more general compliance.

Establishment through State wage-hour laws of a minimum of \$1 an hour was advocated. Specific provision should also be made for overtime after 8 hours in 24 and after 40 hours in a week, based on one and a half times the regular rate, and for wage-board authority to increase the statutory rate in individual industries and to set broad working-conditions standards. Prohibition of discrimination on basis of age, sex, or race was recommended, also enactment of Federal and State laws providing for equal pay for women, the latter to include the strengthening of existing State equal-pay laws by elimination of weakening exemptions.

Adoption for all workers of a standard maximum 8-hour day and maximum 40-hour week was urged, payment of overtime to be required on the basis specified above. (Further reduction in working hours below 8 hours a day was also encouraged.) Other provisions advocated were a limit of 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week for women workers, with overtime after 40 hours; establishment of rest and meal periods and a weekly day of rest; reduction of night work for both men and women to the minimum necessary for essential processes and services; shift differentials in pay and more desirable working conditions to be provided when night work is a practice.

The conference asked that States make legal provision for wage payment in full, in cash or its equivalent, on regular pay days, at least semi-monthly; enact adequate wage-payment and wage-collection laws, which, "in addition to helping workers generally, would greatly strengthen the effective enforcement of all State laws regulating wages and hours"; and amend statutes of limita-

tions for wage claims to conform to those set for other types of claims, in no case to be for a period less than 5 years.

The conference advocated elimination of home work as a social evil and an inefficient system of production. It urged application of prescribed wage and hour standards, without discrimination, to all workers in the Territories and possessions as well as to workers within continental United States.

Child Labor

As "a guidepost to improved child labor standards that must be constantly reviewed," the conference approved the following:

All gainful occupations of children should be covered, including agriculture, excepting only those children who work on their home farms. The minimum age should be 16 years for employment during school hours; 14 years for employment outside school hours and during vacation; 16 years for employment at any time in manufacturing, mechanical, and processing establishments.

Daily hours for minors under 18 should not exceed 8; weekly hours should not exceed 40; days worked in a week should not exceed 6. A daily lunch period of not less than 30 minutes should be provided. For minors under 18 working outside school hours, combined hours of school and work should be limited to 8 a day. Work by children under 16 between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. and work by children 16 and 17 between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. should not be permitted. Work of minors under 18 in specified hazardous occupations should be prohibited. In case of injury to an illegally employed minor, at least double compensation under workmen's compensation law should be allowed.

Employment certificates for all employed minors under 18 should be required, the State labor departments to have general supervision over their issuance and review as to legality of work. Places of employment should be inspected by adequately staffed State departments of labor that should be authorized to bring legal action. A program should be carried on by the labor commissioner to bring about understanding of employer, union, parent, child, and school, and cooperation of citizen groups in enforcement. Fair Labor Standards Act provisions concerning child labor should be strengthened "to include areas of inter-

state commerce not now covered and to apply to employment in interstate agriculture during school hours."

Industrial Relations

The conference recommended cooperation by management and labor groups to provide special training for their representatives, the State labor departments to provide leadership in such programs. Establishment of industrial training courses and workers' educational services through State universities and other publicly supported institutions was commended, in the belief that such activities promote development of genuine collective bargaining without recourse to State agencies.

Provision of facilities by the States for peaceful settlement of labor disputes by mediation, conciliation, and voluntary arbitration was favored. It was urged that duplication and overlapping of the functions of Federal and State agencies be eliminated and that activities be more closely coordinated. The United States Department of Labor was requested to prepare drafts suggesting the language to be used for State legislation to abolish the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Repeal of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 and of all State legislation detrimental to the rights of organized workers was recommended. Enactment of new Federal legislation was endorsed, however, "under which employees shall have the right to self-organization, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection as provided for in the Wagner Act. Whenever there is a conflict between Federal and State legislation concerning this right, then the Federal legislation shall prevail."

It was recommended that the Territories and possessions of the United States be accorded equal treatment under Federal labor laws, and that discrimination against the rights of labor in the Territories and possessions be abolished.

State Programs of Labor Statistics

The conference, in its current affirmation, reiterated the reasons stated by the Fourteenth Conference for recommending the establishment

of State programs of labor statistics. It also made additional recommendations outlining the methods to be used to obtain needed enabling legislation, the need for continued cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, the kind of statistical data to be provided by the State agencies, and the informational and educational activities that should be promoted.

Workmen's Compensation

The conference adopted provisions for a rounded plan of State workmen's compensation, spelling out in detail a variety of recommended standards—among them compulsory, comprehensive coverage; inclusion of occupational diseases; more adequate benefits; unlimited medical and hospital care; a second-injury fund to facilitate employment of the handicapped; and at least double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed. The conference also advocated an exclusive State insurance fund, and the administration of workmen's compensation by a commission.

Compulsory coverage is proposed for all employment, without regard to size of establishment or the nonhazardous character of an industry. In addition, the laws should cover State and municipal employees and extraterritorial workers. Elective coverage is recommended for agricultural and domestic-service workers. It was advocated that all employees excluded from State laws because of Federal jurisdiction should be protected by a Federal workmen's compensation law.

The conference suggested that occupational diseases should be covered by general or "blanket" designation rather than by enumeration or schedule of diseases. Reporting of all disabling injuries and occupational diseases should be compulsory.

In fatal cases, it recommended, a widow should receive a minimum benefit of 35 percent of the weekly wage of the deceased, with 15 percent additional for each child, "the total not to exceed the percentage for permanent total disability." Benefits for permanent total disability, it was suggested, should be paid for life; for permanent partial disability, compensation should be calculated as a percentage of permanent total disability, and should be in addition to compensation for the healing period; for temporary total dis-

ability, payments should cover the disability period.

A waiting period of 3 to 7 days was recommended, benefits to be paid from the date of injury, if the disability continues as long as 14 days.

Injured workers should not be allowed to waive compensation. Payments should be made in installments, lump-sum payments to be acceptable only for good cause and when safeguarded.

Safety and Health

To bring about prompt and effective action to meet the national safety problem, the conference recommended:

Federal enactment of provision for grants-in-aid to States, Territories, and possessions of the United States that wish such help for their understaffed labor departments, in order that they may foster welfare and safety of wage earners; provision by the United States Department of Labor to States, upon request, of training courses for factory inspectors, including special instruction needed for investigation of major accidents; sufficient expansion of such courses to enable State departments to invite representatives of management to the classes; a goal of full industrial coverage by safety codes (special attention being called to the urgent need in some States for development of an adequate boiler and pressure code); better salaries for State safety inspectors, and provision of employment security for such personnel through merit or civil service systems; establishment of methods for obtaining adequate accident data, including cause data, in States not having such statistics; and provisions in workmen's compensation laws to make mandatory the prompt reporting of accidents.

A sufficient expansion of staff in labor departments to enable them to reach small employers was stated to be essential. Responsibility of organized labor to cooperate at the plant level in establishment of joint programs and to expand safety activities through trained representatives at regional, district, and local levels was emphasized. Stricter enforcement of existing State regulations, supplemented by educational and promotional activities through the State labor departments, the conference believed, would aid

greatly in maintaining safer conditions in the small establishments.

Attention was called, as at former conferences, to "encroachment of health departments on what are essentially and legally State labor department functions," and to the need for funds in labor departments for maintenance of divisions of industrial hygiene to carry out "their full responsibility for inspection and enforcement of laws governing working conditions."

The objectives of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety to be held in March were endorsed, and delegates to the Labor Legislation Conference were urged to call the attention of their respective Governors to the merit of definite recommendations to be made by the Safety Conference. Work of the Bureau of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor in organizing the Safety Conference was commended.

Finally, the report recommended provision of funds to the United States Department of Labor to enable it to render effective service in the following:

1. The collection and dissemination of comprehensive and adequate accident statistics.
2. Assistance in the development of more complete State safety codes for each type of industry.
3. The development of State safety programs to meet the needs of high hazard industries and the small establishments not reached ordinarily through general safety programs.
4. Action by the recent Congress eliminated the technical safety training programs available to State labor departments. The Committee feels this action was detrimental to the best public interest and urges immediate restoration of this function in the Department of Labor.
5. The preparation of safety engineering data for use by labor law administration agencies in promoting joint labor-management safety programs and other activities designed to materially reduce accident losses.

Resolutions

1. A conference between officials of specified Government agencies and organized labor was advocated "for the purpose of stopping the promotion" of certain trade schools "opened and operated in numerous States." These schools, the resolution affirmed, "provide from 8 months to 78 weeks training courses in the building and construction trades crafts and other crafts under

the GI bill of rights * * * at a cost of \$500 per student."

The conference stated that if permitted to continue, this practice will "destroy the apprenticeship standards of all trades, and relations with the employers."

2. Support of establishment by Congressional enactment of a Labor Extension Service Division in the United States Department of Labor, as advocated by the Fourteenth Conference, was reaffirmed.

3. The United States Department of Labor was asked to make an analysis and report of existing State legislation to provide time off for voting. Delegates were urged to work for provision of adequate laws in their own States to protect workers in their right to vote without loss of pay.

4. A disability insurance program to be integrated with Federal social security was advocated as follows:

Whereas, All States and the Federal Government have now established plans by which compensation is paid to workers injured on the job and also in cases where the worker is unemployed; and

Whereas, It is generally agreed that there is need for temporary disability insurance to pay benefits to a worker because of sickness or other disability not resulting from employment; be it

Resolved, That the Fifteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation record itself in favor of the principle of a Federal program of cash sickness insurance integrated with its great social security system, but pending the establishment of such Federal program, the conference urge all States to set up disability insurance programs under the complete control and operation of the States.

5. It was recommended that "the United States Employment Service and the administration of unemployment compensation along with other labor functions be coordinated in the United States Department of Labor," and that Congress be urged "to establish minimum standards by

amendment to the Social Security Act to assure adequate benefits to all workers throughout the United States."

6. All States were urged to consider establishment of advisory councils representing management, labor, and the public, for preparation and promotion of sound labor legislation. It was recommended, moreover, that the representatives of organized workers be chosen after consultation with major labor organizations in the States.

7. It was recommended that State labor departments and the United States Department of Labor assume responsibility for migrant workers; and that laws be enacted to give these workers the protection of workmen's compensation, as well as of child-labor and school-attendance, wage and hour, and social-security standards; that licensing and regulation of labor contractors and employment agencies be required; that labor-camp codes governing sanitation and safety be developed and enforced by State labor departments; and that licensing of labor camps by State labor departments be required. Recommendations of the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor were endorsed.

8. The United States Department of Labor was requested to make a study to show the personnel in each State, Territory, or possession, for enforcing the various labor laws, and the approximate number of establishments and employees to be covered by the work of this staff.

9. The United States Department of Labor was requested to obtain and make available to labor, employers, and the public, and to governors and labor commissioners of the various jurisdictions, data showing the cost of present workmen's and unemployment compensation, broken down into simple examples; and the approximate cost of improving these laws as recommended by the conference.

The NWLB: Notes on Labor Regulation in Wartime

H. M. DOUTY¹

AS AN EFFECTIVE OPERATING AGENCY, the National War Labor Board ceased to exist on VJ-day. With the end of World War II, the real foundation of its authority collapsed. The Nation-wide labor-management agreement in December 1941 to submit unresolved disputes to a tribunal for final adjudication was a wartime expedient that was not intended to survive the emergency that produced it. For almost 4 years, however, the conduct of industrial relations and the character of wartime wage policy were determined largely by the Board.

It is still difficult, 3 years after its liquidation, to see the Board in perspective. The process of evaluation has been greatly aided, however, by the publication of the first volume of the Board's Termination Report.² The remaining two volumes, which will appear in the near future, consist entirely of documentary materials.

The first volume of the report is divided into two parts. The first part contains a description of the legal authority, jurisdiction, organization, structure, and procedures of the Board, together with a detailed examination of its policies governing the settlement of disputes and the stabilization of wages. Such problems as the enforcement of wage control and compliance with Board directive orders in dispute cases are also dealt with.

The second part of the volume is probably unique in the annals of official reports on the work

of government agencies. The Board exercised its functions through 12 regional boards and a number of special commissions and panels established on an industry basis. The chairmen of these Board agencies were encouraged to write freely of their experiences in the administration of wartime dispute and wage policy. Their reports throw much light on the actual operation of the Board and on some of the problems of comprehensive governmental control over labor relations and the wage bargain.

The Termination Report, taken as a whole, provides a broad foundation for the understanding of the policies and work of the Board. It is not, of course, a "critical" report in the sense of an evaluation of policy and performance in terms of wartime objectives, or in terms of the longer-run implications, for labor-management relations, of Board actions. Such studies will come later; some, indeed, are now in preparation. The present report prepares the ground for the more critical studies, and will serve to lighten the labor of research.

Although this large volume cannot be discussed in detail, brief attention can be given to several aspects of wartime experience in the management of labor relations which it covers.

Tripartitism and Dispute Settlement

In a war situation, the interruption of production by strike or lock-out inevitably will be subject to restraint. Some mechanism for the settlement of disputes that cannot be resolved through collective bargaining will be established. The National War Labor Board grew out of the "voluntary" action of representatives of labor and management at a conference called by the President 10 days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It was agreed that there should be no strikes or lock-outs for the duration of the war and that the President should establish a War Labor Board to handle disputes. The Board, created by Executive order, had no statutory basis until the passage of the War Labor Disputes Act in June 1943.

The particular way in which the Board was established was important. Voluntary agreement undoubtedly was facilitated by the certain prospect of Executive or legislative action in the absence of agreement. But in the delicate and difficult field of industrial relations, the fact of

¹ Chief of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis.

² The Termination Report of the National War Labor Board, Vol. I. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1948. XXXVIII, 1213 pp. Historical Reports on War Administration.)

agreement was of enormous significance. It meant, as George W. Taylor pointed out in an introductory statement to the Termination Report, that "the Nation could count upon the active support of labor leaders and management leaders in the carrying out of their own program."

The tripartite composition of the Board was in a sense a condition of the "voluntarism" that gave it birth. Beyond this, however, direct and equal representation of labor and management with the public was almost essential, since initially the Board had no policies to guide its decisions.³ It was a quasi-judicial agency without rules of law to apply in the cases that came before it. It had to function, therefore, as a rule-making body. It also had to develop principles that were viable in the extreme conditions of the war emergency.

Under these circumstances, participation of labor and management representatives in the formulation of policy undoubtedly contributed greatly to the Board's success. The policies that evolved from its case-by-case approach were by no means always equally acceptable to both sides. The solution of the "union security" issue—maintenance of membership—was never formally accepted by the management representatives. The wage decision in the Little Steel case was bitterly opposed by the labor members. Despite recurring crises, however, the Board held together. Compliance with its directive orders, except in a handful of cases, was remarkable. This result certainly flowed, in part, from the fact that both sides had a genuine voice in the determination of policy. Even when a decision was made by a divided Board, insistence on compliance with the decision was unanimous.

Even after the Board's attitude on a particular issue had been reasonably well defined, a measure of flexibility ordinarily remained. Hence, it was able to adapt policy to unusual situations or to meet unusual pressures. On some issues, such as seniority, a generally applicable policy never emerged, and each case was treated separately. The Termination Report illustrates all these situations in chapters on union security, the check-off, grievance procedure, seniority, and other nonwage issues.

³ Its predecessor agency, the National Defense Mediation Board, was essentially a mediating body. See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 714, Report on the Work of the National Defense Mediation Board (Washington, 1942).

The tripartite composition of the Board was helpful in an additional sense. In another introductory statement to the Termination Report Lloyd K. Garrison pointed out that a decision in a labor dispute—

simply will not stick unless it falls within a fairly narrow zone of acceptability or tolerability, whose ascertainment can only be arrived at through an intimate understanding of the inmost positions of both sides and of all the forces which are playing upon their representatives both within their own group (corporate or labor) and from the outside.

One of the little appreciated features of the tripartite structure of the War Labor Board was that the public members of the Board, when direct contact with the parties was not feasible, or did not prove helpful, could often acquire an understanding of the basic difficulties and problems and of the ultimate breaking points of each side, through the industry and labor members of the Board as intermediaries.

The tripartite structure of the Board was not an unmixed blessing. In the particular and perhaps unique circumstances of the Board experience, however, its contribution to the solution of war time labor problems was very great indeed.

Wage Stabilization

In the field of wages, the Board's position, after the Stabilization Act of October 21, 1942, differed considerably from that with respect to the non-wage issues in labor-management disputes. The Stabilization Act directed the President to stabilize wages and salaries, as far as practicable, on the basis of levels existing on September 15, 1942. He was authorized to make adjustments "to the extent that he finds necessary to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities." He delegated this authority over wages and salaries, for the most part, to the Board. Prior to this action, the Board had jurisdiction over wage issues in the dispute cases that came before it; after that, it had jurisdiction as well over the vast majority of voluntary wage adjustments. It had to undertake the task of administering a comprehensive wage control program aimed at combating inflation.

Governmental control of wage rate changes was new in American experience. The language of the Stabilization Act, and that of the implementing Executive order, recognized the fact that various types of inequities existed within the wage structure and that these inequities should not be

frozen—and in many instances could not be frozen without harm to the production effort—for the duration of the war. Hence, the wage stabilization that was sought provided tolerances for the correction of inequities.

But what were these inequities? What limits should be established for their correction? In this general range of problems, the Board's contribution was outstanding. Prior to the Stabilization Act, the public members, in particular, recognized that general criteria to govern decisions in wage cases would have to be established. Almost from the beginning, the shadow of the steel case was on the Board. The responsibility of the Board to develop a wage policy was sharpened by the President's message to Congress on April 27, 1942. This message stated that "wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales," and that "all stabilization or adjustment of wages will be settled by War Labor Board machinery which has been generally accepted by industry and labor for the settlement of all disputes."

Less than 3 months later, the Board's decision in the Little Steel case laid the foundation of wartime wage stabilization policy. In this case, decided on July 16, 1942, a limit was set to general increases in wage rates to compensate for increases in cost of living. In the months after the President's message, moreover, the Board felt its way toward definitions of the terms "inequalities" and "substandards of living," which had been specified as bases for wage adjustments. Thus, when the Stabilization Act was passed, considerable progress had already been made in defining the conditions under which wage adjustments could be made within the stabilization framework. On November 6, 1942, less than a month after the passage of the Stabilization Act, the Board issued a policy statement which incorporated the Little Steel formula and specified other general criteria for deciding dispute and voluntary wage cases.

George W. Taylor thus comments in the Termination Report:

The policy statement of November 6, 1942, set forth the solid basis upon which the varied needs of wage stabilization were effectively reconciled. It possessed the strength and status, moreover, which could only be given through development by an agency on which labor and industry were directly represented. It is, indeed, doubtful whether a stabilization program providing for wage increases to avoid manifest injustices while protecting against the ravages of infla-

tion could have been worked out except by a tripartite board. On the other hand, the development of such a program by a tripartite board was possibly the most exacting test of such a machinery which could have been devised. Because of these factors, and because of the importance of the economic stabilization program to the welfare of the country and to the effective prosecution of the war, the November 6, 1942, Statement of Board Policy on Wage Stabilization stands out in my mind as the most significant achievement of the War Labor Board.

The wide discretion enjoyed by the Board in the development of wage policy ceased after the crisis in the stabilization effort in the spring of 1943. Thereafter, the Office of Economic Stabilization played a more positive role that ultimately resulted, with the Board's assistance, in clarification of policy, notably in criteria for judging wage inequities among establishments. The general effectiveness of the stabilization program was also enhanced. The Termination Report describes in detail the wage stabilization policies of the Board, including policy with respect to such problems as equal pay for women, installation of incentive systems, and various types of "fringe" adjustments that loomed so large in the last year or so of the Board's existence.

Operations and Procedures

The statistical picture of Board activity is impressive. From January 12, 1942, to August 18, 1945, it closed 17,650 dispute cases involving an estimated 12,200,000 workers.⁴ Some of these cases were large and exceedingly complex; some of the small cases presented acute problems of policy. The Board was highly conscious of the importance of procedures likely to result in decisions that rendered substantial justice to the parties. The procedural requirements tended to make the elapsed time between certification of cases to the Board and the issuance of directive orders comparatively long, but it made for better decisions, fewer appeals, and greater compliance. The processing time in voluntary wage adjustment cases, of course, was generally considerably shorter than in dispute cases.

During the period of its active existence, the Board disposed of 437,894 voluntary applications for the approval of wage adjustments. The cases involved more than 26,000,000 employees.⁴ An

⁴ Includes duplicate count where Board decided two or more cases involving same group of workers.

overwhelming proportion of both the dispute and voluntary wage adjustment cases were decided by the regional boards and the special industry commissions. The National Board, for the most part, handled only cases of outstanding significance or of inter-regional scope, and served as a final court of appeals from the decisions of the regional boards and industry commissions.

Decisions in dispute cases were always made on a tripartite basis. With respect to the far greater volume of applications for approval of wage adjustments (the voluntary cases), the situation was significantly different. In March 1943, the Board authorized its regional boards to delegate to their wage stabilization directors authority to rule on certain categories of voluntary cases. The extent of this delegation of authority increased progressively. Thus, almost 96 percent of the decisions in the 203,496 voluntary cases decided in the regional boards between July 1, 1944, and August 17, 1945, were made by the wage stabilization directors. These decisions were not tripartite decisions, although appeals could be taken through the tripartite machinery.

In the concrete application of the wage stabilization program, therefore, responsibility rested very substantially upon the national and regional wage stabilization divisions, which were staff groups within the Board. This helped, at least in part, to overcome the problems inherent in the administration of public policy by a Board of which two-thirds of the members were, in a sense, representatives of "interest" groups. The contributions of the tripartite structure have been sufficiently emphasized; the adaptations of Board organization to give substantial authority in wage administration to staff personnel deserves considered attention.

The nature of the Termination Report probably precluded adequate treatment of the contributions of the Board staff to the work of the agency in both dispute settlement and wage stabilization. These contributions were by no means entirely on the level of administration and application of policy. In the field of wage control, for example, the national wage stabilization director made significant contributions to policy and waged a persistent and often difficult campaign to achieve tight

standards of policy application. This is one of the many areas in which the report can be fruitfully supplemented by additional research.

Conclusion

In an introductory statement to the Termination Report, William H. Davis, first chairman of the Board and later Director of Economic Stabilization, quoted Browning's lines on unrealized aspirations. After this graceful allusion to human imperfection, Mr. Davis proceeds to discuss some of the elements that lent strength and character to the Board. It was a strong Board, and one that rendered substantial justice in the many thousands of cases that came before it. Both the maintenance of industrial peace and comprehensive wage control were tasks of extraordinary difficulty, and presented many problems of policy and procedure for solution. The Board provided, for the most part, workable solutions. Its contributions to the war effort were genuine and significant.

With the end of the war, the no-strike-no-lockout agreement lapsed, and the Board's authority to settle industrial disputes evaporated. Wage control policy was decisively modified. The liquidation of the Board was completed on December 31, 1945, and on the following day the National Wage Stabilization Board was created in the United States Department of Labor to administer the new wage policy.⁵ In the meantime, a new labor-management conference had failed to reach agreement on methods and procedures for minimizing industrial disputes in the reconversion period.

There was no orderly transition from war to peace in industrial relations or in wage-price policy and relationships. Could it have been different? The answer is complicated and must be sought in a balanced analysis of the many factors that affected the direction of economic development in the immediate postwar period. In such an analysis, the influence of the Board on the formulation of postwar policy would have to be taken into account.

⁵ The National Wage Stabilization Board, January 1, 1946-February 24, 1947. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1948. 594 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration.)

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Construction Machinery: Unit Man-Hour Trends, 1945-47¹

AVERAGE FACTORY MAN-HOURS expended per unit in the manufacture of construction machinery declined, during the postwar period 1945-47, for the first time since 1940. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of total factory man-hours expended per unit, based on reports received from 41 representative producers of construction machinery,² rose one point between 1945 and 1946, and then declined almost four points in 1947. The index for 1947 was only five points above the 1939 base, lower than that for any year since 1943 (table 1).³

The significant decline from 1946 to 1947 came as the result of technological improvements introduced in late 1945 and in 1946, together with an appreciable decrease in the severity of shortages of important components and materials, intensified managerial attention to reduction of overhead, and improvement in the average experience of the work force.

The slight rise in unit man-hours in the first postwar year was due in part to the factors which depressed efficiency during the late war years (including shortages of materials and parts, and of competent and experienced workmen, absenteeism, and dilution of supervisory and work forces). The most important problems peculiar

to the reconversion period were the realignment of facilities for production of different machines, the institution of plant and equipment modernization and replacement programs (which led to increased overhead and loss of efficiency during the transition) and readjustment of product models from armed-service to civilian-customer requirements.

Type of Labor

One of the most significant findings of the study for the 1945-47 period was that the average number of direct-labor man-hours per unit decreased steadily, accelerating the gradual decline of over 1 percent a year which had begun after 1943. The decrease was effected in spite of many factors which tended to depress production efficiency throughout the war and reconversion periods. The direct-labor index, which stood at 103 percent of the 1939 base in 1943, had decreased slightly over 2 points by 1945. It declined 4 points between 1945 and 1947—to 97.2—falling below the 1939 base for the first time since 1940.

This steady decline in average number of man-hours per unit for labor applied directly to production was a clear reflection of technological improvements which were reported generally in the industry during the past 4 years, and of the continued high level of output. Numerous changes were reported in 1946 and 1947, especially as the industry discontinued wartime operations, and machinery became available. The full effect of these changes probably had not yet been felt during the period studied, since, as previously noted, factors incident to large-scale changes in factory lay-out tended to decrease efficiency (and increase man-hours per unit) during the transition. Shortages of materials and components, a scarcity of experienced and capable personnel, and high turn-over continued to exert an unfavorable

¹ Prepared by George E. Sadler, of the Bureau's Productivity and Technological Development Branch, on the basis of the industry report (mimeographed) prepared by Frank M. Tucker and Thayer David Moss. An earlier report covering the period 1939 to 1945 appeared in the July 1947 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

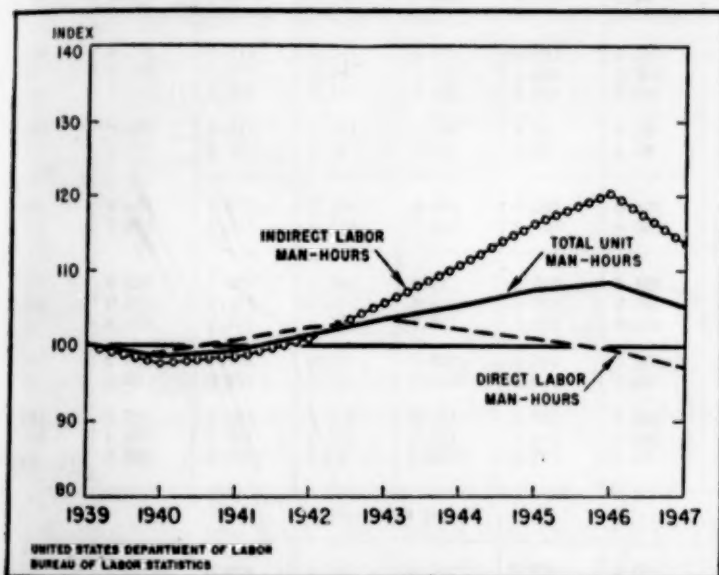
² These 41 companies, which include practically all the largest firms in the industry, operate more than 90 establishments, and accounted for over three-fifths of all construction machinery manufactured during the period September 1944 to July 1945.

³ A number of revisions have been made in the indexes presented in the initial report, on the basis of a broader coverage of the establishments in the industry.

influence, although the effect of these factors was less severe in 1947 than in the earlier years. As a consequence, it is not unreasonable to assume a continuation after 1947 of the decrease in direct man-hours expended per unit in this industry.

The index for indirect-labor man-hours, which comprised about half of total-factory man-hours in 1947, rose approximately 4 points from 1945 to 1946, indicating a continuance of the unbroken upward trend in overhead labor initially appearing in 1940. The general trend in indirect-labor man-hours per unit was sharply upward from 1940 to 1946, reaching a point 20 percent above the 1939 base. In 1947, however, the index showed a decline of slightly more than 6 points—to a level 14 percent above the 1939 base.

Chart 1.—Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Unit, Construction Machinery, All Reporting Products (1939=100)



Reports from company officials indicated that the rise in overhead labor in 1946 above the already high level of the late war years was due largely to extensive changes necessary in plant and equipment. These changes involved increased requirements for maintenance, mechanical work, production engineering, movement of materials and equipment, and managerial man-hours, with occasional severe disruption in the smooth flow of production. A stabilizing factor, however, was the continued backlog of orders, which assured a steady high volume of output.

The significant decline from 1946 to 1947 in indirect labor per unit was due in large part to

completion of postwar reconversion, with adjustment and improvement of facilities and a consequent decrease in the relative amount of supervisory, production-engineering, and mechanical-labor man-hours. In addition, management efforts to reduce overhead achieved some success, aided considerably by the opportunity to eliminate some of the wartime functions such as plant protection and detailed control of production, materials, tools, and services.

Variations Between Products

During the reconversion period 1945-47, the average number of man-hours expended per unit of output declined for all major products and product groups except crushers, scrapers, and power shovels. This trend resulted from substantial technological improvements, partial easing of the shortage of experienced workers, greater availability of materials, and other favorable influences. Decreases in the Bureau's product indexes ranged from about 2 points for track-laying tractors and the ditcher-bucket loader group to as much as 24 points for self-propelled rollers.⁴

Increases reported for power shovels and scrapers were relatively slight, but a 12-point rise for crushers, continuing a long-term trend which first developed in 1941, raised the total factory man-hour index for this item to a point well above that for any other type of construction machinery.

The continuing severe shortage of heavy steel plate and good quality large castings (which are relatively more important components for these foregoing items than for most other types of construction machinery) were cited by producers as the outstanding cause for the continued increase in man-hour requirements.

During the first postwar year (1946), slight increases in total factory man-hours per unit were reported for all groups except rollers, tractor attachments, and ditchers—in part because of prob-

⁴ During the initial 1939-45 period, relatively favorable trends in total factory man-hours per unit of output were reported for track-laying tractors, self-propelled rollers, power shovels, and the ditcher-bucket loader group. Generally unfavorable experience was reported by producers of concrete machinery, tractor attachments, graders, crushers, and scrapers.

In 1945, total factory man-hours per unit for self-propelled rollers were only 87 percent of 1939, while the 1945 indexes for track-laying tractors and power shovels indicated unit man-hours virtually identical with those for 1939. Moderate increases, ranging up to 10 percent, were reported for manufacture of bulldozers, the ditcher-bucket loader group, and clamshell buckets. Substantial rises, ranging up to 32 percent, were reported for trailbuilders, concrete machinery, crushers, scrapers, and motor graders.

lems incident to conversion and reorganization of facilities in many plants, and in part because of continuing shortages of materials and experienced workmen. No rises were particularly severe, the largest (7 percent) being reported for the crusher group. The implications of shortages of labor and materials were not entirely unfavorable, since these shortages arose from the continued high level of production necessary to meet unfilled orders.

Between 1946 and 1947 the predominant trend was reversed, and all groups except crushers, power shovels, and the ditcher-bucket loaders group

experienced favorable changes. Most of the decreases were substantial—16 index points for graders, 14 for rollers, 9 for the concrete machinery group, 6 for tractors, and 4 for tractor attachments. Manufacturers generally attributed the declines to the improved supply of components and workmen, to technological changes previously effected, and to increased attention to reduction of overhead.

Direct man-hours per unit declined from 1945 to 1947, for self-propelled rollers 23 points, for tractor attachments 7 points, and for scrapers 3

TABLE 1.—Trends in man-hours per unit in production of construction machinery, 1939-47, by type of labor

Product group ¹ and product	Indexes (1939=100) per unit							
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total factory man-hours								
All reported products.....	98.8	99.2	101.5	103.9	105.6	107.6	108.7	105.2
Tractor-mounted construction equipment:								
Tractor attachments ²	99.9	107.0	110.9	110.5	111.7	113.6	113.4	109.0
Bulldozer.....	98.3	107.0	108.1	103.6	102.2	109.0	101.0	99.0
Trailblower.....	98.4	105.3	109.4	109.0	114.3	114.6	117.4	110.6
Specialized construction machinery:								
Ditcher and portable bucket loader.....	87.8	94.9	91.4	106.6	106.7	110.0	106.2	107.8
Three-wheel roller.....	94.0	90.4	92.2	84.3	85.8	87.4	80.0	63.6
Contractor's dewatering pump ³							(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction material mixers, pavers, and spreaders:								
Concrete machinery ⁴	96.0	104.0	102.6	105.8	107.7	116.2	118.9	109.8
Portable concrete mixer.....	96.2	106.0	107.2	109.3	115.3	120.3	128.7	123.3
Concrete mixer, truck ⁵							(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction material process equipment:								
Crushers, jaw and roll.....	95.6	104.6	110.3	132.0	126.9	125.5	132.9	137.7
Portable jaw crusher.....	90.8	108.8	120.4	142.4	141.8	131.2	135.0	133.5
Portable roll crusher.....	99.3	101.5	103.0	124.7	116.1	121.5	131.4	142.3
Power cranes, shovels, etc., and attachments:								
Power shovel.....	97.4	102.1	105.0	103.7	99.6	101.0	101.2	104.9
Clamshell bucket.....	104.5	99.5	110.2	120.8	115.5	109.0	99.0	99.9
Scrapers, maintainers, and graders:								
Carry-all scraper.....	100.0	105.1	109.8	113.1	117.7	115.3	117.3	116.4
Motor grader.....	105.2	104.6	111.4	115.5	125.3	131.6	133.4	117.4
Track-laying tractors.....	99.2	91.2	91.0	94.6	99.1	101.3	104.6	98.8
Direct man-hours								
All reported products.....	99.1	100.6	102.3	103.4	102.1	101.0	99.7	97.2
Tractor-mounted construction equipment:								
Tractor attachments ²	99.8	106.9	110.9	110.7	111.7	112.3	109.2	104.9
Bulldozer.....	98.2	106.0	108.1	104.2	101.7	102.5	98.2	96.3
Trailblower.....	98.2	104.9	109.0	108.8	113.4	113.7	110.1	103.5
Specialized construction machinery:								
Ditcher and portable bucket loader.....	93.0	99.3	90.5	93.6	94.4	91.1	92.7	91.2
Three-wheel roller.....	93.4	89.6	91.4	80.9	84.3	86.8	78.9	63.8
Contractor's dewatering pump ³							(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction material mixers, pavers, and spreaders:								
Concrete machinery ⁴	96.2	98.6	99.1	102.4	100.2	91.4	91.8	86.1
Portable concrete mixer.....	97.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	106.7	90.0	92.0	90.6
Concrete mixer, truck ⁵							(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction material process equipment:								
Crushers, jaw and roll.....	97.6	106.5	109.3	125.8	125.7	121.0	123.4	122.3
Portable jaw crusher.....	91.7	107.9	116.5	132.9	135.5	120.9	120.4	114.5
Portable roll crusher.....	102.9	105.3	102.9	119.6	117.0	121.1	126.0	129.2
Power cranes, shovels, etc., and attachments:								
Power shovel.....	98.8	103.8	106.8	103.3	98.3	99.0	100.9	106.8
Clamshell bucket.....	106.0	104.6	100.3	100.5	94.0	92.4	83.6	86.7
Scrapers, maintainers, and graders:								
Carry-all scraper.....	100.0	105.0	109.4	114.8	118.9	113.1	109.6	110.6
Motor grader.....	98.8	103.7	108.1	109.1	105.8	104.0	101.0	95.4
Track-laying tractors.....	100.3	94.6	94.2	96.9	96.9	96.4	95.0	91.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Trends in man-hours per unit in production of construction machinery, 1939-47, by type of labor—Continued

Product group ¹ and product	Indexes (1939=100) per unit							
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Indirect (overhead) man-hours							
All reported products.....	97.7	98.6	101.9	105.9	110.8	116.4	120.2	113.9
Tractor-mounted construction equipment:								
Tractor attachments ²	101.3	107.9	112.6	109.1	113.3	116.1	120.7	115.2
Bulldozer.....	98.3	107.1	108.0	101.9	103.8	116.8	104.5	101.8
Trailbuilder.....	99.8	106.2	110.9	109.7	117.5	117.9	127.0	118.3
Specialized construction machinery:								
Ditcher and portable bucket loader.....	76.6	81.7	96.1	136.9	138.2	151.1	139.9	146.1
Three-wheel roller.....	96.5	93.3	95.3	95.8	91.0	89.7	83.7	63.0
Contractor's dewatering pump ³							(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction material mixers, pavers, and spreaders:								
Concrete machinery ⁴	95.9	110.8	106.9	109.1	119.0	146.0	150.2	134.4
Portable concrete mixer.....	95.6	113.2	113.7	115.8	125.8	152.3	173.8	159.5
Concrete mixer, truck ⁵							(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction material process equipment:								
Crushers, jaw and roll.....	91.6	101.3	113.3	144.8	130.9	130.0	147.8	165.4
Portable jaw crusher.....	88.5	110.7	128.6	162.4	155.3	142.1	157.0	162.0
Portable roll crusher.....	93.7	95.2	103.3	133.3	114.9	122.3	142.0	167.7
Power cranes, shovels, etc., and attachments:								
Power shovel.....	92.7	101.0	103.6	104.7	102.8	105.6	102.9	103.7
Clamshell bucket.....	101.2	86.1	124.9	168.8	166.9	150.1	135.9	129.7
Scrapers, maintainers and graders:								
Carry-all scraper.....	100.0	105.7	110.4	109.6	114.6	115.7	122.5	119.8
Motor grader.....	111.2	106.3	117.2	122.6	140.5	156.7	163.2	137.1
Track-laying tractor.....	99.0	90.0	90.0	94.6	104.3	109.9	119.0	110.0

¹ The product group and products shown herein are classified according to the categories established by the War Production Board and the Census of Manufactures. Data for several products for which reporting was established are included in the index for all reported products, but are not shown separately in the product and product group series because the coverage was not considered sufficiently representative. Included in this group are reports for the following items: dump truck, asphalt plant, ripper and roofer, pneumatic rock drill, and sheepfoot roller.

² Includes bulldozer, trailbuilder, and tractor-mounted crane.

³ Data for period 1939 through 1944 not available.

⁴ Percent changes on these products were as follows:		1945 to 1946	1946 to 1947
Total factory man-hours:		1946	1947
Contractor's dewatering pump.....		-6.1	-6.4
Concrete mixer, truck.....		+2.6	-12.9
Direct man-hours:			
Contractor's dewatering pump.....		-5.9	-6.3
Concrete mixer, truck.....		-1.7	-13.0
Indirect (overhead) man-hours:			
Contractor's dewatering pump.....		-8.0	-6.7
Concrete mixer, truck.....		+7.6	-13.0

⁵ Includes portable concrete mixers, truck-mounted concrete mixer, concrete paver, and concrete finisher.

points. In almost all instances, the greater part of the decline occurred from 1946 to 1947. Virtually no change in the level of direct man-hours per unit was reported for crushers and the ditcher group; for power shovels, the index showed a steady rise (8 points) during the 2-year period.

Trends for indirect (overhead) labor man-hours per unit for individual products were substantially at variance with those for direct labor. The predominant pattern was a rise between 1945 and 1946, followed by a decline in 1947. Major divergences occurred, however, in the trends for individual product groups. Indirect man-hours per unit for self-propelled rollers declined steadily, with the 1947 index 27 points below that for 1945. For tractor attachments, concrete machinery, and graders, the indexes rose slightly in 1946, then dropped sharply in 1947 to levels below 1945 of 20 points for graders, 12 points for concrete machinery, and 1 point for tractor attachments.

For scrapers, the index rose in 1946 and fell in 1947, but in the latter year was still 4 points above 1945. Indirect man-hours per unit for both ditchers and power shovels declined in 1946 and rose in 1947, but in each instance 1947 was lower than 1945—ditchers 5 index points and the power shovel group 2 points. The crusher group showed a steady, sharp rise, the 1947 index being 35 points above that for 1945.

In general, variations in trends were traceable to fluctuations in the volume of production of specific items, the extent to which changes were made in factory lay-out and equipment, and the degree of attention given to reduction of overhead. Extensive changes in facilities made by many companies in 1946 tended to increase indirect man-hour requirements for that year, but also made declines in 1947 possible. Attempts to produce at levels beyond normal plant capacity, with the accompanying problems of materials

handling and storage, were cited as major factors contributing to the indirect man-hour rise for the crusher group.

Methods of Production

An analysis of trends for firms classified according to method of production revealed that the experience of those organized on a line-assembly, mass-production basis was more favorable than the composite experience of those organized on the job-lot production, or on the modified-line (or semi-job) basis. This advantage existed throughout the prewar, war, and postwar periods. In relative terms, unit man-hour requirements for the line producers rose moderately (never more than 8 percent) above the 1939 base, and by 1947 were below 1939. The groups of establishments using other production systems, however, reported steadily rising unit man-hours during the greater portion of the 1939-47 period, with only slight declines in the later years. The turning point occurred in 1945 for the job-lot producers, but not until 1947 for the modified-line facilities (table 2).

TABLE 2.—Trends in total factory man-hours per unit in construction machinery manufacture, by method of production

[1939=100]

Method of production	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Line.....	100.0	97.4	99.1	101.3	105.4	103.9	107.8	105.6	98.0
Modified-line (or semi-job)...	100.0	100.3	104.0	105.9	110.1	114.7	119.8	120.3	113.0
Job-lot.....	100.0	97.4	102.2	105.7	112.3	113.2	112.4	111.5	108.5

The most extensive decreases in unit man-hours during the 1945-47 period were reported by the line-production firms—2 percent from 1945 to 1946, and 7 percent from 1946 to 1947. The decline for modified-line firms was almost 6 percent from 1945 to 1947, and for job-lot firms, less than 4 percent.

Various factors contributed to the generally favorable trend for line-production facilities. In most instances, these firms manufactured relatively

standardized items in a limited range of models. This gave the greatest opportunity for use of extensive mechanization in production and materials-handling operations as volume expanded to new highs during the war and in the postwar period.

Variations in trend during the postwar period 1945-47 are closely related to incidence of technological change. Firms using the job-lot system reported relatively few changes in production, equipment, or work methods, while the semi-job plants reported somewhat more extensive adjustments. Machine and equipment installation and modernization were undertaken to a much larger extent by the line-assembly plants which led to the sharp decline in man-hours per unit noted from 1946 to 1947.

Effects of Technological Change

An analysis of the average trends for plants classified on the basis of extent of technological change effected during the period studied (without regard to product, plant size, or production method) reveals a clear favorable differential in unit man-hour trends. In plants which reported significant changes in machinery, equipment, plant lay-out, or work techniques factory man-hours per unit declined on the average more than 6 percent between 1945 and 1947—almost 3 times the decrease for those firms which reported only slight technological improvements, or none at all.

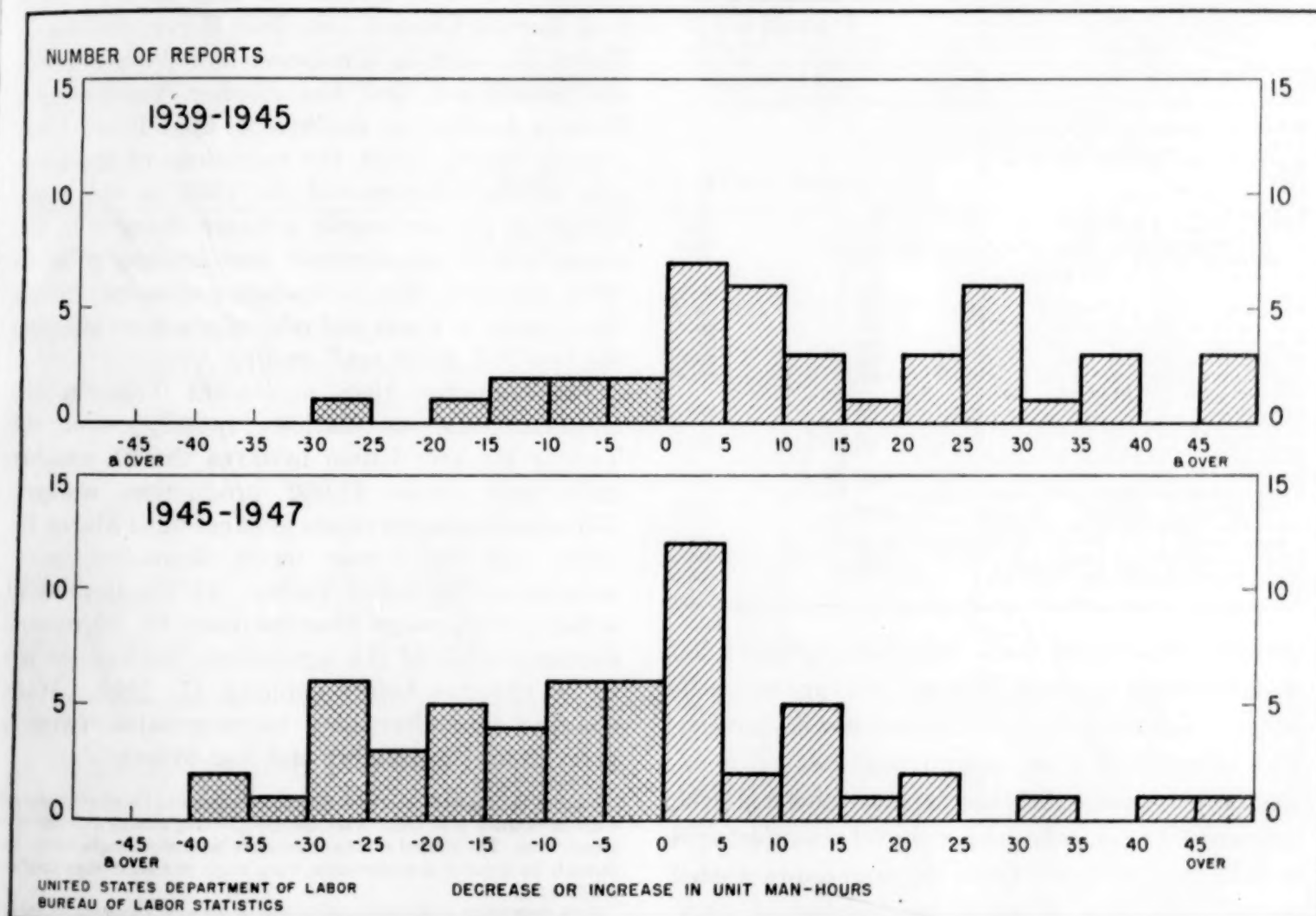
An even larger variation could be expected over future years, since a few establishments in the group that reported relatively slight changes in the 2-year period analyzed had entered the initial year (1945) with completely modern machinery and equipment. These firms would be expected to have a favorable trend during the 1945-47 period. In addition, undoubtedly not all of the man-hour savings accruing from innovations made by the firms reporting changes after 1945 had yet been realized. It often requires a period of many months to balance operations properly after an extensive change in facilities, and to derive the full benefit from the improvement.

Trends for Individual Producers

Unit man-hour trends in individual plants varied sharply during the initial period studied (1939-45) and in the postwar period (1945-47). There was a major difference in direction, however, in the predominant trends of the two periods: increases were reported on 80 percent of the product schedules for the 1939-45 period, ranging to more than 50 percent, while declines predominated for the 1945-47 period, almost three-fifths of the product schedules indicating decreases in unit man-hours, ranging to 40 percent. Increases for the remaining two-fifths of the firms were generally much less severe in 1945-47 than in the 1939-45 period.

In both periods, the extreme divergence between trends for individual plants resulted from the particular combination in each plant of factors favorable and unfavorable to productivity. Not all plants were affected to the same degree, or, necessarily, in the same manner, by problems such as materials shortage, labor turn-over, or dilution of work force. The managerial staffs ranged through all degrees of efficiency, and the extent of technological change in individual facilities ran the gamut from almost entirely new plant and equipment to virtually no change. Varying trends in demand for individual products also exerted a measurable effect upon unit man-hour trends in individual facilities.

Chart 2.—Changes in Unit Man-Hour Requirements Reported By Individual Construction Machinery Producers



Average Per Unit, by Items, 1947

The 20 construction machinery items for which data were available for 1947 fall into 4 groups, when ranked according to level of unit man-hours. At the lowest extreme are 3 items (rock drills and the 2 types of contractor's dewatering pumps) requiring fewer than 100 man-hours per machine (table 3). In the next group are 6 items (2 types of portable concrete mixers, bulldozers, sheepsfoot rollers, and trailbuilders) with unit man-hours ranging from 155 to 252. Six items require unit man-hours ranging from 419 to 615 (portable jaw and roll crushers, scrapers, and truck-mounted concrete mixers). Finally, a group of 5 large mobile con-

TABLE 3.—Average factory man-hours expended per unit for specific types of construction machinery, 1947

Product	Man-hours per machine, 1947	Relative level of man-hours per machine (3,000 gallon pump = 1)
Dewatering pump, 3,000 gallons per hour.....	4	1.0
Dewatering pump, 90,000 gallons per hour.....	51	12.8
Rock drill, 50-60 pound, dry.....	66	16.5
Clamshell bucket, 34 cubic yard.....	155	38.8
Portable concrete mixer, 6 cubic foot.....	160	40.0
Portable concrete mixer, 11 cubic foot.....	209	52.2
Bulldozer, 10' to 12'6" blade.....	214	53.5
Sheepsfoot roller, 40" to 44" diameter, 4' length, double drum.....	241	60.2
Trailbuilder, 10' to 12'6" blade.....	252	63.0
Portable roll crusher, 24" by 16" to 18".....	419	104.8
Portable jaw crusher, 15" by 24".....	440	110.0
Portable roll crusher, 30" by 18".....	536	134.0
Portable jaw crusher, 10" by 36".....	503	125.8
Carry-all scraper, 12 to 16 cubic yard capacity.....	588	147.0
Truck-mounted concrete mixer, 3 to 4 cubic yard.....	615	153.8
Ditcher, 18" to 30", wheel or ladder type.....	1,021	255.2
Track-type tractor, 54 to 62 drawbar horsepower.....	1,084	271.0
Track-type tractor, 70 to 90 drawbar horsepower.....	1,343	335.8
Motor grader, 12' to 13' blade.....	1,343	335.8
Power shovel, 34 cubic yard capacity.....	2,144	536.0

struction-machinery items require more than 1,000 man-hours per machine (ditchers, 2 types of track-laying tractors, motor graders, and power shovels). The largest and most complicated item studied, the three-quarter cubic yard capacity power shovel, required 2,144 man-hours per shovel manufactured in 1947 (well over 500 times the man-hours needed to make the item of lowest requirement—a 3,000 gallon-per-hour contractor's dewatering pump).

Wage Chronology No. 2: Northern Cotton Textile Associations, 1943-48¹

THIS CHRONOLOGY covers the changes in wage rates and related wage practices provided by agreements between the Fall River (Mass.) Textile Manufacturers' Association and the New Bedford (Mass.) Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO). The first area-wide contracts between the two associations and the union were negotiated in 1943. In 1945, the associations combined to negotiate a single agreement with the Textile Workers Union.

Prior to 1943, union representation of workers in the two areas was divided among the Textile Workers Union of America, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, and the New Bedford Textile Council. In Fall River, the Loom Fixers, Drawing-in, Knot-tiers and Warper Tenders Association and the Slasher Tenders and Helpers Association continue as unaffiliated labor organizations. Thus, the provisions of the separate agreements reported for 1943 in this chronology do not necessarily indicate changes in the conditions of employment that existed prior to 1943, nor does this chronology necessarily reflect the changes in wages and related practices affecting the two Fall River craft groups.

The January 1948 agreement between the manufacturers' associations (jointly) and the Textile Workers Union involves the 21 member mills and about 23,000 production workers. This agreement continues in effect until March 15, 1950, and for 1-year terms thereafter unless terminated by either party. At the request of either party, wage changes may be negotiated during the life of the agreement, the earliest not to be effective before January 17, 1949. Wage changes thereafter may be negotiated twice a year, in mid-September and mid-March.

¹ This is the second in a series of chronologies detailing the recent history of wage agreements and major wage actions affecting leading companies or associations. The Bureau expects to keep the basic chronologies up to date through the issuance of supplements when wages or related wage practices are changed.

For a description of the scope and purpose of the wage chronologies, see the December 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

This chronology was prepared by Willis C. Quant.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, or other related matters
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). ² Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). ² Oct. 1, 1944-----	No change. 5 cents an hour increase-----	In accordance with National War Labor Board directive order of Feb. 20, 1945. The Board also established guide posts for determining job differentials, which when applied brought increases averaging between 1 and 2 cents an hour.
Nov. 4, 1945-----	8 cents an hour increase.	
Aug. 5, 1946-----	8 cents an hour increase.	
Jan. 6, 1947-----	10 cents an hour increase.	
Aug. 4, 1947-----	5 cents an hour increase.	
Jan. 5, 1948-----	10 percent increase-----	Averaging approximately 11 cents an hour.

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The wage changes listed above were the major adjustments made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in incentive earnings, changes in products and employment practices, omission of nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the sum of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the same period.

² Between 1939 and 1943, general wage changes and changes in minimum plant wage rates were adopted uniformly by the mills and unions in the 2 areas. These earlier wage changes were:

Effective date	General wage change
Nov. 6, 1939-----	7 percent increase.
Mar. 24, 1941-----	10 percent increase.
Sept. 8, 1941-----	10 percent increase.
June 15, 1942 (in accordance with National War Labor Board directive of Aug. 20, 1942, involving 59 cotton mills in North and South).	7.5 cents an hour increase.

B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates ³

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, or other related matters
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). ⁴ Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). ⁴ Oct. 1, 1944-----	52.03 cents an hour----- 57 cents an hour-----	No change in the prevailing minimum wage rate. The National War Labor Board directive of Feb. 20, 1945, affecting 54 northern and southern mills, established a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour and, in addition, provided that all jobs for which the rate was over 50 cents an hour be increased by 5 cents, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1944.
Nov. 4, 1945-----	65 cents an hour.	
Aug. 5, 1946-----	73 cents an hour.	
Jan. 6, 1947-----	83 cents an hour.	
Aug. 4, 1947-----	88 cents an hour.	
Jan. 5, 1948-----	97 cents an hour.	

³ Minimum plant wage rates do not apply to learners or handicapped workers.

⁴ Between 1939 and 1943, the following minimum plant wage rates prevailed in the Fall River and New Bedford areas:

Effective date	Minimum plant wage rate
Nov. 6, 1939-----	36.8 cents an hour.
Mar. 24, 1941-----	40.48 cents an hour.
Sept. 8, 1941-----	44.53 cents an hour.
June 15, 1942 (in accordance with National War Labor Board directive of Aug. 20, 1942).	52.03 cents an hour.

C—Related Wage Practices ⁵

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, or other related matters
Guaranteed Individual Minimum Earnings ⁶		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area).	For a full week's work, each piece-rate worker was guaranteed minimum weekly earnings equal to 90 percent of the prevailing full-job base rate of pay.	Except where established practice in a particular mill set a higher minimum. (The guaranteed earnings provision was not contained in Fall River agreement of Dec. 3, 1943.)
Nov. 4, 1945-----	Minimum guarantee for piece-rate workers raised to 100 percent of prevailing base rate of pay. ⁷	Applicable to New Bedford and Fall River mills.
Shift Premium Pay		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). Nov. 4, 1945-----	} No provision for shift premium pay. } Second shift—no premium pay. } Third shift—7 cents an hour.	
Overtime Pay		
June 19, 1943-----	Time and one-half after 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week.	Normal work schedule 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week, except in those departments where full 40 hours not regularly scheduled from Monday through Friday.
Premium Pay for Saturday Work		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). ⁸ Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). ⁸ Aug. 1, 1947-----	} Time and one-half for all work performed on Saturday.	{ Except (a) when Saturday work was part of regularly scheduled 40-hour week, and (b) for watchmen, guards, firemen, and maintenance men (latter in New Bedford only) whose regular workweek included Saturday work. Watchmen, guards, and firemen to be paid time and one-half for work on sixth day instead of on Saturday, as such. Other exceptions continued.
Premium Pay for Sunday Work		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). ⁸ Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). ⁸ Aug. 1, 1947-----	} Double time for all work performed on Sunday.	{ Except for watchmen, guards, firemen, and maintenance men (latter in New Bedford only) whose regularly scheduled workweek included Sunday work. Watchmen, guards, and firemen to be paid double time for work on seventh day instead of on Sunday, as such.

⁵ The last entry under each item is currently in effect.⁶ The guarantee of minimum earnings to piece-rate workers does not apply to learners or handicapped employees.⁷ Standard full-job weekly rates in the current (1948) agreement, converted to an hourly base, are shown in Supplement 1.⁸ During the period covered by Executive Order No. 9240 (Oct. 1, 1942, to Aug. 21, 1945), these provisions were modified in practice to conform to that order.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, or other related matters
<i>Special Premium Pay for Maintenance Men</i>		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area).	Maintenance men called in to work outside their regular shift hours to be paid time and one-half for hours worked up to 10 p. m. and double time from 10 p. m. to their regular starting time.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). Aug. 1, 1947----- Jan. 1, 1948-----	Time and one-half for work performed on 10 holidays. No pay for holidays not worked. 5 paid holidays established to be paid for at regular rate for 8 hours. Work on a paid holiday to be paid for at time and one-half in addition to regular holiday pay. Another paid holiday added, making a total of 6.	Holidays were New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Patriot's Day (Apr. 19), Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Paid holidays were New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day even if falling on an unscheduled workday. Other holidays to be paid for at premium rate if worked. Added paid holiday—Washington's Birthday.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). Nov. 4, 1945 (New Bedford and Fall River). Aug. 1, 1947-----	Employees with 4 months or more of service—1 week. Employees with 3 months or more of service—1 week. 1 year or more of service—1 week; 3 months to 1 year of service—vacation pay, but no actual vacation; increase in vacation pay for employees with more than 5 years' service. Increase in vacation pay for employees with 3 to 5 years' service.	Vacation pay for employees with 1 year or more of service amounted to 40 hours of straight-time pay; for less than a year's service—2 percent of straight-time earnings since time of hiring, provided employees worked at least 70 percent of available work time. Vacation pay amounted to 2 percent of total earnings during preceding 12-month period. Vacation pay: 1 year to 5 years' service—2 percent of total earnings for the preceding full year; 5 years or more of service—4 percent of total annual earnings; less than 1 year of service—2 percent of total earnings for period of employment. For this group, vacation pay increased to 3 percent of total earnings for the preceding full year.
<i>Reporting Time</i>		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area).-----	Employees scheduled or notified to report for work to receive following minimum payments: First shift—4 hours. Second shift—4 hours. Third shift—8 hours.	Minimum guarantees to be paid whether or not work was performed, except when failure of company to provide work was due to causes beyond its control. Company reserved right to shift assignments for workers entitled to reporting time.
<i>Equal Pay</i>		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area). Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area). Nov. 4, 1945-----	Equal pay for equal work, no distinction to be made because of sex, race, or other factors not related to employees' productive capacity. Women to receive same rates as men when performing same work.	

See footnote 8, p. 32.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, or other related matters
<i>Waiting Time</i>		
June 19, 1943 (New Bedford area)----- Dec. 3, 1943 (Fall River area)-----	Piece-rate workers to be compensated for time lost during excessive periods of waiting, causes of which were within control of employer.	
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>		
June 1943-Jan. 1944 (as provided by agreements of June 19, 1943, for New Bedford mills and Dec. 3, 1943, for Fall River mills).	Employers to provide and pay for the following health benefits: (1) Hospitalization for 31 days at \$4 per day, plus \$20 for incidental hospital expenses. (2) Sickness and accident benefits (not covered by workmen's compensation) up to 13 weeks at \$10.50 per week. Sickness benefits payable from eighth day; accident benefits from first day. (3) Life insurance of \$500; additional \$500 payable upon accidental death. Specified payments up to \$500 for dismemberment.	
Aug. 1, 1946-----	Hospitalization benefits increased to \$5 per day; sickness and accident benefits increased to \$15 weekly for men and \$12 weekly for women; surgical benefits up to \$150 provided. (Maternity benefits limited to maximum of 6 weeks.)	In accordance with arbitration award.
Aug. 1, 1947-----	Hospitalization benefits increased to \$7 per day and \$35 for incidental expenses; sickness and accident benefits raised to \$17.50 weekly for men and women.	
Jan. 1, 1948-----	Medical benefits added to previous benefits. In cases of disability arising from non-occupational accidents or sickness not covered by workmen's compensation, medical expenses amounting to \$2 for office visits and \$3 for home and hospital visits to be paid for (first call for accidents and second call for sickness).	Aggregate payments during any one disability could reach \$150 except when employee had attained 60 years of age, in which case aggregate payments were limited to \$150 per year. Specified types of disabilities, such as childbirth and dental treatments, exempted from provision for medical benefits.

Supplement No. 1: Occupational Base Rates¹ in Cotton Textile Mills in the Fall River-New Bedford Area, Jan. 5, 1948

Department and occupation	Hourly rate	Department and occupation	Hourly rate
<i>Carding department</i>		<i>Carding department—Continued</i>	
Opener tenders-----	\$1. 045	Lap carriers-----	\$0. 970
Picker tenders-----	1. 045	Drawing tenders-----	1. 045
Picker bosses and fixers-----	1. 275	Slubber tenders-----	1. 230
Card tenders-----	1. 045	Intermediate tenders-----	1. 155
Card strippers-----	1. 045	Fine frame tenders-----	1. 120
Card grinders (other than head or boss grinder)-----	1. 275	Jack frame tenders-----	1. 085
Grinder helpers-----	1. 110	Roving doffers-----	. 970
Sliver lap tenders-----	1. 045	Roving hoisters—roving men-----	. 990
Ribbon lap tenders-----	1. 045	Interdraft and superdrafts-----	1. 230
Comber tenders-----	1. 135	Section men-----	1. 275
Can boys-----	. 970		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Supplement No. 1: Occupational Base Rates¹ in Cotton Textile Mills in the Fall River-New Bedford Area, Jan. 5, 1948—Continued

Department and occupation	Hourly rate	Department and occupation	Hourly rate
<i>Spinning and twisting department</i>		<i>Weaving</i>	
Ring spinners.....	\$1. 065	Weavers:	
Roll cleaners.....	. 970	Plain auto.....	\$1. 165
Spinner doffers.....	1. 135	Dobby auto.....	1. 195
Spindle setters.....	1. 305	Auto box.....	1. 310
Section men.....	1. 275	XK and XD.....	1. 230
Ring twisting—wet and dry.....	1. 250	Jacquard.....	1. 245
Ring twister changers.....	1. 045	Jacquard linemen.....	1. 165
Ring twister doffers.....	1. 045	Smash piecers.....	1. 165
Band boys.....	. 990	Weave room inspectors.....	1. 165
<i>Warp and filling preparation</i>		Doupmen.....	1. 165
Spooler tenders—non-auto.....	1. 045	Battery hands.....	1. 000
Spooler tenders—auto.....	1. 100	Loom fixers ²	1. 465
Tie-in girls.....	1. 045	Loom fixers—auto box ²	1. 545
Warper tenders.....	1. 085	Changers.....	1. 350
High speed warpers—cotton.....	1. 100	<i>Cloth room</i>	
High speed warpers—rayon.....	1. 230	Spot shearer tenders:	
Sipp warpers.....	1. 230	Single.....	1. 220
Long chain beamers.....	1. 325	Double.....	1. 245
Long chain quillers.....	1. 325	Loop cutters.....	1. 005
Skein winders—rayon.....	1. 085	Flat brushers.....	1. 075
Skein winders—cotton.....	1. 045	Inspectors.....	1. 020
Filling winders—non-auto.....	1. 045	Balers.....	1. 020
Auto winders.....	1. 100	Folders.....	1. 045
Cone winders—non-auto.....	1. 045	Bale sewers.....	. 995
Cone winders—non-auto high speed Universal 44 and Foster 102).....	1. 080	<i>Maintenance</i>	
Tailing machine operators.....	1. 045	Carpenters, machinists, electricians, pipers, millwrights, blacksmiths, and plumbers:	
Yarn conditioners.....	. 990	First class.....	1. 405
Slasher tenders—plain ²	1. 310	Second class.....	1. 305
Light shades ²	1. 310	Helpers.....	1. 195
Colored (as defined) ²	1. 385	Apprentices.....	1. 110
Pattern (as defined) ²	1. 385	Painters:	
Spun rayon ²	1. 385	First class.....	1. 305
Filament rayon ²	1. 465	Second class.....	1. 195
Helpers ²	1. 085	Firemen:	
Drawing-in hand—plain.....	1. 110	Power.....	1. 480
Drawing-in hand—fancy and Leno.....	1. 270	Nonpower.....	1. 325
Machine drawing-in operators.....	1. 045	Coal wheelers.....	1. 155
BC and LS knotting machine operators, stationary and portable ²	1. 350	Truck drivers ²	1. 220
DC knotting machine helpers ²	1. 100	Trailer truck drivers ²	1. 310
Twisting-in, hand.....	1. 385	Watchmen and gatemen.....	1. 025
Section men:		Yardmen ²	1. 110
Winding auto.....	1. 250	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Winding non-auto.....	1. 220	Scrubbers and sweepers.....	. 970
Section spoolers and warpers:		Waste balers.....	1. 045
Auto.....	1. 250		
Non-auto.....	1. 220		

¹ Not applicable to learners or handicapped workers.

² Does not apply to workers in Fall River.

³ Does not apply to workers in New Bedford.

Hotel Wages in Large Cities, July 1948¹

AMONG 18 LARGE CITIES of the United States, average earnings of men employed as hotel room clerks varied from 86 cents to \$1.29 an hour in July 1948.² A majority of the cities showed hourly averages amounting to \$1 or more for these employees. In 8 out of 15 cities for which comparisons could be made, room clerks averaged at least 10 cents an hour more than desk clerks; in 6 cities, however, hourly averages for these 2 jobs varied by less than 5 cents. Desk clerks, commonly employed in smaller hotels, often perform a variety of duties; however, variations in type and size of hotel appear to influence earnings within each city. Among non-office jobs, the range in hourly pay by city was similar for men cleaners and housemen (46 cents to \$1.03 and 43 cents to \$1.02, respectively) and somewhat lower (41 to 93 cents) for elevator operators, although in some hotels elevator operators also carry

baggage and receive supplementary compensation in the form of tips.

In nearly all cities, the lowest rates for the selected jobs studied were reported for chambermaids, with averages by city ranging from 29 to 88 cents an hour. Earnings of women elevator operators equaled those of men employed in this job in 3 cities, but in the other cities were more often a few cents higher. Among hotel office occupations studied, women general stenographers usually averaged considerably more than clerk-typists; switchboard operators generally had the lowest rates, with averages in the 18 cities ranging from 48 cents to \$1.05 an hour.

San Francisco and Seattle hotels reported the highest wage levels for the selected jobs. In these two cities, men desk clerks had the same averages (\$1.23); in the other jobs for which information was available, earnings in half the jobs were from 8 to 10 cents higher in Seattle, and in half from 1 to 3 cents higher in San Francisco. The lowest levels reported were chiefly in New Orleans and Atlanta, particularly for nonoffice jobs. In two office jobs (men room clerks and women general stenographers), the averages in Atlanta ranked relatively high in comparison with a number of other cities.

The typical workweek for office employees in over half the hotels studied was 48 hours; schedules of 40 to 45 hours were reported in most of the

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city represented in the study is available on request.

² Earnings are exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work, tips, uniforms, and cash equivalent of room and/or meals provided some employees. Hotels with less than 51 workers were excluded from the study. About 117,000 workers were employed in hotels with 51 or more workers in the 18 cities studied.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in year-round hotels in 18 large cities, by sex, July 1948

Cities	Men					Women						
	Cleaners	Clerks, desk	Clerks, room	Elevator operators, passenger	Housemen	Chambermaids	Cleaners	Clerks, desk	Clerk-typists	Elevator operators, passenger	Stenographers, general	Switchboard operators
Atlanta.....	\$0.58	\$0.78	\$1.06	(³)	\$0.43	\$0.29	(³)	(³)	(³)	\$0.34	\$0.93	\$0.58
Boston.....	.72	.97	.93	\$0.62	.68	.59	\$0.69	(³)	\$0.79	(³)	.85	.69
Buffalo.....	(³)	.91	.89	.58	.65	.58	(³)	\$0.76	(³)	.60	.74	.66
Chicago.....	.86	.89	1.03	.84	.79	.67	.74	.77	.87	.77	1.05	.77
Cleveland.....	.72	.93	.93	(³)	.66	.59	.67	.89	.76	.62	.90	.72
Dallas.....	.67	.83	1.19	.45	.49	.35	(³)	.61	.78	.48	(³)	.66
Detroit.....	(³)	1.09	1.10	.81	.75	.62	(³)	(³)	.79	.81	.91	.82
Los Angeles.....	.78	.92	1.02	.77	.82	.73	(³)	(³)	.86	.78	(³)	.80
Milwaukee.....	(³)	.97	(³)	.63	.68	.68	.65	.83	(³)	.66	.76	.69
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.83	.85	1.02	.73	.85	.78	(³)	(³)	.78	.82	.79	.77
New Orleans.....	.46	.73	.91	.41	.44	.29	(³)	(³)	.61	.38	.79	.48
New York.....	.85	1.01	1.15	.78	.80	.66	.68	.85	.83	.80	.92	.87
Philadelphia.....	.65	.92	1.08	.61	.66	.57	.59	(³)	.84	.63	.86	.68
Pittsburgh.....	(³)	.82	(³)	(³)	.74	.67	(³)	.72	(³)	.67	(³)	.76
St. Louis.....	(³)	.88	.86	.63	.72	.59	(³)	.72	.68	.65	.85	.78
San Francisco.....	.93	1.23	1.29	.93	.93	.88	.95	(³)	(³)	.93	(³)	.96
Seattle.....	1.03	1.23	1.26	.92	1.02	.86	1.03	(³)	(³)	.92	(³)	1.05
Washington.....	.65	(³)	1.00	.66	.66	.61	(³)	(³)	.78	.64	.98	.77

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work and tips. No allowance is made for room and/or meals provided some employees.

² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

³ Earnings do not reflect wage increases granted subsequent to Aug. 1, 1948, and retroactive to July 1948.

others. About three-fourths of these hotels had schedules of 48 hours for nonoffice employees. Only the San Francisco and Seattle hotels studied, and a large majority of those in New York, reported schedules of 40 hours for all employees.

Practically all hotels studied had paid vacation policies. After a year of service, nonoffice employees usually were allowed 1 week; office employees were allowed 2 weeks in approximately one-third of the hotels, and 1 week in most of the others. The policy in more than four-fifths of the hotels was to extend the vacation time for both groups to 2 weeks after more than 1 year's service, usually varying from 2 to 5 years. The highest proportion of hotels reporting no change in vacations for longer service were located in New Orleans, Dallas, and Atlanta.

In addition to paid vacations, time off with pay on specified holidays was reported by almost four-fifths of the hotels for office employees and by slightly more than two-fifths for other employees. The number of holidays allowed with pay usually varied from 4 to 6, although 6 days were reported more frequently for office than for other employees.

land. Class A mechanics averaged less than \$1.40 an hour in Louisville, Atlanta, and Providence. The flat-rate system of payment, whereby the mechanic receives a percentage of the labor cost charged the customer, was found most commonly used in the high-average cities.

Body repairmen, the highest-paid occupational group studied, averaged \$1.75 or more an hour in 17 of the 30 cities studied. Their average hourly earnings exceeded by 10 cents or more the average rate paid to class A mechanics, in two-thirds of the cities; they were also found to be higher than those of automotive electricians, in most of the areas studied. Greasers' earnings ranged, on a city-average basis, from 78 cents an hour in Richmond to \$1.65 in Toledo. City-wide average hourly earnings of automobile washers ranged from 64 cents to \$1.50 an hour, at the time of the study. In 20 of 29 cities providing a wage comparison, earnings averaged at least 10 cents an hour less for washers than for greasers.

Comparisons of job earnings in July 1948 with those reported for July 1947, the date of an

Straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ selected occupations in automobile repair shops, in 30 large cities, July 1948

Automobile Repair Shops: Wages in July 1948¹

STRAIGHT-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS of class A mechanics in automobile repair shops ranged from \$1.31 to \$2.15 among 30 large cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 1948.² Average earnings in this job category exceeded \$1.75 an hour in a third of the cities covered; averages of \$2 an hour or more were recorded in San Francisco (\$2), St. Louis (\$2.08), and Detroit (\$2.09), with a high of \$2.15 in Cleve-

City	Body repairmen, metal	Electricians, automotive	Greasers	Mechanics, automotive		Washers, automobile
				Class A	Class B	
Atlanta.....	\$1.71	\$1.67	\$0.83	\$1.34	\$0.89	\$0.67
Baltimore.....	1.71	1.43	.96	1.42	1.02	.80
Boston.....	1.69	1.69	.97	1.50	1.04	.89
Buffalo.....	1.69	(?)	1.18	1.53	1.21	.93
Chicago.....	2.10	1.83	1.31	1.83	1.38	1.08
Cincinnati.....	1.79	1.17	.95	1.55	1.08	.87
Cleveland.....	2.28	(?)	1.35	2.15	(?)	1.35
Dallas.....	1.94	1.83	.94	1.76	1.01	.73
Denver.....	1.66	2.02	1.22	1.86	(?)	1.01
Detroit.....	2.36	2.19	1.73	2.09	1.66	1.22
Indianapolis.....	1.97	(?)	1.39	1.63	1.21	.90
Kansas City.....	1.85	2.02	1.33	1.70	(?)	.82
Los Angeles.....	2.02	1.99	1.84	1.85	1.23	1.05
Louisville.....	1.51	(?)	1.09	1.37	(?)	.76
Memphis.....	1.94	2.25	.90	1.59	(?)	.64
Milwaukee.....	1.77	1.57	1.23	1.58	(?)	1.05
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	1.64	(?)	1.35	1.59	(?)	1.21
Newark-Jersey City.....	1.39	1.64	.97	1.54	1.02	1.11
New Orleans.....	1.83	(?)	1.02	1.60	(?)	.74
New York.....	1.81	1.53	1.27	1.64	1.19	1.03
Philadelphia.....	1.69	(?)	.90	1.61	1.14	.91
Pittsburgh.....	1.55	1.33	.95	1.56	1.16	.88
Portland, Oreg.....	1.70	(?)	1.35	1.73	(?)	1.24
Providence.....	1.37	1.52	.93	1.31	1.07	(?)
Richmond.....	1.58	1.40	.78	1.42	1.01	.64
St. Louis.....	2.03	(?)	1.36	2.08	(?)	1.00
San Francisco.....	2.20	2.17	1.56	2.00	1.72	1.50
Seattle.....	1.94	1.81	1.48	1.80	(?)	1.48
Toledo.....	2.29	(?)	1.65	1.96	(?)	1.13
Washington, D. C.....	2.19	(?)	.84	1.48	1.04	.83

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

² This study included general automobile repair shops and repair departments of retail motor-vehicle dealers, and specifically excluded maintenance repair shops operated by trucking concerns, bus lines, and other establishments operating automotive equipment. In July 1948, about 80,000 workers were employed in automobile repair shops as defined for the purposes of this study, in the 30 cities, exclusive of employment in establishments with less than 5 employees, which were not studied. Information was collected by Bureau field representatives, who obtained information directly from establishment pay rolls and other records and classified the workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions.

earlier wage study of the industry,³ indicate that more than three-fifths of the city-occupational averages increased by 5 percent or more during the year. Average earnings of greasers and washers increased more, on a percentage basis, than those of body repairmen and mechanics. Although increases of 5 percent or more were noted in at least one job in each city except Buffalo, in only 7 cities (Cincinnati, Denver, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Providence, San Francisco, and Seattle) had each job increased by as much as 5 percent. Declines in occupational averages were found in some cities, probably because of lower earnings under the flat-rate system and of labor turn-over.

A 44-hour workweek for shop workers was scheduled by a third of the establishments. Most of the remainder reported weekly hours in excess of 44. All or a majority of the shops in Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle had established a 40-hour schedule.

Paid vacation leave was granted to shop and office workers by more than 90 percent of the establishments studied. With few exceptions, shop workers with a year of service qualified for a 1-week vacation. Policies relating to vacations of office employees were, on the whole, more liberal than those applying to shop workers. Fully a third of the employers granted 2 weeks to office employees who had a year of service.

Paid holidays, most commonly six in number, were also provided to shop and office workers, by a great majority of the establishments.

³ Monthly Labor Review, January 1948 (p. 54).

Building Trades: Union Wage Scales in 1948¹

BASIC HOURLY WAGE RATES of union building-trades workers were at an all-time high in 1948, as construction activity and employment approached peak levels, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics forty-first annual survey of union scales in the building construction industry.² Widespread rate adjustments between July 1, 1947, and July 1, 1948, advanced the general level of union pay scales by 11 percent—from \$1.91 to \$2.11 an hour. Additional increases granted during the third quarter of 1948 resulted in an

estimated gain of about 2 percent for the combined trades, or a total rise of approximately 13 percent between July 1, 1947, and October 1, 1948.

Indexes of hourly wage rates on July 1, 1948, were 63.5 percent above 1939 (June 1) for all building trades, 59.4 percent for journeymen, and 92.7 percent for helpers and laborers (table 1).³ Most of the rate advances occurred after the removal of wage controls in November 1946, although the increase was more than 11 percent in the first postwar year. The over-all gain during the 3-year period following VJ-day was considerably less than that which followed World War I—41 percent compared with 57 percent for a

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage scales in the building trades, selected years 1907-48
[June 1, 1939=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours ¹		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	29.3	29.7	27.3	124.3	123.8	126.1
1913: May 15.....	36.1	36.9	31.8	118.2	118.0	118.3
1918: May 15.....	45.3	45.9	42.6	116.3	116.2	116.3
1919: May 15.....	51.9	52.4	49.3	115.7	115.7	115.2
1920: May 15.....	70.0	70.1	71.5	115.1	115.2	114.5
1921: May 15.....	71.3	71.4	72.2	115.0	115.1	114.5
1926: May 15.....	88.3	88.7	84.9	114.9	115.1	113.9
1931: May 15.....	97.3	97.8	92.9	108.5	108.5	108.1
1933: May 15.....	80.8	81.4	75.7	106.2	106.2	105.2
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1.....	101.6	101.4	102.0	99.9	100.0	99.4
1941: June 1.....	105.3	105.0	106.8	100.3	100.5	99.7
1942: July 1.....	111.9	110.9	117.5	101.1	101.8	98.8
1943: July 1.....	112.7	111.5	118.9	101.0	102.0	98.1
1944: July 1.....	113.6	112.4	120.3	101.2	102.2	98.1
1945: July 1.....	116.0	114.4	125.9	101.2	102.2	98.1
1946: July 1.....	129.3	126.8	146.3	100.2	101.1	97.4
1947: July 1.....	147.9	144.6	171.1	100.1	100.9	97.4
1948: July 1.....	163.5	159.4	192.7	100.1	101.0	97.3

¹ Before overtime rate is effective.

roughly comparable period (May 15, 1918, 6 months before the end of World War I, to May 15, 1921). The actual cents-per-hour adjustments between 1919 and 1920 closely paralleled those for each of the years after World War II. Contract renewals for journeymen crafts in the first year

¹ Prepared by Hilda W. Callaway of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division. A forthcoming bulletin containing detailed information by trade and city, will be available upon request.

² Union scales effective July 1, 1948, and covering 623,751 journeymen and 145,783 helpers and laborers employed in 77 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to more than 1,000,000, were included in the study. The data were obtained primarily by mail from local union officials.

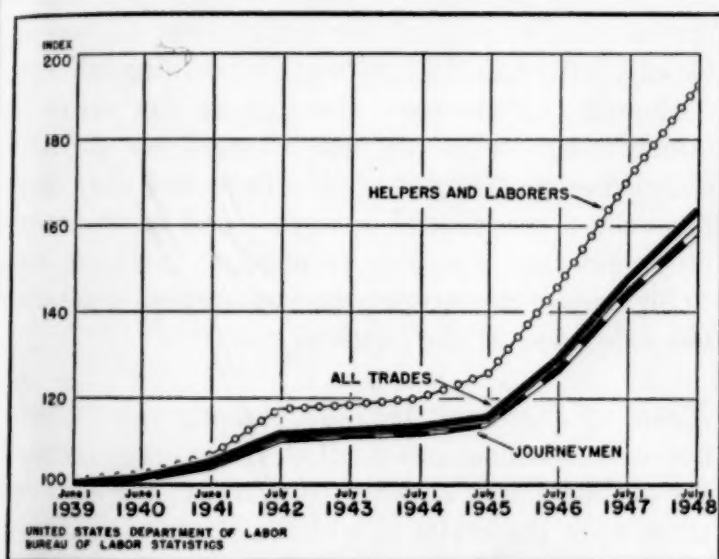
Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade-unions and employers. Rates in excess of the agreed minimum which may be paid to union members because of long service, special qualifications, or other reasons, are not included.

³ In the index series, year-to-year changes in the union scales are based on comparable quotations for each trade weighted by the membership for the current year.

after World War I, as well as in each of the 3 years following World War II, typically provided increases of 25 cents an hour.

Although no information is available concerning nonunion rates of pay, the trend of union wage scales is believed to provide a fairly reliable gauge of changes in basic wage rates for skilled and unskilled workers in urban centers for the entire building construction industry. The industry in general is highly organized, although in some cities, especially in the South, the construction work force (particularly for residential construction) is not predominantly union. The Bureau's 1948 Annual survey covered more than 750,000 union building trades workers, or roughly a third of the estimated total construction employment for the United States at that time.

Chart 1.—Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades (June 1, 1939=100)



Trends in Wage Rates and Earnings

An evaluation of the wage-rate movements in the building trades during World War II and the 3 postwar years with those in other segments of the labor force is difficult. Information on weekly or annual money wages of union construction workers is not available. It is generally accepted, however, that the relatively high level of union scales reflects consideration of the seasonal and intermittent character of employment in the industry, as well as a high degree of skill.

Union building-trades workers' basic rates

advanced about 61 percent (82 cents an hour) between June 1940 and July 1948. In manufacturing the percentage increase (90) in wage rates exceeded that for all union building trades, but the cents-per-hour adjustment from January 1941 to July 1948 was considerably less—roughly about 63 cents. The rise in gross weekly and hourly earnings of private building construction workers⁴ in both the war and postwar periods was greater than the rise in consumers' prices as shown by the figures below.

	Percent increase		
	June 1940 to July 1948	June 1940 to July 1945	July 1945 to July 1948
Union building trades:			
Hourly wage rates.....	61	14	41
All manufacturing:			
Estimated urban wage rate series ¹	90	33	43
Private building construction:			
Gross average hourly earnings.....	99	46	36
Average weekly earnings.....	123	74	28
All manufacturing:			
Gross average hourly earnings.....	101	56	29
Average weekly earnings.....	113	83	17
Consumer prices.....	73	29	34

¹ Based upon the Bureau's urban wage rate series and estimated from straight-time earnings data between 1947 and 1948.

² January 1941 to respective dates.

Over the whole period 1940 to 1948, the movement of earnings in private building construction compares favorably with that in manufacturing. These earnings data, of course, reflect the effects of many influences other than changes in basic wage rates, particularly shifts in employment volume between high and low wage areas, changes in nonunion residential construction wage rates, and changes in volume of employment at overtime rates. Construction earnings during the war period (June 1940–July 1945) rose several times higher than union rates; rates rose more than earnings during the postwar period (July 1945–July 1948). For the entire period, union construction scales rose by 61 percent as compared with an increase of 123 percent in average weekly earnings of private building construction workers. This difference in movement between rates and earnings becomes especially significant when compared with the movement of consumers' prices,

⁴ Employed by building contractors at the site.

which increased by 73 percent during the war and postwar years. The advance in helpers' and laborers' pay rates during the 8-year period exceeded, but journeymen scales fell below, the rise in cost of living. The Bureau's consumers' price index is widely used as a yardstick for changes in union scales under collective-bargaining agreements, and provides an instrument for adjusting money wages in line with the changes in the prices of goods and services consumed by workers.

Comparisons of this type must be interpreted with caution. In terms of skill levels and accompanying wage and income differentials, there are, of course, dissimilarities between the union building-trades workers and the larger groups of private construction workers and the manufacturing workers.

The standard workweek (prior to payment of premium overtime) for the building trades as a whole did not change significantly during the postwar period. The most common maximum straight-time work schedule is still a 5-day, 40-hour workweek. In a few cities, a 30- or 35-hour workweek is usual for most classifications; in others, the shorter schedules apply principally to the journeymen trades. For the entire construction industry, hours worked on private on-site projects averaged 33.8 in June 1940; 40.1 in July 1945, and 37.8 in July 1948.

The Individual Trades

Journeymen, comprising four-fifths of the union work-force studied, averaged \$2.25 on July 1, 1948. The increase in their average basic scale from July 1, 1947 was approximately the same as for all trades—10 percent, or 21 cents an hour. Helpers and laborers had a slightly larger gain—13 percent, 17 cents an hour—as would be expected because of the lower level of their scales. This gain raised their general average of minimum pay from \$1.32 to \$1.49.

Although only 6 percent of the workers did not receive an increase in basic rates during the 12-month period, the group included large segments of the workers in several trades. Two-fifths of the plasterers, a third of the paperhangers, a fourth of the lathers, and at least 1 out of every 14 asbestos workers, plumbers, painters, and plasterers' laborers had the same minimum hourly rate in mid-1948 as in the preceding year. Some of these workers' scales have since been raised;

in other instances, the July 1947 rates remained in effect because of long-term contracts.

The effect of postwar rate adjustments on the general wage level is readily evident when the distribution of union workers by hourly rates as of July 1, 1948, is compared with similar information for 1945. For example, in 1948 all bricklayers (traditionally the highest paid craft), had basic rates of at least \$2.00 an hour, three-fifths of them, \$2.50 or more. But in 1945, \$2.00 was the highest rate reported, and covered only about a fifth of the workers. Rates of carpenters and building laborers—the two most important trades numerically—were similarly distributed. In 1948, about 85 percent of the carpenters, in contrast to only 1 percent in 1945, were working under agreements providing for a minimum hourly rate of \$2.00. In the case of building laborers, less than a tenth in 1948, but more than half in 1945, had scales under \$1.00 an hour. On a percentage basis, the postwar increases in basic rates in these three trades were 47 percent for bricklayers, 43 percent for carpenters, and 55 percent for building laborers. Although year-to-year changes in the index of hourly wage rates are not affected by shifts in union membership,⁵ it should be noted that there has been a substantial upward trend in union employment and, possibly, some migration from low-to high-wage rate areas where construction activity has expanded in the postwar years.

Extent of Increases, 1947-48. Among the 24 journeymen classifications studied, the average increase for all but 4 was at least 10 percent; the 4 exceptions were the crafts in which a sizable number of the workers did not receive pay increases. The most frequent wage increase in journeymen's scales was 25 cents an hour. However, wage rates of significant numbers of workers (at least 10 percent) in some trades were increased by 10, 15, and 40 cents or more an hour. The average hourly increases for individual crafts varied from 11 cents for paperhangers to 33 cents for bricklayers.

Wage adjustments among the 9 helper and laborer classifications varied from 10 to 15 percent—from 14 cents for elevator constructors' helpers to 21 cents for helpers of both terrazzo workers and tile layers. Most of the helpers and laborers

⁵ Because individual quotations for the current and preceding years are both weighted by the membership reported at each rate for the current year.

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whose scales were raised received advances from 10 to 25 cents. However, hourly wage scales of a sixth of the plasterers' laborers and a fourth of the terrazzo workers' helpers—the noteworthy exceptions—were increased by 30 cents or more.

As noted in the preceding annual report,⁶ rate differentials in terms of cents-per-hour between the journeymen trades and the helper and laborer trades have tended to widen in recent years. This is true for the industry as a whole, but not for every city. Partial explanation for the increasing differential, undoubtedly, is the scarcity of skilled labor in many localities, which has been reflected in the extension of apprenticeship programs and acceleration of the training process.

TABLE 2.—Differentials between union wage scales of journeymen and of helpers and laborers in selected building trades, United States, New York, and San Francisco, 1939-48

Date	Differences in union wage scales between—						
	(1) Journeymen and (2) helpers and laborers	Bricklayers and tenders			Plasterers and laborers		
	United States ¹	United States ¹	New York	San Francisco	United States ¹	New York	San Francisco
Cents per hour							
1939: June 1.....	\$0.64	\$0.73	\$0.76	\$0.50	\$0.67	\$0.58	\$0.27
1945: July 1.....	.64	.74	.79	.48	.63	.58	.15
1946: July 1.....	.66	.77	.75	.48	.68	.62	.25
1947: July 1.....	.72	.88	.97	.50	.78	.90	.25
1948: July 1.....	.76	1.03	1.25	.56	.73	.90	.15
Percentage							
1939: June 1.....	83	83	66	40	65	41	19
1945: July 1.....	66	70	65	34	54	41	9
1946: July 1.....	58	62	50	30	51	38	14
1947: July 1.....	54	61	54	29	49	43	13
1948: July 1.....	51	64	64	25	41	43	7

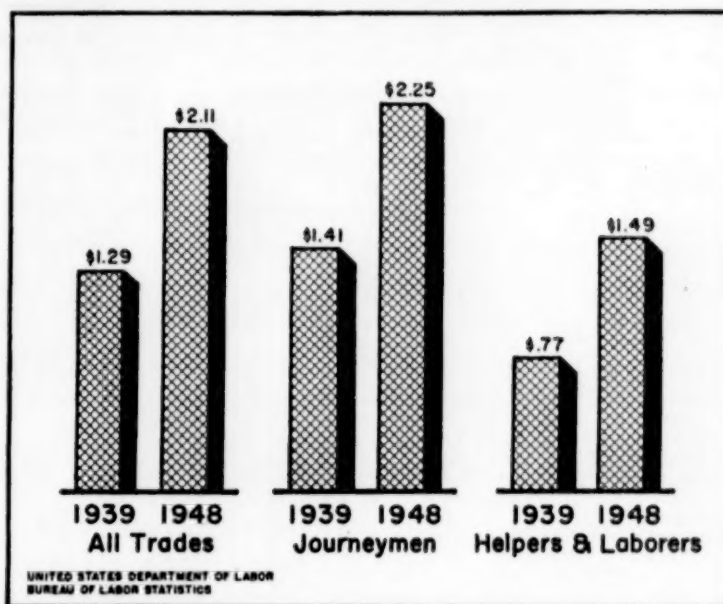
¹ Derived from average hourly rates computed by use of index numbers applied to the July 1, 1948, levels of wage rates.

Of course, journeymen trades have a historical bargaining advantage and in a tight labor market can probably exert more effective pressures than the lesser skilled groups. Dissimilar trends from city to city are largely reflections of collective bargaining at the local level and of variations in skill requirements for helpers and laborers. This is illustrated by the cents-per-hour differences shown in table 2.

The percentage differential in wage rates between journeymen trades and helper and laborer

classifications as a whole narrowed appreciably from 1939 to 1948.⁷ However, there was no similar decline between the two selected journeymen crafts and their helpers. In New York, for example, the percentage spread between bricklayers and tenders increased from 1946 to 1948.

Chart 2.—Union Hourly Wage Rates in the Building Trades, June 1, 1939, and July 1, 1948



The erratic fluctuations shown for San Francisco plasterers and their laborers reflect wage-rate adjustments for the laborers in 1945 and 1948, but the plasterers' scale remained unchanged.

Intercity Variations

Because collective-bargaining relations are at the local level in the building trades, wage scales have always varied considerably from city to city except where union jurisdiction is fairly extensive and covers broad geographic areas or several adjacent cities. Wage trends are also influenced by the degree of organization and by major shifts in organization which may develop with a rise of mass-construction activity in new areas. The latter was of major significance during wartime, when construction needs often necessitated redistributions of the work force. It may also partially explain the large advances in some union workers' scales (e. g., in the Los Angeles area) during the war and postwar years.

Despite shifts of this nature, a few cities have

⁶ Bulletin No. 930 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Union Wages and Hours in the Building Trades, July 1, 1947, p. 2.

⁷ For a detailed analysis, see Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907-47, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 127).

maintained high ranking wage positions probably because of size, location, type of construction, degree of organization, and general wage levels—notably New York City and Newark. Although the \$3.00 or higher minimum journeyman scale was first achieved in these two cities, by July 1948 bricklayers and plasterers had similar minimum scales in several widely scattered cities. The

scales for all journeymen in both Newark and New York City averaged \$2.74 in July 1948. The average scale of \$2.12 an hour for helpers and laborers in Newark, however was 19 cents higher than the New York level, which may be largely due to the fact that building laborers in Newark had a 42½-cent advantage over those in New York. The Newark scale of \$2.125 an hour in

TABLE 3.—Increases in union wage rates for selected building trades in selected cities, July 1, 1947, to July 1, 1948

City	Percent of increase			Cents-per-hour increase			City	Percent of increase			Cents-per-hour increase		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers		All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
All cities.....	10.6	10.3	12.6	20.1	21.0	16.7							
Atlanta, Ga.....	11.0	10.4	18.0	17.9	18.4	14.6	Newark, N. J.....	16.3	15.1	21.2	36.3	36.0	37.1
Baltimore, Md.....	8.0	7.1	13.1	14.2	14.0	14.8	New Haven, Conn.....	11.1	10.6	14.5	20.8	21.0	19.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	9.3	8.9	11.6	14.2	15.6	10.0	New Orleans, La.....	6.8	7.3	3.3	10.7	12.8	3.1
Boston, Mass.....	12.4	12.7	10.6	23.0	24.9	14.8	New York, N. Y.....	12.2	12.3	11.1	28.3	30.0	19.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	12.7	11.6	17.5	24.1	23.8	24.9	Norfolk, Va.....	15.3	15.5	0	25.6	26.2	0
Butte, Mont.....	4.2	3.7	7.0	7.7	7.3	9.3	Oakland, Calif.....	8.1	7.9	9.6	15.8	16.2	14.1
Charleston, S. C.....	8.8	9.3	.1	13.8	15.6	.1	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	7.9	9.8	2.7	12.3	18.6	2.8
Charleston, W. Va.....	14.0	13.7	15.0	24.0	26.5	17.5	Omaha, Nebr.....	8.3	8.5	7.3	13.9	15.7	8.2
Charlotte, N. C.....	9.0	8.5	15.0	13.0	13.6	10.0	Peoria, Ill.....	13.8	12.5	18.4	25.2	25.1	25.5
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	10.2	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.8	13.5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	11.2	10.8	13.2	20.9	22.7	15.4
Chicago, Ill.....	6.8	6.6	13.0	14.6	14.3	19.7	Phoenix, Ariz.....	24.4	24.0	25.3	36.9	41.6	29.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12.0	11.1	16.3	21.9	22.2	21.1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18.4	16.5	28.1	34.8	34.8	34.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	10.4	9.8	14.8	20.8	20.5	22.4	Portland, Maine.....	10.9	11.0	9.8	15.7	16.6	10.4
Columbus, Ohio.....	9.4	9.1	11.0	16.8	17.8	13.2	Portland, Oreg.....	9.8	9.3	12.8	17.4	17.3	17.5
Dallas, Tex.....	11.8	11.5	12.8	18.8	22.2	12.5	Providence, R. I.....	13.6	13.1	16.4	22.1	22.7	19.8
Dayton, Ohio.....	8.9	8.3	14.3	17.2	16.9	18.4	Reading, Pa.....	13.5	13.5	13.8	23.3	24.9	16.1
Denver, Colo.....	11.0	10.7	11.7	18.7	20.7	16.0	Richmond, Va.....	9.8	9.8	5.8	17.5	17.6	8.0
Des Moines, Iowa.....	12.2	11.3	16.4	20.5	20.7	20.0	Rochester, N. Y.....	9.2	8.7	11.7	16.7	17.1	15.3
Detroit, Mich.....	9.8	9.7	10.5	19.4	19.9	15.5	Rock Island (Ill.) District ¹	9.8	9.5	12.5	17.9	18.2	16.3
Duluth, Minn.....	10.6	10.0	13.5	16.9	17.1	16.2	St. Louis, Mo.....	11.1	10.6	10.7	20.4	22.5	15.4
El Paso, Tex.....	12.6	12.6	-----	22.0	22.0	-----	St. Paul, Minn.....	12.6	12.7	12.0	21.5	23.3	15.9
Erie, Pa.....	11.6	11.0	16.2	19.9	19.9	19.9	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	12.2	12.1	12.9	19.3	20.3	15.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	11.9	11.9	11.9	20.7	22.1	14.7	San Antonio, Tex.....	9.7	9.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	16.2
Houston, Tex.....	9.7	9.0	14.3	16.9	17.4	15.0	San Francisco, Calif.....	7.9	7.6	10.3	15.5	15.6	15.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	10.4	9.8	14.6	19.4	19.5	18.7	Savannah, Ga.....	9.1	10.7	(¹)	12.7	17.5	(¹)
Jackson, Miss.....	13.5	13.5	13.3	18.7	22.1	10.0	Scranton, Pa.....	11.0	10.9	11.4	18.4	20.1	13.4
Jacksonville, Fla.....	10.1	10.3	5.4	16.1	16.8	4.2	Seattle, Wash.....	6.8	6.7	8.3	13.5	13.6	13.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	8.0	7.6	11.0	14.9	14.8	15.0	South Bend, Ind.....	14.5	13.4	18.4	25.3	25.5	24.6
Knoxville, Tenn.....	12.9	13.1	11.8	19.5	22.9	10.2	Spokane, Wash.....	2.3	2.6	.8	4.2	5.1	1.1
Little Rock, Ark.....	13.0	13.4	7.4	19.9	21.9	5.9	Springfield, Mass.....	10.0	10.1	9.3	16.8	18.8	11.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	9.0	8.8	10.6	17.1	17.4	15.3	Syracuse, N. Y.....	6.7	7.4	4.4	11.4	14.3	5.3
Louisville, Ky.....	11.1	10.6	13.3	18.3	19.4	15.1	Toledo, Ohio.....	9.0	8.1	11.9	17.0	16.8	17.5
Manchester, N. H.....	15.3	16.1	9.3	23.1	25.7	10.0	Washington, D. C.....	12.6	13.4	7.1	24.1	28.3	8.7
Memphis, Tenn.....	11.0	11.1	10.3	17.7	19.5	9.3	Wichita, Kans.....	10.3	9.7	12.0	15.2	16.5	12.6
Miami, Fla.....	11.6	11.5	11.8	20.7	22.6	11.4	Worcester, Mass.....	12.5	11.9	17.5	20.7	20.9	19.9
Milwaukee, Wis.....	11.3	10.6	14.9	19.8	19.5	21.1	York, Pa.....	9.9	9.3	12.0	13.8	14.6	11.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	11.6	11.7	11.0	20.6	21.9	14.9	Youngstown, Ohio.....	13.9	12.5	20.4	24.7	24.5	25.2
Mobile, Ala.....	14.6	15.0	10.9	23.3	26.5	10.0							

¹ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

² Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

mid-1948 was the highest ever recorded for building laborers. Percentage and cents-per-hour increases in wage scales from July 1, 1947 to July 1, 1948, are shown in table 3, for all trades combined and for the journeyman and helper and laborer groups in selected cities.

When the various cities are grouped according to population, average scales for journeymen in the largest cities varied from \$2.16 in Los Angeles to \$2.74 in New York City; for helpers and laborers,

from \$1.32 in Philadelphia to \$1.93 in New York. Among the 9 cities with populations from 500,000 to 1,000,000, the spread was less pronounced—for journeymen, from \$2.03 in Milwaukee to \$2.46 in Pittsburgh; for helpers and laborers, from \$1.28 in Baltimore to \$1.74 in Cleveland. Generally the lowest ranking cities in the other 3 population groups were located in the South. Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., Savannah, Jacksonville, and Charleston, S. C., were

among the lowest ranking. Average hourly rates of journeymen and helpers and laborers by size of city are as follows:

Cities with population of—	Journey-men	Helpers and laborers
1,000,000 and over-----	\$2. 41	\$1. 70
500,000 to 1,000,000-----	2. 28	1. 56
250,000 to 500,000-----	2. 12	1. 43
100,000 to 250,000-----	2. 05	1. 25
40,000 to 100,000-----	1. 96	1. 21

The variations in city levels indicate a general absence of any consistent relationship in the movement of wage scales between the journeymen and the helpers and laborers. Intercity variations may also be accounted for in part by the appreciable differences in the proportion of workers of various skills from city to city.

Rural-Urban Cooperation in the Cooperative Movement

FARMER-NONFARMER CONTACTS within the cooperative movement have been increasing in recent years. Farmers' purchasing cooperatives, in growing numbers, have been admitting nonfarm people to membership, although to do so means forfeiting eventually their farmers' exemptions under the Federal income tax. In numerous places farm and village or city people have joined in the formation of new cooperatives, and in the operations of existing ones. A recent survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed numerous ways in which farmers and industrial workers are cooperating.

Cooperation Within Cooperatives

The membership composition of the reporting associations indicates in itself collaboration of farm and nonfarm consumers within the same association, to supply their families with commodities and services. Although there have been numerous scattered instances previously, such joint effort has become common only in comparatively recent years.

Mixed farm and nonfarm membership seems to be more common among the distributive associations (stores, gasoline stations, etc.) than among the service associations. However, in Nebraska a cooperative cold-storage association was organized by farmers and townspeople acting together, and now serves both. A new cooperative hospital association in Texas, the membership of which consists mostly of farmers, reports that a number of carpenters "have expressed a desire to become members, and want to earn their membership by doing construction work on our buildings." Some of the new hospital associations in the Pacific Northwest, also, are sponsored by both farm organizations and labor unions and have individuals of both groups as members.

Among the distributive associations in which industrial workers and farmers are cooperating are those in Crescent City and Fort Bragg, Calif., Bristol, Ind., Ogden, Utah, Pasco, Wash., and Burlington, Tomah, and Wausau, Wis.¹

Cooperation Between Cooperatives

The recent attacks upon the cooperative movement (particularly the farmers' cooperatives) by private business groups have had the effect of drawing the two branches of the movement closer together in some cases. Thus, in a number of places in the Midwest, as well as in at least one New England State, cooperative councils have been formed in which both urban and rural cooperatives of all kinds participate. The purpose of these councils is not only defense, but also the exchange of experience and ideas and the further promotion of the cooperative movement.

On the national level, of the 17 regional wholesales in the United States² which are members of National Cooperatives, all but 3 are primarily of farmer membership. The Cooperative League of the United States of America, which is the national educational organ of the cooperative movement, was until the early 1930's almost entirely composed of urban associations. It recently reported that 80 percent of its membership is rural and only 20 percent urban.

¹ The methods of associations mentioned in this article will be described in greater detail in a forthcoming bulletin.

² It also has seven affiliates in Canada.

Direct Trading with Farmers' Cooperatives. In the United States, practically all of the regional wholesales which handle groceries and produce make it a practice to obtain their supplies from farmers' marketing and processing associations. These products include canned and fresh fruits and vegetables, butter, etc. Because of the large quantities involved, it is usually more feasible for such transactions to be carried on by the wholesales rather than the retail cooperatives. Nevertheless, nearly 27 percent of the 370 associations reporting in the Bureau's study used farmers' cooperatives as a source of supply, obtaining from them such things as milk, butter, eggs, and produce, and even meat products. The greater the proportion of farmers in the membership, the more common was the practice of direct trading. Even among the strictly nonfarm associations, over 21 percent reported such a policy; many others explained either that there were no farmers' cooperatives near enough to make it practicable or that their farm products were obtained through the regional wholesale.

An outstanding example of direct trading and cooperation with other cooperatives is the United Cooperative Society, in Maynard, Mass.

A single association reported having discontinued the practice of direct trading because of unfavorable experiences. Numerous reports from other associations indicated that such relationships were both practicable and satisfactory, when both parties to the transaction were reasonable in their expectations and demands.

Combined Trading and Membership

Certain cooperatives have worked out techniques combining membership and business relationships with farmers and the latter's cooperatives, and have devised ingenious methods for sharing the economic savings) resulting from the elimination of the middleman (between the producer-suppliers and member-consumers. Notable among these are Cooperative Trading, Inc., Waukegan, Ill. (the largest nonfarm consumers' cooperative in the United States) and Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Long Island City, N. Y.

Consumer-Sponsored Farmers' Markets. A very recent development is the sponsoring of farmers' markets by urban consumers' cooperatives. The

advantages claimed for these markets are fresher produce at lower-than-current prices for the purchaser and, for the farmer, a channel for disposing of his products at more than would be realized through the usual channels of distribution.³ All of those which have come to the attention of the Bureau are in California—in San Jose, Santa Monica, Oakland, and Los Angeles.

³ In some places in the United States (notably in Ohio, Indiana, and New York) farmers' marketing associations have opened retail outlets for their products; in such cases the patron may benefit under a profit-sharing arrangement but has no vote on policies and never becomes a member. Such enterprises were not included in the present study.

Construction Cost of One-Family Houses Started, 1946-47¹

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST of 1-family homes started during the period October 1946 to September 1947 was more than \$7,250 in 14 of 32 areas surveyed in the Area Housing Program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.² Twelve of these higher-cost areas were located in the North, 1 in the South, and 1 in the West. The highest average cost was \$9,300 (in Cleveland, Ohio, and Washington, D. C.). Of the 18 areas in which the average construction cost was less than \$7,250, 7 were located in the North, 7 in the South and 4 in the West. The lowest average cost was \$3,400 (in Mobile, Ala.).

Construction cost, which must not be confused with selling price, includes the cost of labor, materials, all subcontracted work, and that part of the contractor's overhead and profit chargeable directly to the project. It excludes land and development cost, sales profit, selling costs, and such nonconstruction expenses as architectural and engineering fees.

The average construction cost figures presented in the accompanying table are based on estimates of construction cost of 1-family houses started during the entire year. Percentage distributions by cost classes are based on a study of units started during 4 survey months of the year.

¹ Prepared by Frances J. Montgomery of the Bureau's Branch of Construction Statistics.

² See Housing Statistics 1946 and 1947: Sampling Methods and Survey Techniques, in Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 161).

Details covering specifications of houses studied were not sufficient to make comparisons between areas or between regions of the cost of building identical houses. Data do reveal, however, that a greater proportion of the houses built in northern areas fell in the upper-cost brackets than of the houses built in the South and West.

In all but 5 of the 19 northern areas, the majority of the houses cost more than \$7,250 to build, and in several areas, more than three-fourths of the houses were in this class. In all the southern areas, on the other hand, a majority of the houses built were in cost classes under \$7,250. The western areas were split between predomi-

nance of the more expensive dwellings in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a majority of lower-cost houses in the other 3 areas.

Differences in costs between sections of the country may be due to higher wage levels and higher material prices in certain sections as well as to differences in characteristics of the homes built, such as type of material used for exterior walls, and presence or absence of central heating, basements, and wall insulation.³

³ See Characteristics of One-Family Houses Started, 1947, p. 46 of this issue. Data on characteristics, which are based on surveys covering only 1 month in the first quarter of 1947, cannot be related to the cost data which cover the entire year October 1946-September 1947.

Construction cost ¹ of 1-family houses started in selected areas ² October 1946-September 1947

Area ¹	Average construction cost of units started	Survey cycle ⁴	Number of units covered	Percent of dwelling units having construction cost of—					
				Less than \$3,250	\$3,250 to \$5,249	\$5,250 to \$7,249	\$7,250 to \$9,249	\$9,250 to \$10,749	\$10,750 and over
Northern areas:									
Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$9,300	I	2,307	1	4	11	37	24	23
Washington, D. C.....	9,300	I	3,440	2	5	14	37	18	22
New York-Newark-Jersey City.....	9,100	I	4,231	1	5	18	38	17	21
Chicago, Ill.....	8,400	I	5,650	6	13	19	32	13	17
Milwaukee, Wis.....	8,400	II	1,049	2	8	25	36	15	14
Detroit, Mich.....	8,300	II	5,317	4	8	19	38	19	12
Minneapolis, Minn.....	8,100	III	1,279	4	9	10	29	19	29
Hartford, Conn.....	8,000	II	810	4	13	18	40	8	8
Columbus, Ohio.....	8,000	III	848	12	6	23	43	7	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	7,800	III	2,631	3	12	30	28	15	12
Buffalo, N. Y.....	7,700	II	1,233	6	12	21	34	13	14
Boston, Mass.....	7,700	I	2,013	6	15	25	29	14	11
Philadelphia-Camden.....	7,200	II	2,882	5	13	34	33	5	10
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	6,700	III	601	7	20	33	30	6	4
St. Louis, Mo.....	6,700	I	1,962	13	15	25	29	9	9
York, Pa.....	6,100	I	269	2	38	35	19	3	3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5,800	I	1,105	21	17	29	20	6	7
Brockton, Mass.....	5,700	I	270	17	30	26	20	3	4
Lansing, Mich.....	5,600	II	355	22	27	22	20	4	5
Southern areas:									
Miami, Fla.....	8,400	II	3,020	6	16	35	21	14	8
Atlanta, Ga.....	5,900	I	1,926	17	23	24	23	6	7
Dallas, Tex.....	5,900	I	1,679	8	22	43	14	6	7
Fort Worth, Tex.....	4,800	II	1,380	27	29	26	13	4	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	4,700	II	1,203	38	28	25	5	3	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	4,500	III	654	41	30	17	9	1	2
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	3,800	I	96	53	37	9	1	0	0
Mobile, Ala.....	3,400	I	312	52	16	20	8	3	1
Western areas:									
San Francisco, Calif.....	7,900	I	5,264	3	5	27	47	11	7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	7,100	II	15,586	8	13	27	37	8	7
Denver, Colo.....	6,200	I	1,558	14	19	41	13	5	8
Phoenix, Ariz.....	6,000	I	848	12	18	43	19	5	3
Sacramento, Calif.....	4,900	III	930	21	26	31	11	5	6

¹ Based on reports from individual construction contractors who provided cost figures for a large and representative sample of projects at or near completion. Construction costs exclude sales profit, selling costs, the cost of land and site improvements and all such nonconstruction expenses as architectural and engineering fees. They cover only cost of labor, materials, and subcontracted work, and that part of the builder's overhead and profit chargeable directly to the construction project.

² These data were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in con-

nection with the Area Housing Program. See Housing Statistics 1946 and 1947: Sampling Methods and Survey Techniques, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948, (p. 161).

³ An area is composed of a county or group of counties surrounding the principal city or cities.

⁴ Surveys were conducted in 4 specified months of the year according to the cycle designations—I, October, January, April, and July; II, November, February, May, and August; III, December, March, June, and September.

Characteristics of One-Family Houses Started, 1947

A SURPRISINGLY LARGE PROPORTION of the 1-family dwellings placed under construction in 32 areas during the first quarter of 1947 contained less than 800 square feet of floor space and less than 5 rooms. Surveys for each area covering only 1 month of the quarter showed that a third or more of the new dwellings in 19 areas contained less than 800 square feet of floor space and that in 18 areas, a third or more had less than 5 rooms. The proportion of small houses based on floor space, was as high as 80 percent in Mobile, Ala., and, based on room count, as high as 96 percent in Wichita Falls, Tex.

Frame construction predominated over masonry

and masonry veneer in a majority of the areas studied. Masonry and masonry veneer exterior walls were in the majority in several of the large industrial areas of the North and East and in Miami and Denver. Stucco and composition shingle walls prevailed in Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento.

The figures presented in the accompanying table are based on the results of surveys conducted in 32 areas as part of the Area Housing Program¹ of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data regarding three major characteristics of housing, floor area, number of rooms, and type of exterior wall material are shown. These three characteristics materially affect the cost of housing, but as the surveys were made during only 1 month of the

¹ See Housing Statistics 1946 and 1947: Sampling Methods and Survey Techniques, in Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 161).

Characteristics of 1-family houses started in selected areas,¹ January-March 1947

Area ²	Survey month	Number of units covered	Percent of dwelling units having floor area in square feet of— ³					Percent of dwelling units having room count of— ⁴				Percent of dwelling units having exterior wall material of— ⁴			
			Less than 500	500 to 799	800 to 999	1,000 to 1,299	1,300 and over	Less than 5	5	6	7 or more	Masonry	Masonry veneer	Frame wood	Other
Northern areas:															
Boston, Mass.	Jan.	205	0	32	8	32	28	39	10	45	6	0	4	81	15
Brockton, Mass.	Jan.	32	7	21	17	14	41	39	14	25	22	0	0	100	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb.	135	6	7	58	24	5	10	62	21	7	0	36	64	0
Chicago, Ill.	Jan.	639	1	30	30	24	15	37	30	30	3	27	44	29	0
Cleveland, Ohio	Jan.	310	0	29	25	33	13	25	27	46	2	23	13	56	8
Columbus, Ohio	Mar.	208	3	65	14	9	9	44	38	14	4	11	5	80	4
Detroit, Mich.	Feb.	1,064	1	35	39	19	6	14	65	20	1	39	35	26	6
Hartford, Conn.	Feb.	91	11	21	16	18	34	40	19	33	8	3	18	75	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	Jan.	118	0	54	24	11	11	27	62	11	0	7	40	47	6
Lansing, Mich.	Feb.	27	4	67	29	0	0	59	30	11	0	12	0	88	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb.	62	0	32	34	21	13	37	40	23	0	0	47	31	22
Minneapolis, Minn.	Mar.	294	0	9	42	26	23	25	34	35	6	6	13	45	36
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Jan.	557	4	18	43	19	16	21	44	31	4	25	45	17	13
Philadelphia-Camden	Feb.	375	0	13	14	64	9	9	17	69	5	40	13	7	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mar.	462	1	33	25	35	6	20	30	47	3	1	82	16	1
St. Louis, Mo.	Jan.	244	4	12	39	38	7	23	66	9	2	57	3	22	18
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	Mar.	94	0	58	16	17	9	43	25	29	3	0	16	78	6
Washington, D. C.	Jan.	628	3	28	35	30	4	25	32	39	4	61	5	22	12
York, Pa.	Jan.	53	0	23	6	46	25	21	49	30	0	15	41	21	23
Southern areas:															
Atlanta, Ga.	Jan.	308	3	8	65	19	5	21	64	14	1	6	21	66	7
Dallas, Tex.	Jan.	338	6	7	41	40	6	15	65	20	0	0	0	31	69
Fort Worth, Tex.	Feb.	464	8	23	57	10	2	54	43	3	0	2	3	79	16
Knoxville, Tenn.	Mar.	141	10	44	27	18	1	52	38	6	4	36	6	20	38
Memphis, Tenn.	Feb.	286	27	21	41	10	1	68	28	4	0	7	24	57	12
Miami, Fla.	Feb.	600	5	34	23	26	12	48	34	15	3	77	0	23	0
Mobile, Ala.	Jan.	62	12	68	16	4	0	63	34	3	0	8	3	81	8
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Jan.	26	42	15	23	16	4	96	4	0	0	15	4	77	4
Western areas:															
Denver, Colo.	Jan.	252	11	50	22	16	1	66	30	3	1	57	0	38	5
Los Angeles, Calif.	Feb.	3,887	11	24	14	46	5	37	32	31	0	1	0	28	71
Phoenix, Ariz.	Jan.	223	8	18	28	30	16	36	47	14	3	84	0	5	11
Sacramento, Calif.	Mar.	259	3	10	63	17	7	40	47	10	3	1	0	21	78
San Francisco, Calif.	Jan.	1,291	3	4	18	61	14	10	49	39	2	10	0	31	59

¹ These data were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its Area Housing Program. See Housing Statistics, 1946 and 1947: Sampling Methods and Survey Techniques, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948, (p. 161).

² An area includes a county or group of counties surrounding the principal city or cities.

³ Floor area was measured as gross finished floor area of interior of each unit; excludes areas of garages, basements, and unfinished attics.

⁴ One full room count given to each of following: Living room, dining room, library, bedroom, kitchen, kitchenette and dining alcove in combination, and permanently enclosed sunroom or porch or nursery; half-room count given to each of following: small space devoted to kitchenette, dinette,

breakfast room or dressing room; excluded from room count were bathroom, pullman kitchen, hall or foyer, open porch, pantry, laundry, closet, storage space, basement room not intended for living space, office and garage.

⁵ Exterior wall materials cover (1) masonry: (Solid wall of mortar-set brick, stone, concrete block, structural tile, etc.); (2) masonry veneer (frame structure with exterior veneer of some unit of masonry); (3) frame-wood (frame structure with exterior of any type of wood siding); (4) other (frame structure with exterior of nonwood material except masonry, as for example, stucco or composition siding or shingles, and various metal construction, frame type constructions in which steel members are used in place of wood studs, concrete walls above first floor level, factory-made concrete wall panels, adobe, etc.).

year, the findings cannot be related to the cost data shown in the table on page 45, which is based on estimates of construction costs of 1-family houses started during the entire year October 1946–September 1947.

The Labor Boss System in Japan¹

THE CONTRACT LABOR SYSTEM in Japan, which covered about 3 million unskilled workers at the lowest rung of the industrial scale, employed under terms and living conditions controlled by labor "bosses" (labor contractors²) at the beginning of the Occupation in September 1945, has been dealt with in a series of recent enactments designed ultimately to eliminate this practice.

In the pattern for democracy established by the new Japanese Constitution of May 3, 1947, article 22 asserts the right of every citizen to choose and change employment at will.

In contrast, whenever workers are supplied by labor bosses they are deprived of their liberties. They are not free to quit their jobs nor to seek new employment by their own efforts. In addition they are unorganized, and therefore without the means for bargaining for higher wages or better working conditions. The bosses have realized as high as 30 percent of the total earnings of their charges, by withholding part of their wages, and have thereby achieved great personal wealth and political power. In some instances, workers actually have been enslaved and confined after working hours in prison-like barracks and murdered if they attempted to escape.

At the beginning of the Occupation, over a fifth of the 14 million industrial workers of Japan were under the control of labor bosses. Two-thirds were in construction, where about 90 percent of the total work force was boss-controlled. The remainder were mostly in manufacturing industries, where labor suppliers contracted with plants to furnish the unskilled laborers for work

not performed by the regular workers. In many establishments they constituted as high as 25 percent of total employment.

An investigation, made by military government officers in the coal fields in Hokkaido a year after the Occupation had begun, disclosed the continued practice of slave labor on a large scale. Some 3,000 laborers, many of whom had been shanghaied after being plied with liquor,³ were confined in prison barracks at night and driven to work in the coal mines during the day. (These workers were ultimately released and their jailers prosecuted and imprisoned.)

Even when this extreme condition does not exist, the treatment of boss-controlled workers is far below the standards of the poorest class of free worker in Japan. In December 1947, representatives of the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers visited the dormitories occupied by contract workers employed in coal mines in Hokkaido and were made physically ill by conditions which they found at that late date. They reported that the workers were crowded together into hovels with less consideration than would be accorded animals. The Japanese guides accompanying the representatives wore gauze masks inside the dormitories because of revolting unsanitary conditions.

In November 1947, the Japanese Diet further implemented the general constitutional provision which asserted the right of every citizen to choose and change employment at will. Two significant articles were inserted in the Employment Security Law and made fully effective on March 1, 1948. These provided for the establishment of a free and democratic public employment exchange system based on the standards of the ILO:

Article 44: No person, organization or agency, governmental or private, shall be allowed to conduct a labor supply project or to use labor supplied by such a project⁴, except as provided in article 45.

Article 45: A bona fide labor union as determined by the statutory agencies of the national government may conduct a labor supply project limited for which no compensation shall be made by [an] employer to its own members, provided it obtains permission from the Labor Minister.

Immediately upon passage of the law, powerful groups with a vested interest in perpetuating the labor-boss system began to bring pressure upon

¹ By Chester W. Hepler, Chief of Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan.

² A labor boss in Japan is a contractor who in essence supplies nothing more than a work force, which remains completely under his control. The nearest parallel in United States history was the padrone.

³ Data from various official military government reports.

⁴ Italicized words added by an amendment to strengthen the law which became effective June 30, 1948.

the Government to have their particular activities exempted from the provisions of the act or to obtain an indefinite delay in compliance, urging that production of goods and Occupation Force projects would be hampered by the system's elimination. Among other reasons advanced was the claim that bosses were respected members of the community and would be deprived of their livelihood if the law was fully enforced. In other cases, evasion of the law was sought by disguising operations, principally as "legitimate subcontracting."

Thereupon the Labor Ministry, which was given the responsibility of administering the law, implemented the provisions of articles 44 and 45 by ordinances which strictly defined an operator of a labor-supply project.

Any person who supplies workers to others, whether or not a contract is known to exist, unless that person does all of the following: (1) Takes full financial and legal responsibility as an enterpriser for the completion of a particular project; (2) performs on-the-job supervision of the laborers; (3) assumes full legal obligation as an employer with respect to workers as prescribed by law; (4) provides necessary machinery, equipment (excluding simple tools of the trade), materials or necessary planning and technique.

The passage of a law and the issuance of ordinances are but first steps in the process of eliminating labor bosses. Although the Employment Security Bureau, through the local public employment security offices, has attacked the enforcement of the law and ordinances with vigor, latest reports indicate that not more than 30 percent of all workers under the control of illegal labor suppliers have been freed from this tie. The construction and shipbuilding industries still have large numbers of boss-controlled workers; the Employment Security Bureau will shortly proceed^{*} legally against the bosses in these industries which have heretofore ignored the provisions of the law.

The results achieved in industrial plants, in coal mines, and with building contractors who have complied are encouraging. Numerous reports received by the Labor Ministry indicate that the workers are happier, that they have received 30- to 40-percent pay increases immediately upon release from the labor bosses, and that, as a result, they are turning out more and better work.

Production has risen in many instances, and both employers and workers are enthusiastic about the new arrangement.

Traditional Roots of Japanese Labor

The continued existence, however, of a caste consciousness among the skilled, regular work force toward former boss-controlled employees has created additional problems in completely eliminating the labor-boss system. Plant unions are reluctant to accept these temporary workers into their organizations, although many have been employed on the same job in the same establishment for a long time. The new union movement in Japan, with little or no experience in the use of strikebreakers by employers, continues to cling to the much older caste feelings toward these boss-controlled workers. In many cases, employees who formerly were boss-controlled are being placed on the employer's pay roll in a temporary status and are left under the direction of the former labor boss, who now holds the position of foreman. Strict company regulations with respect to hiring specifications are being used by employers as a pretext for not integrating such workers into the regular labor force.

The Japanese labor-boss system is merely an extension of the social patterns of age-old rural feudalism, with its paternalistic landlord-tenant relationship, projected into the industrial world in a relatively pure form. It has resulted from the one-step change by which Japan was converted from a family-type feudalistic rural economy to one with a high degree of industrialization—a change too rapid to permit development of a new pattern of human relationship in the new economic structure. Under it the more capable ex-farmers became skilled workers, attached to a new family system headed by the industrial employer. The least capable of farm workers assigned to menial tasks were not permitted entry into this socially superior family, but were forced to fall back upon the traditional feudal pattern to which they were accustomed on the land—a parent-child relationship by which the workers sacrificed their freedom to a boss (*oyabun*) in exchange for the protection and security he presumably offered. In the case of the Japanese unskilled worker, the system seemed to have many advantages. Theoretically at least, bosses provided food, clothing, shelter,

^{*} Information as of October 1948.—Editor.

protection from an autocratic police system, medical care for the worker and family, and special allowances and gifts on the occasions of births and deaths; in return for these, only complete obedience and an exorbitant labor profit were exacted. The system was not only condoned in Japan before and during the war years, but was considered ideal—in a nation where sustenance for all but a favored few has been at a mere subsistence level—even by many who were its sorriest victims. More recently, in a struggle to maintain their position, the bosses have been inclined to indulge in more abuses than when the system was secure and socially acceptable.

Postwar Labor Movement in Italy¹

AT LEAST 7 MILLION WORKERS in Italy today belong to labor unions. They constitute less than half of the total labor force in Italy, recently estimated at almost 19 millions. The labor force includes substantial numbers of professional workers and self-employed persons not generally organized within labor unions of countries like the United States. Many of these persons traditionally belong to the Italian trade-union movement—categories such as tax collectors, tenant farmers, university instructors, and persons drawing pensions.

The Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor (*Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro—CGIL*) is the largest of the several labor confederations in Italy today. During most of the postwar period the CGIL has included in its membership the overwhelming majority of trade-union organizations.

During the summer and fall of 1948 the CGIL's virtual monopoly of the labor movement was challenged. In August the 11 top Christian Democratic trade-union leaders on the CGIL's administrative bodies announced their withdrawal from the organization and the following October the establishment of a rival labor confederation, the Free Italian General Confederation of Workers

(*Libera Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Lavoratori—LCGIL*) was announced.

The CGIL and the LCGIL are the most important trade-union confederations. In addition, there are numerous smaller national trade-union organizations which have in the past maintained their independence of the CGIL for ideological reasons.²

Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)

The CGIL was formed in the summer of 1944, shortly before the liberation of northern Italy. It was organized by Christian-Democratic (Catholic) and Socialist labor leaders,³ and by Communist labor leaders who, during the last days of the Fascist regime, had gained substantial support within the labor movement and aligned themselves with the Socialist labor movement.

CGIL membership has been variously reported: in July 1948 (before the split) a membership of 3.5 million was estimated and in October 1948 (after the split) a membership of 6 million was claimed by CGIL officials. The discrepancy is due at least in part to the fact that the smaller figure relates only to dues-paying members and the larger figure represents registrations at provincial labor chambers where the various political groups in control could "buy in" for a few lire per membership card the number of votes needed to maintain control. During the period intervening between these estimates there was unquestionably a decline in CGIL total membership because of the split.

In contrast to the labor confederations of pre-Fascist Italy, the CGIL was established as a union of all workers, irrespective of political and reli-

¹ These confederations include the following:

National Federation of Independent Farmers (*Federazione Nazionale dei Coltivatori Diretti*)

Italian Workers Confederation (*Confederazione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori*)

General Confederation of Public Employees (*Confederazione Generale dell'Impieghi Pubblici*)

Italian Federation of Independent Farmers (*Federazione Italiana dei Coltivatori Diretti*)

Italian Association of Independent Unions (*Associazione Italiana dei Sindacati Autonomi*)

Syndicalist Movement (*Movimento Sindicalista*)

Italian Confederation of Independent Unions (*Confederazione Italiana dei Liberi Sindacati*)

² Each of these groups had sponsored its own pre-Fascist labor confederation. In 1922, just before the Fascists came to power, over 90 percent of the organized workers of Italy were members of either the Socialist-led General Confederation of Labor (*Confederazione Generale del Lavoro—CGL*) or of the somewhat smaller Catholic-sponsored Italian Confederation of Workers (*Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori—CIL*).

³ Prepared by Jane H. Palmer of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions.

gious beliefs. Under the Pact of Rome, signed in June 1944, the founders of the CGIL pledged themselves to work for the establishment of a united labor organization with "independence from all political parties." Thus, from the beginning, the CGIL's leadership and membership has been drawn from all political groups. The principal parties represented by labor leaders who have served as its officers have been the Communist, Christian-Democratic, Fusionist-Socialist, and United-Socialist,⁴ and Republican.

In its day-to-day operation, the CGIL has come to function largely as the agency through which labor has exerted its influence over the government. Notwithstanding the aggressive role CGIL has played in pressing for increased wages and social-security benefits and for a solution to the problem of Italy's 2 million unemployed, the policies it followed even in these matters have often reflected the political affiliations of the majority of its leaders. Many of the strikes which have been called—particularly the general strikes—have been for purposes which were political rather than primarily economic. During the first 6 months of 1948, 436 work stoppages, involving over 2.8 million workers, were reported by the General Confederation of Italian Industry;⁵ 49 percent of these strikes, the Confederation attributed to causes other than economic.

Since June 1947, CGIL policies have been controlled in large part by labor leaders of the Communist Party. Together with the Fusionist-Socialists, with whom they have worked in close collaboration, Communists make up the majority on all national executive bodies of the CGIL as well as in most of its affiliated trade-union organizations. In some cases, this control has been based on a true majority support by the CGIL's membership; in others, it has been the result of undemocratic practices within various affiliated unions.

Inasmuch as the Christian-Democrats made up the largest single non-Communist group within the CGIL, the immediate effect of their split from the

CGIL was to increase Communist and Fusionist-Socialist domination over CGIL policies.

Structurally, the CGIL is composed of national federations of labor unions and labor chambers—a characteristic of the labor movement in Italy since pre-Fascist times. It operates through a national congress, a directorate, an executive committee, and a secretariat.

National Federations. The CGIL's national federations are responsible for negotiation of contracts and other actions involving workers in a single industry or occupational group. In the fall of 1948, there were 45 such national federations. They ranged in size from large organizations like the federation for metal workers, with a membership of over 500,000, to small little-known federations some of which may exist only on paper.

Affiliated with each national federation are provincial trade-unions, also organized by industry or occupation, and affiliated with these are local unions, similarly organized.

Each national federation is headed by two or three elected secretaries, one of whom serves as the secretary-general. These officials deal directly with the directorate of the CGIL on matters concerning the industries or categories of workers whom they represent.

Prior to the split in August 1948, about half of the national federations, including many of the largest (those for metal, textile, agricultural, building trades, and railroad workers, and for miners), were headed by secretaries-general belonging to the Communist Party. Secretaries-general from the Fusionist-Socialist Party headed other important national federations of government workers, printers, and chemical workers.

Chambers of Labor. The function of the chambers of labor is to coordinate and promote the interests of their membership on the local or provincial level and to provide leadership in the case of general strikes and other actions involving more than one category of workers. There is one regional labor chamber in Sicily and a provincial labor chamber in each of the 91 Provinces of Italy. Affiliated with the provincial labor chambers and thus indirectly affiliated with the CGIL are labor chambers in towns and smaller communities. Members of local trade-union organizations, irrespective of industry or occupation, comprise the membership of each labor chamber.

⁴ In January 1947 a minority within the Socialist Party, opposing close collaboration with the Communist Party, split from their party, under the leadership of Giuseppe Saragat, to form the United Socialist Party. Socialists remaining within the party at the time of this split are identified here as the Fusionist Socialists.

⁵ The Italian Government discontinued the publication of official strike statistics in March 1948, pending reorganization of its reporting services.

Like the national federations, each provincial labor chamber is headed by elected secretaries, one of whom serves as the secretary-general. Communist control within the labor chambers is even stronger than in the case of the national federations. Previous to the summer of 1948, the secretaries-general of the great majority of labor chambers represented that party.

National Executive Bodies. The national congress of the CGIL, which determines basic policies, meets at least once every 2 years; its next meeting is scheduled for July 1949. Delegates to the congress are elected, on the basis of proportional representation, by the members of the various national federations and labor chambers which comprise the CGIL. Voting at the congress is based on the number of members represented by each delegate; but since delegates to the congress represent a membership which is enrolled in both the national federations and the labor chambers, their votes are divided between these organizations. In order to avoid duplicate representation, each national federation and each provincial labor chamber casts votes for half of the membership enrolled in both organizations; the labor chambers, in addition, cast votes for the full number of their members belonging to local unions with no national affiliations.⁶

The directorate of the CGIL serves as the responsible agent of the organization during the periods between meetings of the congress. It meets not more than twice a year. Its 75 members are elected by the labor chambers and the national federations in the same manner as are delegates to the congress. Since June 1947, labor leaders from the Communist Party, numbering 38, have constituted a majority on the directorate.

The executive committee of the CGIL is elected by the national congress, and 11 of its 21 members are Communists. It meets not more than once a month, is charged with implementing decisions reached by the congress and the directorate, and is responsible to those bodies in the performance of its work.

The secretariat is the administrative body of the CGIL. It is responsible for coordinating the work of all affiliated organizations and for enforcing decisions reached by the congress, the directorate,

and the executive committee. The secretariat consists of 10 full-time officials—1 secretary-general, 3 secretaries, and 6 vice secretaries, all of whom are elected by the executive committee.

The post of secretary-general on the CGIL secretariat has been held by a Communist (Giuseppe di Vittorio) ever since it was created in June 1947. Serving also are 2 other Communists, 3 Fusionist-Socialists, 1 United-Socialist, 1 Republican, and (until August 1948) 2 Christian-Democrats. The Communists and Fusionist-Socialists consequently control a majority of the votes on the secretariat.

Minority Groups. Within the past year, Christian-Democratic, Republican, and United-Socialist labor leaders, who until the split comprised the principal anti-Communist minorities within the CGIL, have repeatedly claimed that the policies followed by the Communists and Fusionist-Socialists who make up the majority have been dictated by considerations of political partisanship. In March 1948, despite the majority decision that the CGIL would not participate, a group of labor leaders from these three minority parties attended the London labor conference on the European Recovery Program. Two months later, Christian-Democratic speakers withdrew from CGIL-sponsored May Day celebrations in several Italian cities in protest against the pro-Communist nature of these demonstrations. In June 1948, labor leaders of the three minority groups formed an "alliance" concerned with the "necessity of freeing the trade-unions of all party influences so that labor problems may be tackled in the exclusive interest of the workers." Finally, in July 1948, when the CGIL called a general strike in protest over the attempted assassination of the Communist political leader, Palmiro Togliatti, the 11 Christian-Democratic members of the CGIL executive bodies issued a declaration protesting that the strike was a political maneuver designed to embarrass the De Gasperi Government and a violation of the Pact of Rome.

This last controversy led to the split which resulted first in the withdrawal (August 1948) of all Christian-Democrats from CGIL executive bodies, and later in the establishment (October 1948) of the independent LCGIL. By November 1948, only about 5 percent of the original Christian-Democratic membership remained within the

⁶ As provided in the draft constitution presented at the first national congress of the CGIL, June 1947.

CGIL. Designating themselves as the "Unitary Christian Current," the leaders of this group were participating in CGIL deliberations in an advisory capacity, pending decisions regarding their status to be taken at the national CGIL congress in July 1949.

In spite of the sharp differences in political opinion held by the minority groups remaining within the CGIL, there is apparently a strong sentiment among them in favor of trade-union unity within the CGIL. Trade-union conferences of the United-Socialist, the Fusionist-Socialist, and the Republican parties, held in the fall of 1948, all officially endorsed the action taken by their leaders in remaining within the CGIL.

Free General Italian Confederation of Workers

The LCGIL was officially launched at an organizational assembly held October 16-19, 1948. It was established to serve as a central organization for uniting and coordinating the activities of the various trade-unions and provincial labor centers which had been established in the fall of 1948 as a result of withdrawal from the CGIL of the Christian-Democratic trade-union leaders.

Negotiations and planning which preceded the establishment of the LCGIL were conducted by a 34-man committee which included the 11 Christian-Democratic trade-union leaders who had previously served on the CGIL directive bodies. Attending the organizational assembly were members of this planning committee, and delegates from the various trade-union confederations and regional trade-union centers, organized after the CGIL split, which were contemplating affiliation with the new confederation.

The LCGIL parallels the CGIL in structure. It consists of a similar organization of trade-unions, and operates through a confederal congress, a general council, an executive committee, and a secretariat.

National Federations and Regional Labor Centers. Twenty-five national federations joined the new confederation during its organizational assembly in October. They include federations representing workers in agriculture, postal and telegraph offices, the government service, and transportation and in the textile, food, chemical, glass and pottery, and construction industries. As of December 1948, the process of organization and

affiliation was still continuing, and it was not possible to estimate the LCGIL's total membership. The affiliated federation of textile workers, with a reported membership of about 100,000, appeared to be one of the largest single groups at that time.

Comparable to the CGIL with its 91 provincial labor chambers, the LCGIL operates through regional trade-union centers set up in each of the 18 regions of Italy.⁷

Executive Bodies. Under the provisional constitution adopted at the organizational assembly, the general council was elected by the organizational assembly. It consists of 1 representative from each affiliated national federation and each regional trade-union organization, in addition to 12 members at large. The executive committee, elected by the general council, is made up of 15 members—4 representing industry, 4 agriculture, 3 public employees, 2 commercial employees, and 2 employees in credit and insurance establishments. The secretariat, also elected by the general council, consists of a secretary-general, 2 secretaries in charge of union activities and of organization, respectively, and 4 vice secretaries. Giulio Pastore, the trade-union leader of the Christian-Democratic faction at the time of the split from the CGIL, and the guiding spirit in the planning which preceded the formation of the LCGIL, was elected to serve as secretary-general on the secretariat.

Policies. Initially, the policies of the new confederation had been formulated at a special congress of the Italian Workers' Christian Association⁸ convened in mid-September 1948 and attended by representatives of over 620,000 workers. This congress had called for the establishment of a nonpolitical and nondenominational labor confederation, and had emphasized the need of winning support from other moderate groups, such as United-Socialists and Republicans, and of achieving, through interconfederal agreements and understandings, the greatest possible unity with other labor organizations in matters relating to collective bargaining.

The organizational assembly laid down certain

⁷ Each region of Italy (Tuscany, Lombardy, Sicily, etc.) is made up of several provinces.

⁸ A workers welfare organization sponsored by the Christian-Democratic Party.

other basic principles of procedure. It stressed the need for democratic methods in the conduct of the internal affairs of the organization. It also adopted the principle of a referendum among its membership preliminary to the calling of any strikes.

Advisory Council Report on Public Assistance

INCREASED FEDERAL AID for dependent children under the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act; Federal participation in more adequate medical care for the aged, the blind, and dependent children; and establishment of a State-Federal general assistance program for those not covered by any existing public assistance programs, were recommended by the Advisory Council on Social Security in its third report to the Senate Committee on Finance.¹

Four of the seventeen Council members opposed Federal participation in general assistance, but favored expansion of aid to the needy blind to include other persons of working age with total and permanent disabilities. Three members held that the recommendation on Federal aid for general assistance should be as generous as for other categories of assistance.

The Council also went on record (with one dissent) as being opposed to the granting of Federal funds for any public assistance program in which the State imposed residence requirements for eligibility, except old age assistance (to be limited to 1 year). The dissenting member advocated freedom for the States to impose up to a 5-year residence requirement in the old-age assistance program—more in line with the present requirement of the Social Security Act.

¹ Public Assistance: A Report to the Senate Committee on Finance from the Advisory Council on Social Security (Senate Doc. No. 204, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Washington, 1948). The Advisory Council was appointed by the Committee on September 17, 1947, in accordance with Senate Resolution 141, 80th Cong., 1st sess. This report is intended to supplement the reports previously submitted on old age and survivors insurance and on permanent and total disability insurance, respectively. For summaries of the earlier reports (Senate Docs. Nos. 149 and 162, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) see Monthly Labor Review, June 1948, p. 641, and August 1948 p. 146.

In making its recommendations, the Council states, it "has been guided by the conviction that social security should be provided insofar as possible through [contributory] insurance rather than through assistance." Its proposals, therefore, presuppose that the essential recommendations of its earlier reports, on old-age and survivors insurance and on permanent and total disability insurance, will be enacted into law.² The need for public assistance then would be greatly reduced, in the long run, and assistance would serve merely to supplement and fill in the gaps in social insurance; but during the next decade or two, until such time as the comprehensive insurance system could function completely, there would be a much greater need for assistance, according to the report, than later. For this reason, and because of serious existing imbalances, the recommendations were directed toward correcting certain gaps and inequities in the current public assistance programs.

Although the Council advocated continuation of public assistance under certain conditions, it held that its administration should continue to be on the basis of a strict needs test, all income being taken into account in determining both eligibility and amount of payment. It expressed concern that average monthly payments to retired workers under contributory old-age and survivors insurance have been lower since January 1941 than the average paid for old-age assistance. In June 1948, old-age and survivors insurance averaged \$25.13 as compared with \$38.18 for old-age assistance—increases over January 1941 of \$2.53 and \$17.69, respectively. "Unless the insurance system is expanded and improved so that it in fact offers a basic security to retired persons and to survivors," the Council foresees "continual and nearly irresistible pressure for putting more and more Federal funds into the less constructive assistance programs."

The report was based on three major considerations:

1. The public assistance program should not interfere with the growth and improvement of the insurance program.
2. The Federal Government's participation in

² For a summary of these recommendations, see sources referred to in footnote 1.

public assistance should be designed to encourage the best possible administration by the States and localities and promote adequate support of the needy by the States and the localities.

3. The Federal Government should continue its present practice of setting only minimum standards relating to conditions of eligibility and administration but, beyond the minimum, it should leave to the States wide discretion both in determining policies and in setting standards of need.

However, because of the wide variations among the States in operating policies and in eligibility requirements for assistance, the Council suggested that a special investigation of the situation was worth consideration.

Recommendations for Federal Action

Following are the recommendations on (1) increased aid for dependent children, (2) Federal participation in general assistance, (3) medical care, (4) care of aged in public medical institutions, and (5) residence requirements.

1. The Federal Government's responsibility for aid to dependent children should be made comparable to the responsibility it has assumed for old-age assistance and aid to the blind.³ In determining the extent of Federal financial participation, the needs of adult members of the family as well as of the children should be taken into consideration. Federal funds should equal three-fourths of the first \$20 of the average monthly payment per recipient (including children and adults) plus one-half the remainder, except that such participation should not apply to that part of payments to recipients in excess of \$50 for each of two eligible persons in a family and \$15 for each additional person beyond the second.

2. Federal grants-in-aid should be made available to the States for general assistance payments to needy persons not now eligible for assistance under the existing State-Federal public assistance programs. Federal financial participation should equal one-third of the expenditures for general assistance payments, except that such participation should not apply to that part of monthly payments to recipients in excess of \$30 for each of two eligible persons in a family and \$15 for each additional person beyond the second. In addition, the Federal Government should match administrative expenses incurred by the States for general assistance on a 50-50 basis, in the same manner that it now shares in administrative expenses for the existing State-Federal public assistance programs. The proposed grants-in-aid for general assistance, however,

³ The maximum amount of monthly assistance payments in which the Federal Government participates (since October 1, 1948) is \$50 for old-age assistance and aid to the blind, and \$27 for the first child and \$18 for each additional child in a family receiving aid to dependent children. Federal payments equal three-fourths of the first \$20 of average payments to the aged and blind, plus one-half the remainder within the maximums, but only three-fourths of the first \$12 of average payments for dependent children, plus one-half the remainder within the maximums.

should not be considered as a substitute for a program designed to deal with large-scale unemployment.

3. To help meet the medical needs of recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, the Federal Government should participate in payments made directly to agencies and individuals providing medical care, as well as in money payments to recipients as at present. The Federal Government should pay one-half the medical care costs incurred by the States above the regular maximums of \$50 a month for a recipient (\$15 for the third and succeeding persons in a family receiving aid to dependent children) but should not participate in the medical costs above the regular maximums which exceed a monthly average of \$6 per person receiving old-age assistance or aid to the blind and a monthly average of \$3 per person receiving aid to dependent children.

State public assistance agencies should be required to submit plans to the Social Security Administration for its approval, setting forth the conditions under which medical needs will be met, the scope and standards of care, the methods of payment, and the amount of compensation for such care.

4. The Federal Government should participate in payments made to or for the care of old-age assistance recipients living in public medical institutions other than mental hospitals. Payments in excess of the regular \$50 maximum made to recipients living in public or private institutions⁴ or made by the public assistance agency directly to those institutions for the care of aged recipients should be included as a part of medical care expenditures under recommendation 3. To receive Federal funds to assist aged persons in medical institutions under either public or private auspices, a State should be required to establish and maintain adequate minimum standards for the facilities and for the care of persons living in these facilities. These standards should be subject to approval by the Social Security Administration.

5. Federal funds should not be available for any public assistance program in which the State imposes residence requirements as a condition of eligibility for assistance, except that States should be allowed to impose a 1-year residence requirement for old-age assistance.

The Council held that "in our society mobility of population is essential. Individuals should be free to move where jobs are available and if, as a result of illness or other misfortune, they become needy, they should not be denied assistance because they have crossed State or county lines. We believe that residence and settlement provisions are socially unjustifiable."

⁴ The Social Security Act now authorizes the Federal Government to share in money payments to aged individuals living in private institutions, but does not permit sharing in aid to persons who are living in public institutions unless they are receiving only temporary medical care. Many recipients of old-age assistance need prolonged treatment, for chronic ailments, in medical institutions.

Status of Labor Banks in 1948

THE COMBINED CAPITAL, surplus, and undivided earnings of the four labor banks at the end of June 1948 showed an increase of 0.1 percent as compared with the previous year. For deposits and total assets, however, increases among the individual banks were insufficient to offset the decreases (table 1). As a result, deposits declined 0.4 percent and total assets 0.1 percent. The

TABLE 1.—Condition of labor banks as of June 30, 1947, and 1948

Bank	June 30—	Capital, surplus, and undivided earnings	Deposits	Total assets
All banks.....	1948	\$5,119,499	\$89,181,399	\$95,156,593
	1947	5,052,138	89,549,666	95,245,931
Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	1948	1,760,000	33,415,032	35,561,530
	1947	1,768,983	31,524,254	33,524,035
Brotherhood State Bank, Kansas City, Kans.....	1948	542,728	10,375,827	10,953,876
	1947	498,760	10,137,499	10,675,424
Union National Bank, Newark, N. J.....	1948	716,771	11,010,302	11,761,175
	1947	673,250	10,495,633	11,202,152
Amalgamated Bank of New York, N. Y.....	1948	2,100,000	34,380,238	36,880,012
	1947	2,111,144	37,374,380	39,844,319

declines of 1948 were the first since 1935 among the 4 banks which survived the "bank holiday" and depression of the early 1930's. Changes in the business of the labor banks are shown in table 2 for specified years.

TABLE 2.—Development of labor banks in the United States in specified years

Date	Number of banks	Capital, surplus, and undivided earnings	Deposits	Total assets
December 31—				
1920.....	2	\$1,154,446	\$2,258,561	\$3,628,867
1925.....	36	12,536,901	98,392,592	115,015,273
June 30—				
1930.....	14	7,217,836	59,817,392	68,953,855
1935.....	4	2,051,943	17,262,281	19,692,385
1940.....	4	2,684,911	23,847,294	26,931,651
1945.....	4	3,428,078	72,776,529	76,509,121
1946.....	4	4,353,648	86,651,036	91,544,888
1947.....	4	5,052,138	89,549,666	95,245,931
1948.....	4	5,119,499	89,181,399	95,156,593

Living Costs of New York Working Women

THE AVERAGE WORKING WOMAN in New York State, living with her family, needed \$1,990 in 1947 to support herself adequately (11 percent more than in 1946). The weekly average required was \$38.27.¹ In computing the average cost of a working woman's living, a budget was set up which included approximately 180 requisite items of food, clothing, and other articles and services. Prices or costs of these items were obtained in 11 New York State municipalities.²

In five of these municipalities, each with a population of less than 10,000, average annual costs were lower than in the larger cities. The highest city average (\$2,024) was found in Poughkeepsie, which had 40,478 inhabitants; this was \$27 above the average (\$1,997) in New York City, with a population of nearly 7½ million, but \$202 above the lowest (\$1,822) in Cuba, with a population of less than 2,000.

The accompanying table shows distribution of average costs in the various cities by general groups of expenditure items.

Out of each dollar of the working woman's 1947 budget, 37 cents was needed for housing, food, and other household expenses. Clothing required 17 cents. To clothing upkeep, personal and medical care, insurance, leisure-time activities, transportation, and miscellaneous living essentials, 23 cents was allotted. The remaining 23 cents was needed for State and Federal income taxes and to provide a reserve (or savings) for contingencies not elsewhere covered.

Averages have been compiled yearly since 1937, the number of communities covered varying from 11 to 22. In 1937 the average annual cost was

¹ Data are from New York, Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage: Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, 1947. New York, 1948.

² Data were obtained from Buffalo, Carthage, Cortland, Cuba, Gowanda, New York City, Norwich, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, and Wayland. The cost of living in large and small communities is weighted according to the number of working women under coverage of the minimum-wage law, which applies to all types of employment except domestic service and agriculture.

\$1,058; in 1939, it was 1.3 percent less, or \$1,044; but it rose steadily thereafter, the increase from 1939 to 1947 being 90 percent.

Although the items priced in the 1947 and the 1937 budgets are similar, certain changes in procedures and standards have been made to keep

the budget up to date. For instance, income taxes, not included in 1937, were first added in 1941. Prior to 1942, a flat sum of \$35 was allotted for savings; since that time, this item (needed to meet major types of contingencies) has been allotted 10 percent of the total budget.

Annual cost of adequate maintenance and protection of health for a working woman living as member of a family, New York State and by community, September 1947

City and population group ¹	Total budget	Housing, including fuel and light	Food	Other household expenses	Clothing	Clothing upkeep and personal care	Medical care	Insurance	Leisure-time activities	Other living essentials	Savings	Taxes
New York State.....	\$1,900	\$185	\$361	\$199	\$338	\$79	\$80	\$51	\$138	\$106	\$190	\$254
New York City.....	1,997	182	366	200	340	78	84	51	142	99	200	255
Outside New York City.....	1,970	190	349	196	334	80	73	51	129	121	197	250
10,000 and over (except New York City):												
Buffalo.....	1,961	186	339	193	339	80	77	51	128	122	196	250
Rochester.....	1,981	206	353	206	331	85	70	51	128	99	198	254
Schenectady.....	2,020	188	357	197	333	80	80	52	132	140	202	259
Poughkeepsie.....	2,024	206	368	209	336	80	75	52	131	106	202	259
Cortland.....	1,964	190	339	192	332	79	64	51	131	140	196	250
1,000 and under 10,000:												
Norwich.....	1,944	188	349	195	328	85	70	51	123	116	194	245
Carthage.....	1,907	176	338	185	331	77	73	51	128	116	191	241
Gowanda.....	1,881	159	343	178	333	77	79	50	122	116	188	236
Wayland.....	1,869	165	347	182	329	74	67	50	121	116	187	231
Cuba.....	1,822	148	331	172	326	80	74	50	120	116	182	223

¹ According to the 1940 Census, more than 68 percent of all working women in incorporated cities and villages live in New York City; 26 percent in other

cities of over 10,000 population; and 6 percent in communities of less than 10,000.

Women Night Workers, New York State ¹

MOST WOMEN WHO WORK on night shifts do so by preference, according to recently published findings of a New York State survey made in early 1947.²

Prior to Pearl Harbor, employment of women in factories of New York State later than 10 p. m. was prohibited by law. The wartime emergency, however, caused relaxation of the statute to permit employment of a limited number of women after that hour.³

In 1946, emergency provisions were terminated, but an amendment to the labor law effective for 1 year, permitted employment of women over 21 years of age until 12 p. m. in factories operating

multiple shifts. In 1947, this provision was extended for a year; and in 1948, by another amendment to the State labor law, it was made permanent.

Seventy percent of the women interviewed preferred night work, most of them because it gave a greater number of daylight hours to be devoted to home responsibilities. Nearly 30 percent were mothers who felt that daytime hours were best for care of their children; nearly 40 percent reported that housework was more easily managed when they worked on a night shift; and 3 percent explained that better care could be given in daylight to invalids.

Out of 345 who reported beginning and ending hours of night-shift work, 77 percent began at 3:30 p. m. or later. All worked until 11 p. m. or later, and 75 percent worked until midnight.

Women in general, and especially those who had children, were in favor of continuing the late starting hour even though it resulted in a closing time later than 10 p. m. Forty-two percent of those on night shifts had children under 16. A worker with two children aged 6 and 8 years said: "It wouldn't pay me to work days and get a girl to care for the children. This way my husband is home at 3:30 and it works out fine." Another

¹ New York Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage: Women Who Work at Night. New York, 1948.

² In the survey, personal interviews were held with 347 women night workers in 20 plants located in the New York City metropolitan area and four other major industrial areas—Buffalo, Syracuse, Elmira, and Albany. The plants, which were of all sizes, manufactured food, metal products, paper, rubber, brushes, glass products, and textiles. In some, there were large night shifts for women; in others, only a few women were employed after 10 p. m.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1943 (pp. 40-41).

mother preferred working at night "because I can see that the children have a good breakfast and are started off to school—and I can get my housework done and do my washing."

Of night workers on a 5-day shift, 95 percent were unfavorable to a proposition to shorten the shift on 5 days and make up the time by working a shift on Saturday. The various reasons given by women night workers for preferring their night shifts are given below, with numerical and percentage distribution.

	Number of women night workers	Percent
Total reporting.....	¹ 346	100. 0
Care of children.....	101	29. 2
Greater convenience for household duties....	138	39. 9
To keep job.....	103	29. 8
Financial advantages.....	13	3. 8
Care of sick or aged relatives.....	11	3. 2
Have day hours for leisure or personal business.....	29	8. 4
Sleep later in mornings.....	17	4. 9
First shift starts too early.....	11	3. 2
Other.....	46	13. 3

¹ The number of reasons reported is greater than number of women reporting because some gave more than one reason.

Seventy-eight percent of the women working on night shifts reported that night work had not affected their health. Improvement in health under the plan was reported by 13 percent. Only 9 percent believed that such work was prejudicial to health, the effects most frequently reported being loss of weight, fatigue, and eye strain.

Negroes in New York City: Occupational Distribution, 1940-47

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES in the occupational distribution of Negro workers in the New York City area were indicated in a special tabulation made by the United States Bureau of the Census as of April 1947.¹

Service occupations, in which 40 out of each

¹ Urban League of Greater New York (204 West 136th St., New York 10): Report, release October 4, 1948.

hundred employed Negro men were engaged in March 1940, claimed only 23 of each hundred in April 1947. Simultaneously, the proportion of all Negro men workers who had employment in the crafts rose by 25 percent; in the semiskilled occupations the increase was 50 percent, representing the entry of thousands of Negro workers into industrial plants. The ratio of clerk and salesman positions increased by over 27 percent, and that of proprietors, managers, and officials, 40 percent.

Among Negro women, the shifts between kinds of work were even more striking. In 1940, out of each 100 employed, 75 were in service occupations; in 1947, such work engaged only 49. During this period, the proportion of Negro women workers who were employed in retail stores and in various occupations in the clerical field quadrupled. The Urban League reported that more than 500 Negro telephone operators were in the employ of the area telephone company alone. In the semiskilled occupations, particularly of laundries and manufacturing establishments, Negro women operatives increased from 16 percent to 31 percent of all employed Negro women.

The Negro population of the city was estimated by the Urban League at 700,000. For the New York section of the New York-Northeast New Jersey metropolitan district, the Census Bureau estimated a total nonwhite population of 819,450, compared with 532,950 in 1940. The large increase during the period was attributed to migration of Negroes to New York in search of work.

The accompanying table shows the trend from service to more specialized occupations during the period covered.

Percent distribution of New York City Negro workers in specified occupational groups, March 1940 and April 1947

Occupational group	Men		Women	
	April 1947	March 1940	April 1947	March 1940
Service.....	23	¹ 40	¹ 49	¹ 75
Semiskilled.....	30	20	31	16
Crafts.....	10	8		
Clerical and sales.....	14	11	13	3
Proprietors, managers, and officials.....	7	5	1	1

¹ Three percent of men and 64 percent of women in March 1940, and 36 percent of women in April 1947, were in domestic service.

Labor-Management Disputes in December 1948

WORK STOPPAGES due to labor-management disputes in December 1948 followed the usual seasonal trend, with a substantial decline noted in new stoppages, number of workers involved, and amount of time lost.

At the end of 1948 preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show slight reductions in the year's strike activity as compared with 1947. The estimates indicate about 3,300 stoppages, which involved approximately 2,000,000 workers, and about 34,000,000 man-days of idleness as compared with 3,693 stoppages in 1947 involving 2,170,000 workers and 34,600,000 man-days of idleness.

No large stoppages began in December. An emergency board made recommendations for settlement of a threatened strike of the Nation's nonoperating railroad employees; a threatened stoppage of the Southern Pacific Railroad was postponed until January 15, 1949; the West Coast shipping strike of 28,000 workers which began September 2 was terminated on December 4, 1948; but a strike of 4,500 workers at the Kennecott Copper Co., Bingham, Utah, which began on October 25, was still in effect at the end of December. The strike of 1,600 printers against 6 Chicago newspapers which began November 25, 1947, continued through December 1948 although negotiations indicated a possible early settlement.

Shorter Workweek: Nonoperating Railroad Employees

On October 22, 1948, President Truman appointed an Emergency Board¹ under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, to investigate the unresolved dispute between the Nation's railroads and their approximately 1,000,000 nonoperating employees. The employees were represented by 16 unions and had demanded a shorter workweek and increased wages. A strike vote was in process when the Board was appointed.

The Emergency Board made its report to the President on December 17 recommending that

¹ The board consisted of William M. Leiserson, chairman, David L. Cole and George A. Cook.

the workweek be reduced from 48 to 40 hours, with the same weekly pay for 40 hours as was being paid for 48 hours and that present wage rates be increased by 7 cents an hour. It was recommended that the shorter workweek become effective September 1, 1949, and that the 7-cent wage increase be made retroactive to October 1, 1948. The Board also recommended that the parties negotiate directly on specified rules changes with a view to reaching an agreement before September 1, 1949, suggested effective date of the shorter workweek.

Both parties agreed to further negotiations early in January using the Board's recommendations as the basis of their discussions.

Southern Pacific Railroad Dispute

A strike of 3,500 workers against the Southern Pacific Railroad, set for December 15, 1948, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to settle 296 issues which prior negotiations had failed to reconcile, was postponed until January 15, 1949. This delay was to enable a mediator of the National Mediation Board under the Federal Railway Labor Act to arrange further labor-management conferences and provide uninterrupted holiday travel. Failure of the parties to agree within the period may lead to the appointment of an emergency board. The dispute involved operations in seven western States—Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Utah.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Controversy

Early in December it was reported that 81 percent of the 50,000 members in Southwestern Division No. 20, Communications Workers of America (Ind.), voted a strike against the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. affecting the company's manual service in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, and a small portion of Illinois, as well as the maintenance, repair, and installation service. The union demanded a new contract with a wage increase, equal to that granted by other Bell System companies. Representatives of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service were instrumental in having the parties resume negotiations on December 10 and, as a result, the company

offered increases of from \$2 to \$6 a week. The union countered with a demand for a flat increase of \$6 and announced it had filed charges with the NLRB against the company for failure to bargain in good faith. Involved also is the dispute over the company's demand for \$50,000 a year to cover the expense of handling deductions for union dues. A settlement, reached December 26, provided for a wage increase of 10½ cents per hour or an average increase of \$4.20 per week.

Musicians Union: New 5-Year Contract

After a ban of almost a year the general manufacture of phonograph recordings was resumed the middle of December, when James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, signed a new 5-year contract with major record producers. Signing of the contract had been delayed until opinions as to its legality under the Labor Management Relations Act had been obtained from the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General of the United States.

The Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, Samuel R. Rosenbaum, was named

as trustee of the union's welfare fund. This fund is comprised of royalties of 1 to 2½ cents on each record and is to be spent by the trustee "on musical performances where no admission fee is to be charged and without any profit to the trust fund, in connection with patriotic, charitable, educational, and similar programs."

Wage Demands of West Coast Sailors

In early December, after the settlement of the 95-day maritime strike on the West Coast, the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific presented demands for wage increases ranging from \$20 to \$60 per month to restore the union's relative position in the maritime wage pattern, and threatened to strike if a settlement was not reached within a 30-day negotiating period. Shipping operators countered with an offer to increase wages by \$16 to \$20 per month, but this was promptly rejected by the union. By December 15, the union had filed formal notice of its intention to reopen and modify the contract, under terms of the Labor Management Relations Act.

Errata

The union affiliation of Solomon Barkin was erroneously listed in the report on The President's Conference on National Safety in 1948 in the November 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 510, 1.5). Mr. Barkin should have been listed as a representative of The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO).

In the This Issue in Brief section of the December 1948 Monthly Labor Review, in connection with the discussion of Child Labor Trends in an Expanding Labor Market, it was stated that "nearly 20 percent of all establishments inspected were violating the child-labor provisions of that act . . ." The figure should have been 5 percent.

Technical Notes

The Rent Index—Part 2: Methodology of Measurement¹

PRIOR TO 1942, the Bureau of Labor Statistics obtained its rental data from records of real estate firms, banks, trust companies, "large" landlords, etc. Since the summer of 1942, rent information has been obtained directly from tenants living in representative samples of dwellings in each city. Currently, the Bureau collects the information once each year by personal visit to tenants occupying the sample dwellings. At 3-month intervals between personal visits, data are obtained from the same dwellings by mail questionnaire.

Dwelling Unit Survey Sampling

In June 1944, the Bureau began a program of comprehensive dwelling unit surveys to provide master listings of tenant and owner-occupied dwellings for the selection of the samples for regular recurring rent surveys, and for other surveys requiring listings of individual dwellings in the sample design.

Size of Sample. The total number of dwellings included in these comprehensive surveys was determined on the basis of the total number of dwellings in each city. A minimum sample for each city was determined by the formula 10 times the square root of the total dwelling units, in order to provide larger samples for the larger cities and also to decrease the proportionate coverage as the city increased in size. Since the characteristics of the housing supply vary more in some cities than in others, this minimum size sample was then adjusted upward by a factor

determined on the basis of the variance in the number of dwelling units per structure and of the standard deviation in the average rent by Census Tract. To meet the need for separate data by race and subarea, and to obtain vacancy data for

TABLE 1.—Sample size for BLS dwelling unit and rent surveys

City	Dwelling unit survey		CPI rent subsample
	Survey date	Number of units in sample	Number of tenant units
Atlanta.....	March 1945.....	6,600	696
Baltimore.....	December 1945.....	13,000	1,134
Birmingham.....	September 1944.....	4,200	809
Boston.....	June 1944.....	14,300	1,737
Buffalo.....	December 1944.....	6,300	712
Chicago.....	May 1947.....	14,400	1,750
Cincinnati.....	March 1945.....	10,900	1,066
Cleveland.....	December 1944.....	14,800	1,267
Denver.....	June 1944.....	6,000	618
Detroit.....	June 1945.....	15,800	1,333
Houston.....	September 1944.....	4,000	811
Indianapolis.....	December 1944.....	7,300	699
Jacksonville.....	do.....	5,600	701
Kansas City, Mo.....	do.....	9,300	983
Los Angeles.....	June 1945.....	26,000	2,266
Manchester.....	September 1944.....	3,300	547
Memphis.....	do.....	5,700	810
Milwaukee.....	December 1944.....	7,500	817
Minneapolis.....	September 1944.....	5,100	613
Mobile.....	April 1945.....	6,800	813
New Orleans.....	June 1945.....	8,700	1,181
New York.....	May 1947.....	17,600	2,700
Norfolk.....	December 1945.....	16,900	1,216
Philadelphia.....	March 1945.....	15,600	1,598
Pittsburgh.....	December 1944.....	11,300	1,112
Portland, Maine.....	September 1944.....	2,900	666
Portland, Oreg.....	March 1945.....	5,000	796
Richmond, Va.....	do.....	5,600	581
St. Louis.....	May 1945.....	12,400	1,493
San Francisco.....	September 1944.....	10,500	1,606
Savannah.....	September 1945.....	6,100	942
Scranton.....	December 1944.....	4,200	628
Seattle.....	September 1944.....	4,700	809
Washington, D. C.....	December 1945.....	21,000	1,632

the National Housing Agency, required larger sample coverage in some cities than that used for the Bureau's rent data. The sample size in other cities, such as New York and Chicago, was modified to keep within the limits of available funds. (See table 1.)

The sampling ratio for each city was obtained

¹ Prepared by Helen Humes and Bruno Schiro of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

Part 1—Concept and Measurement appeared in the December 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

by dividing the total dwelling units in the city by the desired sample size. For the 34 large cities in the consumers' price index the 1940 Census Housing Bulletins of Block Statistics² were available and provided the basis for selecting representative sample blocks with dwellings in 1940, and for identifying areas within the city which had no residential dwellings at that time, but in which construction may have taken place later.

In the sample design, separate treatment was given to heavily populated blocks in developed areas, to blocks which contained little or no development in 1940, to suburban areas, and to public housing.

Design of Sample. "Semi- and un-developed" areas included all areas within a city which were significantly larger than blocks in geographic size, and irregularly shaped, and thus likely to be sites of new construction. These were identified on maps and investigated by the field staff. If they contained dwellings on the survey date, sample areas, equivalent to blocks, were selected in the field by applying the city sampling ratios. This insured adequate representation of newly developed areas of the city. The separate classification of such areas in the sample design permits periodic inspection for new construction.

"Zero" blocks—i. e., all blocks of normal shape and geographic size which contained no residential dwellings in 1940—were listed by Census Tract. The sampling ratio for the city was applied to this list, and the selected "zero" blocks were likewise investigated for possible new construction. The separation of "zero" blocks also permits periodic inspection for new construction.

"Developed" blocks included the remaining blocks of the shape and geographic size normal for the city which contained dwellings in 1940. These were stratified by (a) predominant race of occupants in each block, and (b) number of dwellings within each block. Blocks which contained less than twice the average number of units per block for the city were classified as "small" blocks. The remaining blocks were classified as "large."

²Sixteenth Census of the U. S. 1940 Housing Supplement to the First Series Housing Bulletin of Block Statistics. This bulletin is available for each of 191 cities which in 1930 had a population of 50,000 or more.

The city sampling ratio was applied to the listings of small blocks in the Census Bulletins of Block Statistics. Since the listings are arranged by Census Tract, their use insured adequate representation of all geographic areas of the city. The classification by race before the application of the sampling ratio insured adequate racial representation. For these small sample blocks, detailed information on the tenure and description was recorded on a form (BLS 1674) for every dwelling located within the block boundaries.

For each large block, a separate card, indicating Census Tract and block number and total number of dwellings in the block, was prepared and arranged in ascending order of the total number of dwellings in the block.

In large blocks, dwellings are concentrated in relatively few structures and thus are likely to be very similar both in structural and price characteristics. There may, however, be wide differences both in price and dwelling unit description among these blocks. In order to obtain greater representation of large blocks and to reduce the coverage within these blocks, multiple samples of large blocks were selected and detailed information obtained on the listing form (BLS 1674) for only a portion of the dwellings ("in-block" sampling) in these blocks. The "in-block" sampling ratio was determined to give the same proportionate coverage of units in the large and the small block strata. Generally speaking, triple samples of large blocks were selected, and data were obtained for every third dwelling within these sample blocks. For example, in Scranton, where the unit sampling ratio was 1 in 15, every fifteenth small block (under 50 dwellings) was included in the sample, and data were obtained for all dwellings in these sample blocks. One-fifth of the large blocks (50 dwellings or more) or a number equivalent to three samples was selected, and data were obtained for every third dwelling unit within each of these sample blocks.

In cities where there was a wide variation in the number of units per block in the large stratum, the large block stratum was divided into several substrata requiring variations in the "in-block" sampling ratios. For example, in Manhattan borough of New York City, the large block stratum varied in size from 100 dwellings units

per block to more than 800 units per block. For this stratum the following sampling was used:

	Sampling block ratio	In-block unit ratio	Over-all unit ratio
"Small" blocks with—			
Less than 100 units—	1 in 120	all	1 in 120
"Large" blocks with—			
100 to 199 units----	1 in 40	1 in 3	1 in 120
200 to 299 units----	1 in 24	1 in 5	1 in 120
300 to 499 units----	1 in 12	1 in 10	1 in 120
500 units or more--	1 in 8	1 in 15	1 in 120

In addition to the individual dwelling characteristics recorded on the listing form, general neighborhood characteristics of the sample blocks such as availability of play space, public transportation, shopping facilities, and the presence of hazards are obtained (form PB-22).

Suburban Areas. In making the dwelling unit surveys all suburban areas surrounding the city were investigated. If a suburban area was found to be actually part of the housing market of the central city, i. e., the housing was competitive with and generally similar to that in the central city, the Bureau included it in the housing sample.

In determining whether or not an area was a part of the city housing market, such factors as the following were considered:

(1) Type of community—whether entirely residential, a retail distribution center, or an industrial community.

(2) Transportation—distance, type, cost, commuting time, and extent of commuting from central city. (If a suburb was beyond a two-fare transportation zone, usually it was not considered as part of the city housing market.)

(3) Economic activity—whether retail shopping was done in central city, local community, or outside either.

(4) Housing—whether it was homogeneous with the central city housing; an outgrowth of the city or a distinct community in itself; static or expanding; in the direction of future housing developments of the central city; and whether dwellings in the same price group were competitive with similar dwellings in the central city.

If the community was entirely residential, with substantial commuting to and from the central city, considerable retail shopping done in the central city, and the housing similar to the central city, it was generally considered part of the city

housing market. Less clear-cut cases were determined on the basis of consultation with local housing agencies and city officials.

Areas outside the central city for which Census Bulletins of Block Statistics were available were sampled in the same manner as the central city. For small suburbs and unincorporated areas, samples were selected from block maps. Blocks containing apartment structures of 10 dwellings or more were designated and sampled the same as the city large block stratum. In the application of the ratio to the map, the area was subdivided into appropriate economic, political, or racial subareas, and the ratio applied within each area.

All but 2 of the 34 cities have suburban-area representation. In Manchester there are no important concentrations of housing outside the city limits. In New York City, because of the complexity of the overlapping housing market areas within the metropolitan district, and because the cost of representing these areas was beyond the funds available for the survey, the sample was limited to the 5 boroughs.

Public Housing. Complete information was available in central project office records. Therefore, these dwellings were sampled as a separate stratum by applying the unit sampling ratio for the city to the office records. Information was recorded for both public "low-income" housing and public "war" housing. However, rents for low-income housing are always determined by the income and family composition of the tenants. Since these are not "economic" rentals they are excluded from the CPI rent samples.³ Public "war" housing, in most cases, has economic (nonsubsidized) rents, and since this type of housing represents an important part of the rental housing supply in many cities, it is included in the CPI rent samples.

Subsamples for CPI Rent Surveys

The samples for regular recurring CPI rent surveys were selected from the dwelling unit survey listings. Generally, the samples are one-fifth of the tenant units included in the dwelling unit surveys, after excluding the extra coverage required for the National Housing Agency vacancy studies. The CPI rent samples were obtained by a combination

³ To include rentals which are adjusted on the basis of income in an index of prices widely used in decisions affecting income levels would result in a circularity of cause and effect.

of block and unit subsampling, usually three-fifths of the dwelling unit survey blocks and one-third of the tenant units in these blocks. To reduce the cost of travel to some suburban areas, one-fifth of the dwelling unit survey blocks were selected and all tenant units in them were included in the rent sample. Thus, the rent samples preserve the design and reflect the variation in size established by the comprehensive dwelling unit surveys.

CPI Rent Survey Procedures

After the subsample for rents was selected, descriptive information for each CPI rent sample dwelling was recorded on an individual record form (BLS 947). This is the individual rent schedule on which price data are recorded in the field and from which tabulations are made.

Since the CPI rent index measures changes in rents for family dwellings, living quarters considered as dwelling units are defined as follows:

A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms occupied as separate living quarters, with kitchen, kitchenette, or pullman kitchen designed for the preparation and service of food and equipped with kitchen facilities, including an installed cooking stove or provisions for the permanent installation of a cooking stove, such as a flue, gas connection or electric connections. An installed cooking stove is a gas, electric, coal, wood or oil stove which stands on the floor or is built into a cabinet. Hot plates and portable stoves which are set on tables are not installed stoves.

Those not considered as family dwelling units are (a) commercial units or dwelling units in which a portion of the unit is devoted to a commercial enterprise and a separate rental is not available for the residential portion; (b) lodging houses having 10 or more roomers; (c) tourist cabins, except those equipped with complete kitchen facilities as defined above and occupied as a permanent residence, i. e., rented for 30 days or more to the same tenant; and (d) sleeping rooms, trailers, and transient hotel rooms. A unit in an apartment hotel which is occupied as a permanent residence and equipped with complete kitchen facilities is considered as a dwelling unit.

Also excluded are those dwellings occupied by owners, managers, or tenants who receive the quarters "rent free" in lieu of wages.

The regular recurring rent surveys reflect many of the housing market changes as they occur.

Only at the time of the comprehensive dwelling unit survey is the type of tenure for all dwellings ascertained; and only at the next dwelling unit survey date will all changes in the housing market be reflected in the CPI rent samples.

The major change during and after the war has been the removal of rental units for owner-occupancy. When tenant-dwellings become owner-occupied they are dropped from the CPI rent samples. Once each year these dwellings are revisited, and if they have again become tenant-occupied, the original schedule is reintroduced into the CPI rent sample. Similarly, when conversions of tenant-dwellings occur, the schedule for the original dwelling is replaced by schedules for each of the newly converted units. Reconversion, that is, temporarily converted units changed back to the original dwelling, is also reflected when it occurs.

A change in the housing universe not reflected by the interim pricing of the CPI rent samples is the shift to tenant-occupancy of dwellings which were owner-occupied at the time of the dwelling unit survey. Because of the wartime housing shortages this type of change has been relatively insignificant. Since the modification of the rent control law in June 1947, dwellings which were owner-occupied during the preceding 2 years are no longer subject to Federal rent control. This may stimulate the shift from owner-to-tenant occupancy. This shift is in part reflected by the periodic revisit to owner-occupied dwellings canceled from the CPI rent samples and by the reintroduction to the rent sample of those which have become tenant-occupied.⁴

Another change in the housing universe—the addition of newly constructed rental dwellings—is represented in the CPI rent samples only after a dwelling unit survey or by special field investigations. While there has been a great deal of residential construction in the housing market areas of the 34 CPI cities, only a relatively small part of the new construction was for rental occupancy. Table 2 gives an estimate of the relative importance of the new rental construction authorized to the total rental housing supply, since the dwelling unit survey in each city.

⁴ Since units occupied by managers are decontrolled under the provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, there have been reports of managers moving from decontrolled to controlled units. The Bureau is currently obtaining information to determine the extent of the practice.

TABLE 2.—Relative importance of estimated new rental construction¹ from dates of dwelling unit surveys within housing market areas of 34 large CPI cities

City	Percent new rental construction is of all rental units	City	Percent new rental construction is of all rental units
Atlanta.....	1.6	Milwaukee.....	3.6
Baltimore.....	4.9	Minneapolis.....	2.7
Birmingham.....	2.8	Mobile.....	1.8
Boston.....	1.3	New Orleans.....	3.8
Buffalo.....	.6	New York.....	1.5
Chicago.....	.4	Norfolk.....	3.7
Cincinnati.....	3.2	Philadelphia.....	1.2
Cleveland.....	1.6	Pittsburgh.....	2.1
Denver.....	4.1	Portland, Maine.....	.2
Detroit.....	1.7	Portland, Oreg.....	4.0
Houston.....	10.1	Richmond.....	6.1
Indianapolis.....	2.1	St. Louis.....	1.7
Jacksonville.....	2.4	San Francisco.....	3.5
Kansas City.....	2.0	Savannah.....	1.5
Los Angeles.....	9.1	Scranton.....	.1
Manchester.....	1.2	Seattle.....	4.3
Memphis.....	5.8	Washington.....	9.8

¹ Estimates of new rental construction based on number of privately-financed 2-family and multifamily dwellings authorized by building permits, and on all publicly financed dwellings.

The importance of authorized new rental construction which is not represented in the current CPI rent samples varied from less than 3 percent of the total rental housing supply for one-half of the cities to more than 5 percent for five cities.

Since the dwelling unit surveys in these cities were made, the Bureau has made investigations in some cities in connection with its surveys for consumers' expenditure data and other special housing studies for the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program. For these areas new rental construction was not of sufficient volume to justify a revision of the CPI rent sample.

Rental Quotation Obtained. Experience has proved that the most accurate price quotation for rent obtainable in housing surveys is the contract rent; i. e., the rent as paid by the tenant, which may or may not include the cost of facilities such as utilities, furnishings, and services. The facilities and services covered by the contract rent are described on the rent form (BLS 947) at each pricing; changes in the items included in the rent or in the description of the property are also recorded together with an estimate of the value of the change.

What constitutes the inclusion of a facility in the rent is carefully defined. For example, to be considered furnished the basic articles of furniture must be provided, not just a stove or a refrigerator, or only a few articles of furniture. A distinction is also made between those units which include

only furniture in the rent, and those which, in addition to furniture, include items of bedding, and cooking and eating utensils.

Calculation of Rental Change Data

The editing and calculating procedures are designed to insure that the comparison of rental prices is for the same quantity and quality of housing. When changes occur in the items covered by the contract rent or in the description of the property, the earlier rent quotation is adjusted by the value of the change.

Value for facilities and equipment vary widely from city to city. The Bureau has obtained from local sources in each city estimates of the usual charges for each of the facilities. In addition, the field representative enters on the schedule the tenants' estimate of the value of the change when a change is reported. Also available for estimating value changes are the cost data for facility items developed in connection with the Bureau's City Worker's Family Budget.

Typical examples of adjustments made during the editing and calculation procedure are the following: (a) The rent for a dwelling without a garage was \$50 in March; in June, it was \$55 because a garage had been included in the rental price. If the usual charge for a garage is \$5 in this city, the March rent was adjusted to \$55, and no change from March to June was reflected in the rent index. (b) A 3-room unfurnished dwelling in March rented for \$30, but in June the unit was rented on a furnished basis at \$60. The usual charge for furniture in this city is about \$5 per room per month, or half the unfurnished rental rate. The March rent was therefore adjusted to \$45, and the index showed a price increase from \$45 to \$60. (c) In March the \$20 rent for a dwelling included the cost of water; in June the rent was still \$20, but the tenant paid separately for the water. The usual monthly charge for water in the city is \$1.50; therefore, the March rent was adjusted to \$18.50, and a \$1.50 rent increase was reflected in the CPI rent index. Similarly, the addition of facilities without increases in rent are adjusted to reflect a price decrease.

Adjustments are likewise made for capital improvements; i. e., a change in the description in quality of housing as distinguished from ordinary repair, replacement, and maintenance. Examples

of capital improvements are the addition of rooms, porches, bathing facilities, or major items of equipment such as central heating system.

Increased rentals resulting from the cost of maintenance and upkeep, as papering, redecoration, shingling a roof, or replacement of furniture or equipment, are considered as increases in rent and are not adjusted. An adjustment may be made, however, when a replacement constitutes an increase in the quality of housing, for example, when an electric refrigerator replaces a nonmechanical ice box.

In order to include a unit in the tabulation, the rent must have been reported for the dwelling for both the beginning and ending date of the comparison period. This is required to prevent sample fluctuations from being reflected as price changes in the index. Sample fluctuations from one period to another are caused by nonresponse, losses due to owner-occupancy, gains due to conversion, new construction or reintroduction of previously owner-occupied units, as well as current vacancies. If vacancies and owner-occupied units are again rented, but at a different rate than the last recorded rental, the difference is reflected as a rent change at the time of reintroduction.

The sum of the rentals for the ending date is divided by the sum of the rentals for the beginning date of the comparison period for the same dwellings, after adjustments for facility and other changes have been made. The resulting relative of change when applied to the rent index for the beginning date provides the current rent index.

Collection of Rental Data by Mail

Between the annual personal interviews with tenants, quarterly rent quotations are obtained by mail questionnaires (BLS 1885), sent to subsamples of from 200 to 600 of the regular rent sample units. The tenant is asked to record his current rental and to describe any changes in rent or facilities included in the rent which have occurred since the previous pricing date. Follow-up questionnaires are sent to tenants who fail to reply to the first questionnaire. The percentage returns have been relatively high for mail surveys, and checks through personal follow-ups of nonreturns give evidence that the returns adequately represent the entire sample. For 50 surveys in

38 cities conducted between March and September 1947, the percentage of returns was as follows:

	Percent
Total questionnaires mailed.....	100
Returned complete.....	70
On original questionnaire.....	50
On follow-up questionnaire.....	20
Returned unable to locate.....	5
Not returned by mail.....	25

Analyses of sample returns are continuously made to evaluate the representativeness of the returns, and to disclose any bias in the returns which might require personal follow-up. The analyses of returns by geographic area, rent level, type of structure, and race of tenant have disclosed no substantial biases.

Estimating 34-Large-City Rent Index

At the present time rental data are obtained for each of the 34 large cities quarterly, but not more than 12 cities are surveyed in any 1 month. The CPI rent index for the 34 large cities combined is estimated each month on the basis of the rent changes in the cities priced during the month. A cycle of pricing the cities was developed to provide for surveying a good cross-section of the cities each month. This pricing cycle was derived by ranking the 34 cities on the basis of (a) index cost and population weights, (b) the ratio of tenant dwellings to total dwellings in the city, and (c) historical movement of rents in the city for four separate periods between 1935 and 1946. This composite ranking resulted in an arrangement of the cities according to their homogeneous characteristics.

The composite ranking was then subdivided into six groups of 5 or 6 cities each, and 2 cities were selected from each group for each monthly pricing.⁴ In this selection, consideration was given to (a) geographic location; (b) prevailing individual city leasing months, i. e., "moving" month; (c) provisions for continuance of rent control through State or local laws; and (d) operational require-

⁴ The cycle of pricing for the CPI rent index, by city estimating groups I-VI, is as follows: Priced in January, April, July, and October: I—New York and Detroit, II—Pittsburgh and Buffalo, III—Denver, IV—Indianapolis, V—Kansas City and Richmond, VI—Savannah, Portland (Oreg.), and Manchester; February, May, August, and November: I—Washington and Cleveland, II—Los Angeles and Milwaukee, III—Seattle and Philadelphia, IV—Scranton and Houston, V—Birmingham and Norfolk, VI—New Orleans and Atlanta; March, June, September, and December: I—Boston and Chicago, II—San Francisco and Minneapolis, III—Portland (Maine) and Cincinnati, IV—Baltimore and St. Louis, V—Jacksonville and Memphis, VI—Mobile.

ments for pricing commodities and services during the same month as the pricing of rents.

In estimating the rent index each month, the rent change for each unpriced city is assumed to be the same as the change for the priced cities within the same group. Since the exact date of rent change is entered on the rent form (BLS 947, rev.) at the quarterly pricing of each city, the relative of rent change for each month within the quarter can be calculated. This provides the basis for introducing into the estimating procedure actual monthly changes for each city as they are obtained. Thus, estimating error is constantly being removed as data are obtained for all cities in the group.

The estimating procedures described below for group I cities is the same for all city groups. In April when New York and Detroit are the group I cities priced, the average relative change in rent for these two cities from March to April is used for the other four group I cities. In May, when Washington and Cleveland are the group I cities priced, the relative changes in these two cities are calculated for March to April, and April to May. Information for four cities is thus available for March to April, and the average of these four relatives of rent change is used to adjust the previous estimate based on New York and Detroit alone, and to arrive at a new March-April estimate for Chicago and Boston. At the same time, Washington and Cleveland represent the April-May movement for group I cities. By June, when Chicago and Boston are priced and their relative changes in rent calculated for March to April, April to May, and May to June, information for March to April is available for all six cities in group I, April to May data for four cities, and May to June data for only two cities. Thus, in June, the estimating error for March-April has been entirely eliminated. The April-May estimating error will be completely removed with the July pricing of New York and Detroit, and so on.

The estimates for each city group are then combined to obtain the 34-large city estimated rent index.

Since the introduction of this estimating procedure there has been little variation between the estimated published index and a recalculated index based on final reports for each city. Between January 1947 and June 1948, the variations ex-

ceeded one-half of 1 index point in only 1 month and two-tenths of 1 index point in 4 months. There was only one-tenth of 1 index point variation in 7 months, and no variation in the remaining 7 months. Because all individual city indexes are final and these slight variations have no appreciable effect on the "all items" index, the Bureau does not publish revised rent indexes for the 34 cities combined.

New Unit Bias

To obtain price changes for identical qualities of housing the price changes for identical dwellings are measured. One of the limitations arising from this procedure is that although new units are represented in the rent samples continually, the initial introduction of these units does not reflect the differential in price between new units and the average rent for existing housing of identical quality. The present procedure of "linking in" new units thus results in some understatement of change in rent for the same quality of housing. However, to reflect the differences in contract rents between existing and new housing, without taking into account differences in quality, would be inconsistent with the concept of the CPI and would introduce a significantly greater bias than now exists. The limitation of the present procedure can be overcome only by the development of a technique for measuring the relative qualities of housing. The effect of the "new unit bias" on the CPI rent index has generally been exaggerated, since there is a tendency to recall individual cases of excessive differences in rents between "new" and "old" dwellings without allowing for quality differences, or without evaluating the relative importance of new rental units to the total housing supply of the community.

The Bureau has made an estimate of the "new unit bias" in the rent index and its effect on the total consumers' price index during the war and postwar years to evaluate the possible extent of understatement of price changes from this source. An estimate of the total number of new rental dwellings was based on reports to the Bureau of all publicly financed dwellings and building permits for privately financed two-family and multi-family dwellings. Since some authorized permits are not utilized, this estimated number is a maxi-

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mum. In accordance with the usual method, all new single-family dwellings were considered as built for owner-occupancy. In recent years of extreme housing shortages and rent control, an even greater proportion of such dwellings were built for owner-occupancy than in earlier years. Some two-family and multifamily dwellings were probably owner-occupied, though this was assumed to have been offset by those few new single-family dwellings which were rented. An estimate was also made of the percentage difference in rents for new units as compared with the rents for existing units of the same quality. Since rentals for new construction were controlled by Federal rent regulations until June 1947, those units which entered the market prior to 1946 were assumed to have had rents 20 percent higher than the average for comparable existing housing.⁶

Since new rental units were decontrolled in 1947, rents for units authorized from January 1947 to mid-1948 were assumed to have been 100 percent above the rents for the same quality of existing housing. This assumption of a 100-percent differential was purposely made one-third higher than estimates of the Office of Housing Expediter⁷ in order to maximize the estimated new unit bias. Since the rentals for public housing units are set at levels equal to, or possibly less than, prevailing rents for comparable existing housing, in the estimate of "new unit bias" no differential was allowed for new public housing units.⁸

Estimates were prepared separately for the housing market area in each of the 34 large cities, and in only 6 cities was the estimated "new unit bias" in the rent index from 1940 to mid-1948

more than 5 percent, while in more than half the cities it amounted to less than 2 percent. For the 34 large cities combined the maximum estimated bias from this source was 2 percent in the rent index and 0.3 percent in the all-items index of the CPI. If similar allowances are made to account for additions of rental units through conversion and shift from the sales market, the estimate of new unit bias would amount to 4 percent in the rent index and 0.5 percent in the total all-items index.

To adjust the rent index on the basis of such a general estimate might introduce an error considerably greater than the existing bias. The Bureau is currently investigating possible ways of defining qualities of housing which will permit an accurate measurement of the price differential between new and old housing of the same quality in order to provide a precise technique by which to adjust the index for new unit bias.

Other Measurement Problems

Inherent in the technique of measurement are other biases not necessarily all in the same direction. Procedures for compensating for depreciation through age in the quality of existing housing are limited to the requirement of periodic sample revisions, so that the rent samples represent all ages of dwellings and, therefore, all rates of depreciation.⁹ However, no attempt is made to reflect depreciation, or in some cases, appreciation, as a price change.

Also, the rent component does not take into account expenditures for repairs assumed by many tenants in a "landlord's" market. But this is also true during the down-swing of the market cycle, when repair costs tend to revert from the tenant to the landlord and competitive redecorations reappear. Thus, the bias is not always in the same direction; that is, during a "landlord's" market, the index tends to understate the increase in redecorative and repair costs to the tenant, whereas in a "tenant's" market, the index tends to understate the decrease in redecorative and repair costs to the tenant.

Since rental reports are obtained directly from tenants on a confidential basis, violations of the rent regulations and over-ceiling rentals are fre-

⁶ This is considered by housing officials as the maximum average difference in rent for new and old housing of the same type, during this period. Rent control officials stated that rent ceilings for new rental dwellings were set at what constitutes the median in the range of rents for housing of the same quantity and quality with allowance for increased construction costs. See Rent Regulation for Housing, sec. 4, par. (e) and (f); see also Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, 1945 (p. 362). In this report, the Committee estimated the new and converted unit bias in the CPI large city rent index as 1 percent but went on to say that "it may well be an over-generous allowance since in the light of the relative numbers of new and old dwelling units it implies an average rental of new units some 15 percent higher than that of old."

⁷ See testimony of Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter, hearings before the Subcommittee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 80th Cong. 2d sess. Part 1 (p. 53). From reports by local rent control officials for 77 cities in 17 different States, "units newly constructed since February 1, 1947, which have uncontrolled rents, the average monthly rent was found to be 69 percent higher than the average for comparable units under rent control."

⁸ See Lanham Act as Amended, Public No. 849, 76th Congress, section 304; Manual of Policy and Procedure, section 3612 (2); Rent Regulation for Housing, sec. 4, par. (g); and Report of President's Committee on Cost of Living (p. 362).

⁹ In this connection it should be recognized that depreciation of rental property to tenants is not of the same nature or magnitude as the "value" depreciation of rental property to its owner.

quently reported. During the period June 15–November 15, 1947, the proportion of homes in the rent samples having rent increases was almost twice as large as the percentage of increases authorized by the Office of Rent Control, in 11 cities where this comparison was made. The index, however, does not take account of premiums required by some landlords when they rent to new tenants.

The procedure adopted in the revision of the index in the 1930's for imputing changes in home-owner maintenance costs to changes in rent was based on the assumption that factors which cause rental change are similar to the elements which determine home-owner maintenance costs, i. e., interest rates, taxes, insurance, and repairs. Therefore, movements of prices for home-owner maintenance items would generally parallel the movement of rents. This was found to be true in a limited test in a period free from price and rent controls.¹⁰ The extent of similarity in these movements during the current period of control over rents but not over items of owner-maintenance costs, has not been measured.

With the great increase in home-ownership during and after the war, it has become more important to measure separately the prices of items required to maintain owner-occupied homes. Plans for the development of such a technique are presently being considered by the Bureau. Of course, many items of home-owner maintenance

costs, such as fuel, light, refrigeration, and housefurnishings, are included in the other components of the CPI index. Although repair and replacement prices have risen sharply, some deferment of these costs has occurred and items such as interest, taxes, and insurance have had relatively small increases.

In summary, it is evident that the limitations of an index designed to measure price for the same quantity and quality of housing arise out of the complexity and uniqueness of the housing commodity. Development of a technique to define measurable factors which differentiate the various qualities of housing and which are applicable to mass surveys will provide the means for refining this component of the Bureau's consumers' price index.

New Weekly Index of Wholesale Prices

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS new weekly wholesale price index was issued on a current basis in November 1948. A description of the index and data for the period January 1947 through March 1948 were presented in the Monthly Labor Review for September 1948; the table below gives the indexes in this series for April through June 1948. Data from July to the current date are presented in table D-8 in the Current Labor Statistics section (p. 132).

New series of weekly wholesale price indexes, April–October 1948

[1926=100]

Week ending—	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Textile products	Fuel and lighting material	Metals and metal products	Building materials	All other
<i>1948</i>									
April 6.....	160.3	181.5	171.6	147.9	149.9	131.0	156.8	192.8	135.1
April 13.....	162.7	187.9	175.7	148.5	149.9	131.1	157.1	193.9	136.0
April 20.....	164.8	190.7	181.4	149.2	150.7	131.9	157.4	196.4	136.6
April 27.....	163.5	188.0	178.0	149.0	150.5	132.0	157.6	195.9	135.7
May 4.....	162.0	182.1	175.0	149.1	150.7	132.4	156.7	195.8	136.1
May 11.....	163.7	188.0	178.2	148.9	150.1	132.4	156.8	195.9	135.8
May 18.....	163.8	188.7	177.5	149.1	149.5	132.7	157.1	196.1	136.1
May 25.....	164.5	192.6	177.7	149.0	149.1	132.7	157.2	197.1	135.6
June 1.....	164.6	191.5	177.3	149.5	151.8	132.8	157.8	197.3	135.3
June 8.....	165.2	193.4	179.6	149.3	150.2	132.9	158.1	196.1	135.4
June 15.....	165.5	193.0	180.8	149.4	149.5	133.1	158.0	196.7	135.9
June 22.....	167.0	200.3	181.8	149.4	149.3	133.1	157.9	197.0	136.1
June 29.....	167.2	198.1	183.6	149.9	149.2	133.2	159.8	197.2	136.1

¹⁰ Changes in homeowner maintenance costs were included in the Cost of Living Indexes for Federal Employees from 1928 to 1933. See Monthly Labor Review, July 1934: Changes in the Cost of Living of Federal Employees in the District of Columbia.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Portal Act—Compensable Activities. In an important decision,³ a circuit court of appeals considered the application of section 2 of the Portal-to-Portal Act to "nonportal" activities during scheduled working hours. Section 2 provides that an employer shall be relieved of liability for failure to pay minimum wages and overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act to cover employee activities engaged in prior to May 14, 1947, which were not made compensable by the employment contract or by a custom or practice at the place of employment.

Night switchboard operators of local telephone exchanges were required to be on duty in their employer's building from 9 p. m. to 8 a. m. 6 nights a week. By their contracts of employment they were paid for only 9 of the 11 hours. The other 2 hours were termed "sleeping time." An operator was required to stay in the switchboard room during the whole 11 hours, but the employer furnished a cot on which she might sleep. After about midnight, when calls became less frequent, the operator would usually leave the board and sleep on the cot; when a call came through the exchange she was awakened by a mechanical device that caused a bell to ring.

¹ Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Central Missouri Telephone Co. v. Conwell* (U. S. C. C. A. (8th), November 16, 1948.).

Long distance calls had to be recorded, and certain other calls also required tending of the switchboard. An operator might get several hours of uninterrupted sleep on many nights but be frequently awakened on certain other nights.

In a suit by the operators for overtime compensation for the 2 hours "sleeping time," the employer claimed relief from liability under section 2 of the Portal Act, since the contract of employment made such time not compensable. The court held that such time was compensable within the meaning of the act; that Congress, in passing the act, had merely intended to relieve employers from unexpected liability for portal-to-portal activities before and after scheduled working hours and to nullify the effect of certain court decisions that had created such a liability. The court held that the Fair Labor Standards Act was not so modified as to make it necessary in an action to recover compensation for time actually devoted to the normal work for which the employee was employed, to plead an express written contract or a practice or custom.

Exemption of Railroad Employees. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held⁴ that employees of a weighing and inspection bureau maintained by a group of railroads were exempt from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, under section 13 (b) (2), which exempts employees of railroads.

The bureau was one of six maintained by the railroads to perform services which could be rendered more efficiently by united than by individual effort. It promoted, through inspection and supervision, the uniform packing, marking, weighing, and classification of freight. It was neither a corporation nor a partnership, but by its articles of association, was under the control of an executive committee composed of officials of member railroads. Its 170 employees were paid from funds of the railroads handled by an accounting and treasury department provided for the six bureaus.

In holding that the employees were exempt, the court pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission recognized their status as railroad employees for the purpose of granting them free travel passes on the railroads. Their wages were comparable to those of other railroad employees. Employees of a similar association had been held

⁴ *McComb v. Southern Bureau* (U. S. C. C. A. (4th), November 5, 1948).

subject to the Railway Labor Act. The history of the exemption granted by section 13 (b) (2) was held to indicate that Congress intended the Interstate Commerce Commission to have exclusive power to regulate the hours of all railroad employees, so that there would be no division of responsibility in supervision of railroad operations. The court pointed out that railway workers had always been exempt from labor legislation of general application.

Labor Relations

Restraint or Coercion. A recent ruling ⁵ of the National Labor Relations Board further considered the application of section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. This section makes it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to engage in or refrain from certain collective-bargaining activities listed in section 7.

Discharge of a worker in a shoe factory precipitated a strike. The stoppage was apparently unauthorized by the local of the American Federation of Labor, which had been recognized by the employer in an agreement containing a no-strike clause, but had never been certified as bargaining agent by the NLRB. Shortly after the stoppage began, a committee composed of 21 workers was formed, which quickly assumed leadership of the strike.

It was alleged that the strike was an attempt to dissolve the recognized local union and abrogate an existing bargaining contract and was therefore in itself coercive. The Board refused to hold to such an interpretation of section 8 (b) (1) (A), on the ground that Congress had not thereby intended to outlaw any strike itself, but had only intended to forbid coercive methods of carrying on a strike.

The threat of a member of the committee to run the representative of the local out of town, and a threat of a discharged striker to "get" anybody replacing her were held to be too indefinite and not sufficiently immediate to be considered coercive. Assemblage of a crowd of about 200 persons near the plant during the strike was held not to be coercive, although accompanied by

vigorous denunciation of strikebreakers, since there was no interference or attempt to interfere with ingress or egress. The fact that on another occasion a nonstriker felt that she was forced to walk around a block of eight strikers to get into the plant was held not to show coercion. However, certain threats of bodily harm and actual assaults upon nonstrikers were held unlawful.

The strike committee was responsible, the board held, for acts of violence of its members, but not for acts of nonmember strikers. It had been formed "to look out for the welfare of shoe workers on strike." Each committee member, the Board held, was authorized to act on behalf of the committee and acts of coercion were held to come within the scope of their authority to carry out the strike. It was held by the Board to be a "representative committee" and thus a "labor organization" within the meaning of section 2 (5) and therefore capable of committing unfair labor practices. However, the Board held that rank and file strikers possessed no such presumption of authority to act on committee's behalf. The fact that they were adherents to its cause did not make them its agents.

A national union to which the committee became affiliated was held not to be responsible for the coercive practices. Its agents had given the committee advice as to publicity and other matters and had addressed groups of employees. But the direction and control of the strike was always in the hands of the committee and there was no evidence that the national union either knew of or participated in the acts of coercion.

Union Security. The NLRB⁶ ruled that a union shop contract in effect but not authorized by an election pursuant to section 9 (e) of the amended National Labor Relations Act cannot act as a bar to proceedings brought by another union seeking to be certified as bargaining representative. The contract in this case provided for a union shop on a 15-day basis and for maintenance of membership and check-off of union dues, apparently without written authorization. Since the union having the contract had not complied with the filing and non-Communist affidavit provisions of the act, it could not have secured a union shop election under section 9 (e). The Board stated that the contract was illegal, even if no action was

⁵ *In re Perry Norrell Co.* (80 NLRB No. 9-CB-3, November 10, 1948).

⁶ *In re C. Hager & Sons Hinge Mfg Co.* (80 NLRB No. 36, November 5, 1948).

taken under it, since it did not satisfy the conditions laid down for a union shop in section 8 (a) (3) and the mere existence of such an agreement acted as a restraint upon those desiring to refrain from union activities. The mere execution of the compulsory check-off provision was also held illegal.

Section 14 (b) of the amended National Labor Relations Act provides that its union shop provisions shall not apply to States in which union-security agreements are prohibited. Previously, the NLRB held ⁷ that a union shop unit could not include employees working in such a State. More recently it ruled ⁸ that section 14 (b) does not apply where a State regulates, but does not prohibit, union-security agreements. Therefore, although the State law placed more drastic restrictions on such agreements than did Federal laws, the Federal law was held to control. The Board pointed out that the ordinary meaning of the word "prohibit" used in section 14 (b) did not include regulation.

The case involved employees of an interstate bus company engaged in continuous travel between States which, respectively, permit without restriction, regulate, or prohibit union-shop agreements. The Board held that in deciding whether an employee was or was not in a State prohibiting union-shop agreements depended upon their work headquarters. The provisions of any agreement between employer and employees, it was pointed out, will be effectuated in the States where they have their headquarters.

Secondary Boycotts. A number of recent cases deal with so-called secondary boycotts.

A circuit court of appeals affirmed ⁹ a lower court decree ¹⁰ which enjoined various unions from circulating a "we do not patronize" list and engaging in picketing with the purpose of preventing a builder from dealing with a prefabricated-house manufacturer, whose employees were on strike. The unions contended that their peaceful picketing and circulation of a blacklist was protected by the first amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech, press, and assembly, and by section 8 (c) of the act, which provides that expressions of views without threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit do not constitute an unfair labor practice.

The court stated that a blacklist confined to the name of the employer primarily engaged in the controversy or labor dispute, and the premises of such employer, came in the category of protected free speech. But the free speech guaranty, the court held, does not protect peaceful picketing that is used as a means of waging a secondary boycott which has the effect of substantially burdening commerce. While the builder's activities were essentially local—he obtained all his materials inside the State—they were held to be of such character, bearing such relation to interstate commerce, that a blacklist compelling him to cease doing business with the prefabricator was an unfair labor practice within the meaning of the act. If the secondary boycotts directed at the prefabricator were extended sufficiently, the court held, they would necessarily affect the flow of commerce.

A district court held ¹¹ that a local farm labor union could be enjoined from participating in a secondary boycott or strike, although the union was composed of agricultural workers who were not employees within the meaning of [section 2 (3) of] the amended National Labor Relations Act and could therefore not bring unfair labor practice charges against their employer. The court held that, while the farm-labor union might not be a labor organization within the meaning of [section 2 (5) of] the act, since it was composed of exempt employees, it was an agent of a labor organization, and was, therefore, capable of committing unfair labor practices. It was held to be the agent of its international affiliate, part of the membership of which were not exempt from provisions of the act. The local union, the court stated, was governed by the constitution and bylaws of the international, and its affairs were conducted by an officer of the international.

Prohibition of Strike Where Another Union is Certified. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals upheld ¹² the constitutionality of an injunction enforcing section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the amended National Labor Relations Act. This section makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to engage in a strike or boycott to compel an employer to recognize or bargain with it, if another union has been certified as bargaining representative of his

⁷ *In re Giant Food Shopping Center* (77 NLRB No. 133).

⁸ *In re Northland Greyhound Lines* (80 NLRB No. 60, November 12, 1948).

⁹ *United Carpenters v. Sperry* (U. S. C. C. A. (10th), November 2, 1948).

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1948 (p. 308).

¹¹ *Le Barca v. Kern County Farm Labor Union* (U. S. D. C., S. D. Calif., July 3, 1948).

¹² *Douds v. Retail Wholesale Department Store Union* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), November 8, 1948).

employees. The Board had filed a petition for an injunction against a union which was encouraging employees of a retail store to strike with the object of compelling the employer to recognize the union as bargaining agent. Another union had already been certified by the Board. The injunction proceedings were brought pursuant to section 10 (l) of the act, which provides for the issuance of injunctions against certain unfair labor practices.

The union contended that section 10 (l) was unconstitutional—that it gave the district court non-judicial powers by conferring on it jurisdiction to lend its aid to an administrative body; and that there was no case or controversy involved which gave Federal courts jurisdiction under the Constitution. The court rejected these arguments, stating that the case involved a dispute to be resolved under the direct provisions of the statute. "It did not cease to be a dispute because the ultimate decision on the merits would not rest with the court." Numerous instances were cited in which courts had aided the exercise of jurisdiction by an administrative body. Since the union had waived its right to argue on the merits of the controversy, it was not deprived by the injunction, without due process of law, of a right to a hearing.

Injunction in Behalf of Private Party Denied.—Another district court held¹³ that the provisions of the Norris-La Guardia Act of 1932 still limit injunctions by private parties against union activities, although such activities may be violations of a collective-bargaining agreement. A majority of the courts have so held.

A collective-bargaining agreement between longshoremen and employers was interpreted by a declaratory judgment of a court to give employers the right to assign more than 8 men out of a group of 20 for work inside a vessel in loading and unloading. Some union members refused to abide by the agreement as interpreted. The effect of their refusal was to prolong the operation and leave a portion of the gang standing idle on the deck. The employer asked for an injunction restraining the recalcitrant union members from refusing to obey orders or from working in the longshore industry anywhere in the Port of New York, and restraining the union from ratifying such dis-

obedience and from receiving dues of recalcitrant members.

The court held that there was clearly a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-La Guardia Act. While Congress in the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 authorized suits against violators of collective agreements, the legislative history of the act was held to indicate that Congress had not intended to withdraw the restrictions of the Norris-La Guardia Act in such proceedings.

Representation and Elections. Reversing a previous decision,¹⁴ the NLRB ruled¹⁵ that a petition by a union for representation as bargaining agent need not show that the union had requested recognition and that such request had been refused by the employer. Section 9 (c) (1) of the amended act provides that the Board shall investigate such a petition when it alleges that a substantial number of employees wish to be represented "and that their employer declines to recognize their representative as the representative defined in section 9 (a)." The Board pointed out that the original act contained no such provision, and that, while certain procedures had been developed in the investigation of petitions, they were never looked upon as jurisdictional requirements. It was held that the new provisions enacted in 1947 merely listed in detail the features of a union's petition as opposed to an employer's petition; that Congress would have been more explicit if it had intended such stipulations to be hard and fast jurisdictional requirements. Moreover, it was pointed out that, if refusal of the employer to recognize the union were made a condition of granting the petition, no union recognized by the employer could ever be certified under section 9 (b). Congress had intended section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the act to prevent "union raiding," but this provision was applicable only if another union had been certified. A literal interpretation of section 9 (c) (1) would nullify the intent of Congress in enacting section 8 (b) (4) (C). Two Board members dissented, on the ground that the ruling disregarded the plain meaning of section 9 (c) (1).

¹³ *Alcoa Steamship Co. v. McMahon* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., November 5, 1948).

¹⁴ *In re Advance Pattern Co.* (79 NLRB No. 30, August 27, 1948).

¹⁵ *In re Advance Pattern Co.* (80 NLRB No. 10, October 28, 1948).

Discrimination—Economic Strikers. An economic strike by employees in certain bargaining units so interfered with activities as to prevent other employees at the struck plants from working. The employer gave to employees who were willing to return to work during the stoppage a "continuous service credit" for the period of the strike. The credit was not a condition of employment, but was to serve as a basis for determination of benefits such as seniority, vacations, and pensions. No such credit was given to the strikers.

The Board ruled¹⁶ that the denial of vacation and pension benefits to strikers was not discrimination in regard to condition and tenure of employment. Vacation and pension benefits were considered wages, and an employer could not be expected to finance an economic strike against him by paying wages to the strikers for work not performed. The case of the nonstrikers who could not work was held to be different; even though they did no actual work, they were willing to work and were considered as stand-by workers subject to call at all times and compensable as a matter of law. Also, it was pointed out that an employer should be able to compensate nonstrikers for loss of time, so as to keep intact his working force.

The Board ruled that the employer's refusal to credit strikers with seniority for the strike period was in another category and was discriminatory. It pointed out that seniority is only a relative matter and that failure to credit seniority to some workers, while continuing the seniority of others, necessarily changed the prestrike relative seniority status of strikers as opposed to nonstrikers. Loss of seniority increased the strikers' vulnerability to lay-off or discharge and thus had a definite effect on their tenure of employment.

Veterans Reemployment

War Production Employment Not Temporary—Demotion Without Cause. A circuit court of appeals decided¹⁷ that a veteran was entitled to damages for demotion within a year after his reinstatement.

The employer contended that, since the veteran was first employed during a period of war production expansion at the plant, he held a temporary position and had no reemployment rights. The court was willing to take judicial notice of the

situation of industry during the war, but it held that the position of the veteran was not temporary. It pointed out that bearings, in the manufacture of which the veteran was engaged, have a peacetime as well as a wartime use. When the veteran applied for reinstatement, his old position was in fact available, in spite of such shrinkage as had occurred in demand for the product. Further, when he was subjected to the transfer which he claimed was an improper demotion, his place was filled by another employee. Therefore, the court stated, it could not be said that the veteran was without reemployment rights.

During the year after his reinstatement, the veteran was working at a craft, the members of which alone had certain skills that the employer needed to break a production bottleneck in another position, to which the employer transferred the veteran, along with nonveteran employees. He filled their original positions with employees having less seniority. At the piece rate for the new position, the veteran could not earn per hour as much as he had been earning. The court therefore decided that the transfer constituted a demotion, which, if without cause, was a discharge not proper within the reemployment statutes.

The union contract provided that, so far as qualifications and ability permitted, seniority reckoned from the date of original hiring was to prevail. It was proved that in actual practice, transfers and demotions were based on straight seniority. The employer contended that the demotion was based on the contract, which was to be considered binding on the veteran, since it did not discriminate against veterans. However, the employer failed to prove that all other employees in the veteran's old position had greater seniority. The demotion was held by the court to violate not only the contract, but also the veteran's statutory seniority rights, since he was replaced by an employee of less seniority. In any conflict between even a nondiscriminatory contract and the reemployment statutes, said the court, the statute prevails.

As to the existence of "cause" apart from the contract, the court noted that the demotion was not based on any action of the veteran and that the employers' business had suffered no severe economic reverse requiring abolition of the position the veteran held. It conceded that the

¹⁶ *In re General Electric Co.* (80 NLRB No. 90, November 22, 1948).

¹⁷ *Poor v. Torrington* (U. S. C. C. A. (7th), November 11, 1948).

employer had in good faith exercised his business judgment in making the transfer and in addition had had approval of the War Labor Board. These things do not constitute cause which could make the demotion lawful.

Reemployment Rights of Checkweighmen. A veteran's right to be restored to the position of checkweighman of a coal mine was recently considered¹⁸ by a district court. The State law provided that checkweighmen were to be elected for a year at a time and were to revert at the end of a year to their former positions with the employer (the mine operator). At the end of his term, a checkweighman does not have the right to hold over until the election of a successor. The persons who elect the checkweighmen and pay their wages under this law are the coal loaders and machine-men, rather than all members of the local union. The veteran had served over 10 months of the year for which he was elected, when he left the position to enter the service. He sought reinstatement for the balance of his term. During his absence other persons had been elected as checkweighmen and the position was filled at the time of his application.

The court dismissed the action against the union, on the ground that the union was not the employer of checkweighmen under the procedures prescribed by the State law. In addition, the veteran had no reemployment rights, in the court's opinion, because under the reemployment statutes, his position as checkweighman was a temporary one. The court rejected the argument that the position of checkweighman was established and permanent, and emphasized the fact that the term of office was for a definite and relatively short period. Lacking any assurance from custom, contract, or reasonable expectation that the veteran's tenure would continue beyond his term, the court said, the veteran must be considered as holding a temporary position.

A circuit court of appeals had previously held¹⁹ that an elective position was not temporary within the meaning of the reemployment statutes, although its term was limited and continuance was subject to reelection.

¹⁸ *Mouell v. United Mine Workers* (U. S. D. C., D. of W. Va., October 8, 1948).

¹⁹ *Houghton v. Texas State Life Insurance Co.*, Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 650).

Decisions of State Courts

California—Picketing to Compel Selective Hiring Illegal. Certain pickets were adjudged by a lower court to be guilty of contempt for violating an injunction prohibiting the picketing of a certain store to compel the selective hiring of Negro clerks. The pickets expressed the desire of certain labor unions to see that Negro clerks were hired in a number proportionate to the number of Negro customers. The picketing was peaceful and orderly, without threat of force or violence. An appeal to the State Supreme Court contended that the injunction against the picketing constituted an unlawful violation of the guaranty of freedom of speech. The State supreme court held²⁰ that the injunction was valid and that the picketing to compel the selective hiring of Negroes was unlawful, since it was picketing for an unlawful objective. The court pointed out that, if the store had yielded to the demands of the union, there would have been in effect a closed union in favor of the Negro race among a certain proportion of the employees. Such a closed union would be no more lawful than a closed union in favor of white employees. Such an arbitrary discrimination upon the basis of race or color had previously been prohibited by the court.²¹ Not all peaceful picketing, the court stated, was guaranteed as free speech, but only that in pursuance of a lawful objective.

Two justices dissented in separate opinions, on grounds which included the following: (1) There was no discrimination in favor of Negroes, but merely an attempt to secure equality for them. (2) A closed shop or union was not involved; the picketing union had others than Negroes as members; and a half-closed shop was not the same as a closed shop. (3) The decision of the majority will prevent the only effective method of protest against racial discrimination in regard to hire of employees. (4) The public policy of the State was the same as that embodied in the Norris-LaGuardia Act, limiting the power of the courts to grant injunctions in labor disputes. (5) Picketing is a form of free speech which should not be prevented in the absence of a clear and present danger of substantive evil. By differentiating picketing

²⁰ *Hughes v. Superior Court* (Calif. Supreme Ct., November 1, 1948).

²¹ *James v. Marinslip Co.*, 25 Cal. (2d) 721 (1944).

from other forms of communication, the union's right to publicize the dispute was unreasonably interfered with.

California—State Court Jurisdiction to Enforce Taft-Hartley Act. A union picketed a drug store which had discharged employees that became members of the union and had rejected a collective-bargaining agreement. The employer petitioned the State court to enjoin the picketing as unlawful under the Labor Management Relations Act. The lower court issued an injunction restraining various activities, such as a secondary boycott, that were made unlawful by the act. A picket was adjudged guilty of contempt of the order.

On appeal the State supreme court²² held that the picketing was not for an objective which was prohibited under State law. It held that the State court was without jurisdiction to restrain unfair labor practices under the Labor Management Relations Act, which was stated to be the exclusive province of the NLRB. The Board, although it had previously denied a petition by the employer that the union be certified, had not thereby divested itself of jurisdiction over unfair labor practices of the union which affected interstate commerce.

Minnesota—Labor Unions—Transfer of Funds. A local paper workers union, at a regular meeting in 1918, established a sick relief fund called the Sick Relief Association. A burial benefit fund was added in 1933. Two years later a set of bylaws was adopted for both funds. The bylaws apparently only formalized established practice. The funds were really a part of the local union's funds. All benefits came from regular union dues

and were granted at regular union meetings. According to the bylaws, the fund was established for the benefit of members of the local whose dues either were paid up or were not more than 60 days in arrears.

In 1946, some members having become dissatisfied with the local, which was affiliated with an AFL international, the workers voted in an NLRB election to select a woodworkers union (CIO) as their bargaining representative. Five days later the members of the paper workers local voted by a large majority to amend the bylaws of the benefit funds to allow benefits to persons who were not members of the paper workers local, and to transfer the funds to another association. A minority protested that the transfer was illegal. Shortly afterward, a majority of the members of the paper workers local transferred their membership to the woodworkers.

The State supreme court held²³ that even a majority of the members of the local had no right to transfer the benefit funds. The establishment of such a fund was deemed to constitute a contract between all the members of the union as to the use to be made of it. The general rule of unincorporated associations was held to be that the majority cannot withdraw funds from the association if a minority dissents. The court pointed out that the members who left the paper workers union did so of their own free will. When they contributed to the fund through their dues, they might have foreseen that some day they might withdraw. Therefore, whatever enrichment was conferred on the minority who remained members was conferred without fraud or any factor justifying intervention by a court.

²² *In re De Sileva* (Calif. Supreme Ct., November 16, 1948).

²³ *Liggett v. Koivu* (Minn. Supreme Ct., October 20, 1948).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

November 12, 1948

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc. and Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Local Division 1150 (AFL)*, held that section 14 (b) of the amended National Labor Relations Act precludes union-shop elections in States which prohibit the union shop, but does not preclude such elections in States which regulate the union shop. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 23 LRRM, p. 1074.)

November 13

THREE "OPERATING" RAILROAD UNIONS—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL)—signed an agreement with the operators providing for an hourly wage increase of 10 cents, for about 125,000 men, retroactive to October 16.

On October 4, the same increase had been accepted by the other two "operating" unions—the Order of Railway Conductors of America (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.). (Source: Labor, Oct. 9 and Nov. 20, 1948, and BLS records.)

November 15

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in the case of *Cingrigrani v. B. H. Hubbert & Son, Inc.*, refused to review a lower court's decision which had denied recovery of overtime pay and liquidated damages under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. By its action, the Supreme Court rejected its first opportunity to pass on the constitutionality of the Portal to Portal Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 7, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947). (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 17 LW, pp. 1071 and 3143.)

On November 22, the Supreme Court in the case of *Darr v. Mutual Life Insurance Co.*, refused to review a lower court's decision which had held (1) that no employer shall be liable for any back pay claim under the FLSA of 1938, if he can prove he acted "in good faith in conformity with and reliance on" a ruling of some Federal labor-regulating agency, and (2) that a Federal court can disallow liquidated damages or can award less than the amount required under

the FLSA if the employer shows that he acted "in good faith and had reasonable grounds for believing" that his act or omission did not violate the law. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 17 LW, p. 3155.)

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in the case of *Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers v. U. S.*, declined to review a lower court's injunction on May 10 (see Chron. item for May 10, 1948; MLR, June 1948) to prevent a Nation-wide railroad strike. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 17 LW, p. 3143.)

THE 67TH ANNUAL AFL CONVENTION opened at Cincinnati. (Source: American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, Nov. 16, 1948; for discussion, see p. 2 of this issue.)

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION (AFL) filed a statement of compliance with the court order (see Chron. item for Oct. 14, 1948, MLR, Dec. 1948) that the union should purge itself of contempt of court by showing that it had halted illegal activities. The union, according to the court, had insisted upon maintenance of a closed shop contrary to the terms of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 23 LRR, p. 67, and New York Times, Nov. 16, 1948.)

November 16

IT WAS ANNOUNCED that the officers of the National Maritime Union (CIO) will comply with the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the LMRA of 1947. This action was voted by the union's membership by 3 to 1. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 17, 1948, and CIO News, Nov. 29, 1948, p. 9.)

November 20

THE CIO EXECUTIVE BOARD by a vote of 38 to 5 revoked the charter of the New York City CIO Council on the ground that this body had given "slavish adherence" to the Communist Party line. (Source: Washington Star, Nov. 21, 1948, and CIO News, Nov. 29, 1948, p. 14.)

November 22

THE 10TH CIO CONVENTION opened at Portland, Oreg. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 22, 1948; for discussion, see p. 7 of this issue.)

THE NLRB PERMITTED the Pacific American Shipowners Association to withdraw its earlier petition for a representation election covering radio men on West Coast Ships.

On December 6, William Green, AFL president, formally protested this unprecedented action. He stated that it allowed the American Radio Association (CIO) the privilege of negotiating and signing an agreement for marine radio officers in the Alaska Steamship Co. and Northland Transportation (Co.), who are members of the Radio Officers Union (AFL). (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, Dec. 7, 1948, and New York Times, Dec. 7, 1948.)

November 23

THE NLRB, in the case of *Boeing Airplane Co. and International Association of Machinists (Ind.)*, ordered the management to resume collective bargaining with the IAM local lodge and to offer full reinstatement to all employees who went on strike on April 22. The company's refusal to bargain with the strikers had converted a strike for wages into one to compel an employer to cease an unfair labor practice. (Source: NLRB release R-142, Nov. 23, 1948.)

November 24

THE NLRB, in the case of *United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (CIO)* and *General Electric Co.*, ruled that the relative prestrike seniority of strikers and nonstriking employees must be maintained in making a strike settlement. If one group receives seniority credit for the stoppage period the same must be accorded to the other. (Source: NLRB release R-141, Nov. 24, 1948.)

November 25

THE FIRST AGREEMENT was reached in the West Coast shipping strike, which started on September 2 upon termination of an 80-day anti-strike injunction (see MLR, Oct. 1948, p. 394; Nov. 1948, p. 517; and Dec. 1948, p. 629). Shipping and waterfront employers and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) agreed to a wage increase of 15 cents an hour and other benefits. (Source: BLS records.)

On December 6, after 95 days of idleness, shipping was restored. (Source: Washington Star, Dec. 6, 1948.)

THE NLRB ORDERED Local 74 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America (AFL) and its business agent to cease inducing members of the local to engage in any work stoppage or boycott aimed at compelling any employer to stop doing business with the Ira A. Watson Co. (a chain store having branches in 7 States). The Board thus took jurisdiction in a secondary boycott case growing out of a strike of carpenters engaged in remodeling a home. It held that such work is local, but that the strike came within the scope of the LMRA of 1947 because it was aimed at a company clearly engaged in interstate commerce. (Source: NLRB release R-140, Nov. 25, 1948.)

November 26

THE END WAS ANNOUNCED of the 10-month strike of the International Airline Pilots Association (AFL) against National Airlines. James M. Landis, who mediated the dispute, stated that working conditions would approximate those existing prior to the stoppage. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, Nov. 30, 1948.)

November 29

THE OPERATORS and the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), representing about 45,000 members, reached a settlement in the 18-day East Coast maritime strike (which had started November 10 as a wildcat strike

and became official on November 12). Wage increases from 13 to 19½ cents an hour on straight-time rates and other benefits were authorized. (Source: Labor, Dec. 4, 1948; for discussion, see MLR, Dec. 1948, p. 630.)

On November 9, to avert the strike scheduled at the expiration of the 80-day injunction period under the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for Aug. 21, 1948, MLR, Oct. 1948), representatives of the ILA in New York had entered into a 1-year agreement with operators (subject to ratification by union members). Hourly wage increases were 10 cents (day) and 15 cents (night and week-end). (Source: New York Herald Tribune, Nov. 10, 1948.)

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, under the Public Contracts Act, determined prevailing minimum wages on public contracts in the heavy outerwear branch of the uniform and clothing industry, which includes the leather and sheep-lined jackets industry, to be 85 cents an hour (65 cents for auxiliary workers); for the wool trousers branch the minimum wages fixed were 75 cents an hour (65 cents for auxiliary workers). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 13, p. 7352.)

November 30

THE 15TH ANNUAL Conference on Labor Legislation opened in Washington, D. C., with the Secretary of Labor presiding. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S49-554, Nov. 30, 1948; for discussion, see p. 15 of this issue.)

December 2

THE NLRB, in the case of *Kaiser-Frazer Parts Corp. and International Association of Machinists (Ind.)*, barred a union—which had obtained an overwhelming majority as bargaining agent in a Utah State board election—from the ballot in a Federal election for bargaining agent. The union had failed to comply with the non-Communist affidavit requirement of the LMRA of 1947. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Vol. 23, No. 13, Analysis, p. 25, and LRRM, p. 1176.)

December 6

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Vermilya-Brown Co., Inc. v. Connell*, held that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 applies to policemen and firemen employed by a contractor to work on an outlying defense base obtained under 99-year lease and executive agreement with the British Government. "Possession" covers areas over which the United States has sole power, irrespective of ultimate sovereignty. (Source: U. S. Law Week, 17 LW, p. 4033.)

December 10

THE RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION, spokesmen for over a million employees, announced its intention of seeking amendments to the Railway Labor Act. The Association particularly seeks to end the ban against the closed and union shop. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 10, 1948.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Labor Productivity Functions in Meat Packing. By William H. Nicholls. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1948. 256 pp., charts. \$5.

This study is concerned primarily with the fresh-pork operations of a large mid-western meat-packing plant during the years 1938 to 1940. The analysis considers the relations between labor inputs (measured in dollar-cost terms and in various alternative units) and the physical volume of output. Throughout the statistical analysis the traditional multiple-regression (single equation) approach is used.

The analysis does attempt to make a limited but significant contribution to the economic theory of the firm. Traditionally, labor inputs have been measured in terms of man-hours. Actually, man-hours have two dimensions, the number of workers and average hours per worker, each presumably subject to the law of diminishing physical productivity. Men and hours are substitutes for each other within certain limits and there is presumably some optimum (least-cost) combination of men and hours for any given output. The introduction of overtime wage rates might be expected to lead to the substitution of men for hours, in so far as technically possible, to obtain a new least-cost position. The theoretical basis for this particular problem and its relationship to the maintenance of flexibility for meeting fluctuations of output and uncertainty are spelled out in detail.

For the particular plant under study, data were available to estimate three important types of relationships: (1) the relationship between total weight of hogs processed and number of workers and average workweek per worker; (2) the relationship between hogs processed and total man-hours; and (3) the relationship between total pay rolls and hogs processed.

Analysis of the data led the author to the following conclusions:

- (1) The workweek being constant, total output is increased at a diminishing rate as successive additions are made to the labor force.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

- (2) The number of men remaining constant, successive increases in the length of the workweek (within a relatively narrow, "normal" range) will increase output at a constant or slightly diminishing rate; and

- (3) Both men and hours being fully variable, successive increases in total man-hours will increase total output at a nearly constant rate.

The author, like other workers in the field, experienced difficulty in preparing a suitable indicator of production. Measures based on quantity and value of product were discarded because of the heterogeneity of product and the absence of appropriate information. The author, therefore, fell back upon physical units of the principal raw material (live weight of hogs processed) as a measure of output for the multiplicity of finished products.

—C. S. K.

Recent Analyses of Annual Wage Guarantees. By Rita Ricardo Campbell. (In *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., August 1948, pp. 542-561. \$1.25.)

The author considers the different assumptions and analytical approaches behind the opposing beliefs set forth in three studies—those of A. D. H. Kaplan, Joseph L. Snider, and Advisory Board of U. S. Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion—which evaluate annual wage guarantees. Views on such questions as the effects of guarantee plans on consumption, employment, mobility of labor, and policies of individual firms are compared, as a basis for conclusions concerning such plans and their place in the economy.

Although the three studies differ greatly in assumptions and methods, they do agree on at least five basic conclusions:

- (1) People who have an annual wage guarantee will be more economically secure than those who do not have such a guarantee.

- (2) Since under the past and present laws only a very few firms have ever maintained annual wage guarantees, widespread adoption of guarantees cannot, even with union pressure, be secured without government encouragement backed by changes in the law to give financial advantages to firms maintaining guarantees; or, in lieu of this, and some believe in addition to this, without actual government compulsion of guarantees.

- (3) Maintenance of a given guarantee plan will affect different firms differently or, from another point of view, no one type of guarantee plan can be successfully applied to all firms. (There is disagreement in what direction and to what degree firms' policies will be affected.)

- (4) Adoption of guarantee plans will affect trade-union policies as well as company policies.

- (5) General adoption of guarantee plans will not eliminate cyclical unemployment. (There is disagreement on whether it will tend to increase, decrease or have no effect at all on cyclical unemployment, but this is a question of degree not of complete or near elimination.)

In discussing the effects of guarantees upon various aspects of the economy, including some not analyzed in the three studies considered, it is assumed that there is only one kind of plan, that which may entail a larger pay roll. It becomes increasingly difficult, the writer points out, for an individual firm to maintain a guarantee as the

number of firms adopting such plans increases. Furthermore, although firms maintaining guarantees stabilize their employment, they do so at a lower level. In addition, as each firm stabilizes its employment, it may upset the employment stability in firms buying the product. Widespread adoption of guarantees, the paper concludes, would mean an increase in economic security for the few at the expense of the many.

Although guarantee plans seem to be feasible in some firms in seasonal industries, the area of their use is relatively very small. —E. L. B.

Arbitration

American Arbitration, its History, Functions, and Achievements. By Frances Kellor. New York, Harper & Bros., 1948. 262 pp. \$3.

History of American Arbitration Association and of its work over a 20-year period, with related information. The association was originally created (in 1926) for commercial arbitration, but in 1937 it set up a labor arbitration system, which is briefly described in the book.

Problems in Labor Arbitration. By J. Noble Braden. (In Missouri Law Review, Columbia, April 1948, pp. 143-169; also reprinted.)

The author, who is tribunal vice president of the American Arbitration Association, sets forth in this article some principles of commercial arbitration established by common law and statutory standards. He agrees that commercial and labor arbitration differ, but emphasizes that "all labor arbitrations are subject to the existing common law and statutory standards" and that a survey of commercial arbitration procedures affords an opportunity to study variations between it and labor arbitration procedures.

Required Arbitration of Labor Disputes. By Bruce Roach and Edd Miller. Austin, University of Texas, 1947. 158 pp., bibliography. (Publication No. 4737.) 50 cents.

An aid to be used in high-school debates on the subject of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in all basic American industries. Consists of reprints of and excerpts from articles on both sides of the question.

Selection and Tenure of Arbitrators in Labor Disputes. By Lois MacDonald. New York, New York University, Institute of Labor Relations and Social Security, 1948. 51 pp.

Based on an analysis of labor contracts and on information furnished by arbitrators, union officials, and employers. The paper was reprinted from the proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Labor sponsored by the Institute of Labor Relations and Social Security, New York University (see book note under Industrial Relations, this issue of Monthly Labor Review).

Discharge for Cause: A Study of Arbitration Awards in Cases of the New York State Board of Mediation, 1937-46. By Myron Gollub. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1948. 88 pp. (Special Bull. No. 221.) 70 cents.

Cooperative Movement

Consumers' Cooperation in the Postwar Transition Period.

By A. Wössner. (In Review of International Cooperation, London, July 1948, pp. 146-156; August 1948, pp. 169-176.)

The first article gives statistics on membership, number of shops, employees, and amount of business done by retail consumers' cooperatives in countries of Europe, Asia, and America, the national cooperative movements of which are affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance. The second article shows amount of business, value of production, number of employees, etc., of cooperative wholesales in the various countries. The statistics are for the years 1944-46, and are the first relatively complete figures issued since before World War II.

Cooperative Apartment Housing. (In Harvard Law Review, Cambridge, Mass., September 1948, pp. 1407-1427. \$1.)

Discussion of advantages and disadvantages of cooperative (pseudo and genuine) apartments, mainly from the legal point of view.

Handbook on Major Regional Farm Supply Purchasing Cooperatives, 1946-47. By Joseph G. Knapp and Jane L. Searce. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1948. 45 pp., map; processed. (Miscellaneous Report No. 124.)

Follows the pattern of previous annual reports, with detailed statistics for each of the 18 associations represented. Several of these regional organizations, namely, those which handle consumer goods, are also included in the statistical reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

How to Organize a Co-op: A Guide to the Establishment of a Community Cooperative. By Jerry Voorhis and others. Chicago, Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 1948. 34 pp., illus. \$1.

Contains sections on what cooperative service to undertake first, tools of organization, getting legally organized, and financing. A directory of regional and national cooperative federations in the United States is appended.

How to Organize a Health Cooperative. By Russel K. Lewis. St. Paul, Minn., Health Center Services Committee, 1948. 126 pp., bibliography, charts.

Includes chapters on the preliminary health survey, incorporation of the association, membership drive, publicity program, prepayment contract, financing, planning and building a hospital, and the Cooperative Health Federation of America. Appendixes give summary descriptions of typical prepayment plans in small and large communities.

Employment Management

Company Rules—Aids to Teamwork. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 56 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 95.)

Summarizes information from employee handbooks of 300 companies concerning rules promoting health and safety of employees, protecting employees from annoyance,

ensuring a working force of good character, maintaining production, and other matters. Part of the report consists of a pictorial presentation of rules of individual companies.

Current Trends in Personnel Management. By Robert D. Gray. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, 1948. 10 pp.; processed. (Management Conference Report No. 11.) \$1.

Interview Procedures and Employee Testing Methods. Chicago, Dartnell Corp., [1948?]. Various pages, bibliography; processed. (Report No. 537.)

Working Hours, Vacations, Holidays, and Excused Absences. New York, Office Executives Association of New York, Inc., 1948. 21 pp. (Personnel and Training Series Research Project Report No. 3.) \$2.

Based on current data obtained from 143 firms, including a representative sample of 13 trade groups, in the New York area.

Vacation, Sick Leave, Working Hours Practices in 118 Texas Cities Over 5,000 Population. By W. Terrell Blodgett. Austin, University of Texas, Bureau of Municipal Research, 1948. 23 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. No. 1.)

Guaranteed Wage

The Case for the Guaranteed Annual Wage. By Mary T. Waggaman. New York, Paulist Press (for Social Action Department, N. C. W. C.), 1948. 33 pp., bibliography.

Gives some findings from the studies by the Advisory Board of the U. S. Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, reviews legislative attempts to promote wage guarantees, and presents viewpoints of various individuals, including representatives of labor unions and of the Catholic church.

Guarantees of Wages and Employment. By L. B. Wheildon. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1947. 17 pp. (Vol. 1, 1947, No. 22.) \$1.

Discusses new demands for employment security and the benefits claimed for experience with, and problems of, guaranteed wage plans.

Industrial Accidents; Workmen's Compensation

1947 Accident Analysis [of] Member Plants of the Portland Cement Association. (In Annual Statistical Number, Accident Prevention Magazine, Portland Cement Association, Chicago, 1948; 24 pp., paster, charts, illus.)

Circular Saw Safety. By George Allen. (In Industrial Safety Survey, International Labor Office, Geneva, April-June 1948, pp. 43-48, illus. 50 cents.)

Powder-Actuated Hand Tools. (In National Safety News, Chicago, November 1948, pp. 39, 40, et. seq.; Industrial Data Sheet D-Gen. 34.)

Outlines safety procedures for explosive devices which

but recently have become prominent throughout industry. These tools require operation by authorized workers only, and rigid supervision of use.

Subrogation Under Workmen's Compensation Acts. By William B. Wright. New York, Central Book Co., 1948. xxxiii, 161 pp. \$7.50.

Analysis of rights of employers and employees to prosecute damage claims against third parties, who are legally liable under existing workmen's compensation acts, for injury or death. Includes a summary of "third party" statutory provisions as well as a comparison of principal provisions, by State.

Workmen's Compensation in Canada—A Comparison of Provincial Laws. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, September 1948. 34 pp.; processed.

Industrial Hygiene

Studies on the Duration of Disabling Sickness, VII: Duration Table for Specific Causes of Disability Among Male Workers. By W. M. Gafafer and others. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, July 9, 1948, pp. 901-923, bibliography, charts; also reprinted.)

Based on reports from 17 industrial sick-benefit organizations, 1940-46. The other articles in this series are also available in reprint form.

Chrome. Trenton, New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Industrial Health, [1948?]. 7 pp. (Industrial Health Bull., Vol. 2, No. 10.) Free.

One of a series of brief pamphlets dealing with individual industrial hazards (or related topics).

American Standard Allowable Concentration of Manganese. New York, American Standards Association, Inc., 1948. 4 pp., bibliography. (Z37.6-1948.) 35 cents.

Important Uses of Industrial Vision Tests and the Medical Director. By W. Gregory Morgan, M.D., and N. Frank Stump. (In Industrial Medicine, Chicago, July 1948, pp. 253-258, charts, illus. 75 cents.)

Indicates the benefits, to one company and its employees, of industrial vision standards.

The Practice of Industrial Medicine. By T. A. Lloyd Davies, M.D. London, J. & A. Churchill, Ltd., 1948. 244 pp., bibliographies, charts.

A textbook grounded in English industrial experience.

Industrial Relations

Industrial Relations Research Centers in West Coast Universities. By Pacific Coast Labor Market Committee, Social Science Research Council. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University, Graduate School of Business, Division of Industrial Relations, 1948. 15 pp.

Description of the origin, programs, major activities, publications, and areas of specialization and cooperation of five university industrial relations centers on the West Coast.

Proceedings of New York University First Annual Conference on Labor: Issues in Collective Bargaining and Taft-Hartley Act. Edited by Emanuel Stein. Albany and New York City, Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 1948. 639 pp. \$7.50.

The articles presented in this volume formed the basis of a series of lectures delivered at the conference (April 27-30, 1948), and deal with problems considered to be of "immediate and practical interest to those actively engaged in labor relations." Topics covered include the impact of the Taft-Hartley Act on industrial relations, determinants of wage policy, factors involved in labor arbitration, job evaluation and incentive wage programs, and determination of the proper area of collective bargaining. An appendix contains a table of references to sections of Federal statutes cited in the text.

Collective Bargaining and the Concept of Contract. By Neil R. Chamberlain. (In *Columbia Law Review*, New York, September 1948, pp. 829-847. \$1.)

Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining—An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Selma P. Kessler. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Labor Relations Council, 1948. 50 pp. (Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining Series.) \$1.50.

Labor Clauses in Public Contracts. Sixth item on agenda—Report VI (1)—of International Labor Conference, 32d session, Geneva, 1949. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 35 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Technological Change Under Collective Agreements. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, November 1948. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 24.) 10 cents.

What Does Labor Want From Industry and Government—An Interview with Philip Murray. (In *U. S. News & World Report*, Washington, November 26, 1948, pp. 36-41; also reprinted.)

Industry Reports

Bituminous Coal Facts and Figures, 1948 Edition. Washington, Bituminous Coal Institute, 1948. 148 pp., maps, charts, illus. 75 cents.

First issue of a handbook which the Bituminous Coal Institute plans to supplement by future annual editions. This volume includes a 21-page section on labor bringing together Government statistics on employment, earnings, working hours, productivity, strikes, and fatal accidents in the bituminous coal industry for varying periods of years down to 1948.

Revolution in Glassmaking: Entrepreneurship and Technological Change in the American Industry, 1880-1920. By Warren C. Scoville. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1948. 398 pp., bibliography, charts, illus.

The study emphasizes the organization and history of glass firms founded by the Toledo group of entrepreneurs. Two of the 10 chapters describe changes in technology, and

another chapter relates to the control of labor and of markets for products. A considerable amount of information is presented regarding the organization and activities of unions, changes in skills, and the wages of workers in the industry as compared with the levels and trends of wages in other industries.

Human Relations in the Restaurant Industry. By William Foote Whyte. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1948. 378 pp., bibliography. \$5.

Based upon a year's research, including some time spent working in different restaurant jobs, the author discusses the various human relations elements in supervision. In a concluding chapter he indicates that employers in the industry should handle their personnel problems on the same high level that characterizes their handling of food production and service problems.

Appendixes are devoted to methods used in obtaining the material for the book, an evaluation of the findings, and job attitudes of workers interviewed.

Union-Management Cooperation in Millinery Manufacturing in the New York Metropolitan Area. By Paul F. Brissenden and John M. Keating. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1948, pp. 3-32. \$1.25.)

Le Commerce de la Chaussure en Suisse. Berne, Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique, Commission d'Étude des Prix, 1948. 212 pp., charts. (48^e Supplément de la Vie Économique.)

Includes statistics of production, prices, employment, cooperative societies, exports, imports, and other aspects of the Swiss shoe industry.

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

Overtime on Overtime: The Supreme Court Decision in the Bay Ridge Case. By Guy Farmer. (In *Virginia Law Review*, Charlottesville, October 1948, pp. 745-768. \$1.25.)

The analysis of the decision is followed by discussions of alternative methods of computing overtime on overtime, types of premiums affected, past and future liability, and the possibility of changes through legislative action.

Précis de Législation Industrielle (Droit du Travail). By André Rouast and Paul Durand. Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1948. 595 pp. 3d ed.

Handbook on labor legislation in France.

Istituzioni di Legislazione Sociale. By Lionello R. Levi. Milan, A. Giuffrè, 1947. 249 pp. 2d ed.

Subjects covered include not only compulsory social insurance but also vocational training and placement of workers, apprenticeship programs, conciliation of labor disputes, and trade-union programs for workers' assistance, in Italy.

A Statement of the Laws of Mexico in Matters Affecting Business in its Various Aspects and Activities. By Julian Bernal-Molina. Washington, Inter-American Development Commission, 1948. 161 pp.; processed. \$10.

Includes a summary of labor and social legislation.

Labor Management Relations Act, 1947

Balancing the Books on T-H. (In *Modern Industry*, New York, October 15, 1948, pp. 54-56, et seq., charts.)

After a year's operations under the Taft-Hartley Act, management finds labor relations little affected, according to the article. In support of this conclusion, earnings data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, trade-union membership and activities, and management opinions are cited.

Our New National Labor Policy: The Taft-Hartley Act and the Next Steps. By Fred A. Hartley, Jr. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co. and *Modern Industry Magazine*, 1948. 240 pp. \$2.85.

This book, by one of the author's of the Taft-Hartley Act, contains an account of the steps taken by Congress leading up to passage of the Act; an evaluation of its terms as they affect labor, management, and the public; a discussion of developments under the law; and statements on both short-term and long-term goals of the new national labor policy.

Recent Decisions under the Labor Management Relations Act. (In *N. A. M. Law Digest*, National Association of Manufacturers, Washington, September 1948, pp. 65-70.)

Discussion of National Labor Relations Board decisions relating to union activities as well as those having broader application. The article was intended to supplement and to bring up to date analyses of decisions contained in the June 1947 and March 1948 issues of the same journal.

Labor Organizations and Activities

American Labor Looks at the World, No. II. New York, Free Trade Union Committee, AFL, 1948. 48 pp. 50 cents.

Includes policy declarations of the AFL International Labor Relations Committee and information on the major activities of the AFL Free Trade Union Committee and the Labor League for Human Rights.

Sidney Hillman: Labor Statesman. New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1948. 99 pp., illus.

The story of Sidney Hillman and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), told in text and pictures.

The Organized Musicians: I. By Vern Countryman. (In *University of Chicago Law Review*, Vol. 16, No. 1, Chicago, Autumn 1948, pp. 56-85. \$1.35.)

Outlines the history of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL), with emphasis on those phases which would be of interest to lawyers.

Restrictive Practices of Unionism. By C. Wilson Randle. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., October 1948, pp. 171-183. \$1.)

Trade Unions in Canada, Their Development and Functioning. By H. A. Logan. Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 1948. 639 pp., charts. \$5.

Emphasis in this book is placed on the story of union structure and accomplishment, rather than on underlying

motivations and doctrines. The author outlines the growth of certain unions in the United States in interpreting the pattern of development in the Canadian unions. The fact that most international unions have their headquarters and hold their conventions in the United States tends to limit the availability of data relating to the activities of their Canadian locals.

After tracing the historical development of the trade-union movement in Canada, study of the unions in specific fields of industry is taken up. These fields include building construction, printing, pulp and paper manufacture, the metal trades, maritime and rail transportation, mining, and clothing and textile manufacture; and the newer industrial unions engaged in the production of automobiles, iron and steel, rubber, meat, electrical apparatus, and lumber.

"Revolutionary" unionism is discussed in a separate chapter, which describes the IWW, the One Big Union movement, and Communist activity as it has appeared in the various organizations in Canada.

Medical Care

An Annotated Bibliography of Group [Medical] Practice, 1927-47. Chicago, American Medical Association, Bureau of Medical Economic Research, 1948. 41 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Cooperation for Rural Health. By Helen L. Johnston. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1948. 55 pp., chart, illus.; processed. (Miscellaneous Report No. 123.)

Describes three types of health services on the prepayment plan: Hospital service plans (including detailed description of Blue Cross plan); insurance plans (particularly of Group Health Mutual and Group Health Association, St. Paul, Minn.); and nonprofit cooperative hospitals. Practical suggestions for rural health-improvement programs are given.

Medical Care Plans for Industrial Workers and Their Relationship to Public Health Programs. By Lee Janis, M.D., and Milton I. Roemer, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, September 1948, pp. 1245-1253, bibliography. 70 cents.)

The Maryland Medical Care Program. By Howard M. Kline and others. New York, American Public Health Association, 1948. 151 pp., map, charts; processed.

Evaluation by a committee of the American Public Health Association of the program of medical care for the medically indigent which was established in the counties of Maryland under an act of 1945. The program is referred to as a "significant development in the administration of medical care by an official health agency for a small segment of the total population."

Medical Care Problems in the Administration of Workmen's Compensation in New York State as Seen by Management. (In *The Monitor*, Buffalo, N. Y., November 1948, pp. 1-4, 6.)

Old-Age Pensions

289 Retirement Plans. New York, Bankers Trust Co., 1948. 105 pp.

Summary data for a group of recent pension trust plans covering about 1,120,000 industrial employees, and a tabulation of principal provisions of individual plans, showing also type of company business and number of employees affected.

Management and Labor Look at Retirement Plans. (In *Journal of Commerce*, New York, September 23, 1948, second section; 28 pp.)

Collection of articles by different writers on various aspects of retirement plans, including new developments and cost factors.

Pensions: The Coming Issue in Labor Relations—An Interview with John L. Lewis. (In *U. S. News & World Report*, Washington, November 19, 1948, pp. 34-41; also reprinted.)

In discussing recent industrial relations in the coal-mining industry and the large health and welfare funds financed by employers by a levy on output, the president of the United Mine Workers held that "the proper care of the human element in the mining industry or any other major industry should properly be charged to the cost of production and not assessed against the taxpayers as a whole * * * and the commodity should bear the cost of it."

Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board—Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947. Washington, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, 1948. 132 pp., charts. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Details of operations under the Federal Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Selected Bibliography on Pension Plans. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 20, 1948. 3 pp.; processed. Free.

Prices

The BLS Consumers' Price Index and Its Application to Wage Problems. By Ramona D. Kuntze and Louise M. Wilde. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research and Service, 1948. 70 pp.; processed. (Wisconsin Commerce Reports, Vol. II, No. 1.) \$1.10.

Prices Received by Louisiana Farmers, 1909-1947. By J. P. Montgomery. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1948. 71 pp., charts. (Louisiana Bull. No. 429.)

Typical Residential Electric Bills, Cities of 2,500 Population and More—Typical Net Monthly Bills as of January 1, 1948. Washington, Federal Power Commission, 1948. 64 pp., charts; processed. (R. 37.) 25 cents.

Productivity of Labor

Productivity in Agriculture, [United States], 1909-47. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 27 pp.; processed. Free.

International Comparisons of Productivity. By L. Rostas. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, September 1948, pp. 283-305. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The author notes that real income per head in different countries may be compared on the basis of (1) per capita income converted to the same currency at the appropriate rate of exchange, (2) relative consumption levels, and (3) productivity of labor. He attempts comparisons for pre-war years of productivity and real income in the United States and the United Kingdom. On the basis of various qualifying factors, such as the proportion of the population at work and differences in foreign investments, he concludes that real average income in the United Kingdom much more closely approached the average in the United States before the war than would be indicated by differences in output per man-hour.

Productivity, Prices, and Distribution in Selected British Industries. By L. Rostas. Cambridge, University Press, 1948. 199 pp., charts. (Occasional Paper XI, National Institute of Economic and Social Research.) 16s. net.

Report of an investigation of variations in prices, costs, and efficiency in different-sized British firms in 1935, supplemented by information concerning structure, organization, and costs in the trades analyzed in the years 1907 to 1937.

Conclusions tentatively reached through the study included the following: Earnings per worker are not closely correlated to size of firm, but there is a close relationship between earnings per worker and efficiency. In a number of trades, earnings per worker and labor productivity are "positively correlated." Variations in unit prices of different firms do not appear to have much effect on the variations in the share of wages. Neither is there any relation between earnings per head and share of wages, i. e., high share of wages (in value of net output) is not caused by high earnings of the workers, but by other factors.

Equipment and Labor Utilization in the [British] Cotton Industry. Manchester, England, Cotton Board Labor Department, [1947?]. 208 pp., plans, illus. 6s.

Papers and discussion at a conference on productivity held at Buxton, England, in October 1947.

Productivité de la Main-d'Oeuvre en France en 1946-47 Comparée à Celle d'Avant-Guerre. (In *Études et Conjoncture*, Union Française, Ministère des Affaires Économiques, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, March-May 1948, pp. 11-18, chart.)

Comparison of output per man-hour in French industry in 1946-47 with prewar levels. According to these

data, which are based on employment, scheduled hours of work, and production statistics, output per man-hour in French industry in 1946-47 was 15 to 20 percent below the 1938 level. Lack of supplies and the condition of industrial equipment are listed as factors in the reduced postwar output. Absenteeism can be regarded as another factor, inasmuch as hours data employed in computing statistics of output per man-hour referred only to scheduled hours of work and did not take into account absenteeism, which has been relatively greater in the postwar period.

Social Security

Economic Security Among the States. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1948. 13 pp., maps, charts. (Publication No. 50.)

An attempt to estimate average conditions of personal economic security among the people of the country, by State.

Social Security and the Economics of Saving. By William J. Shultz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1948. 72 pp., charts. (Studies in Individual and Collective Security, No. 5.)

Public Assistance. A report to the Senate Committee on Finance from the Advisory Council on Social Security. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1948. 43 pp., charts. (Senate Doc. No. 204, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.)

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 53).

Development of Public Assistance Programs in Wisconsin and their Administration, 1848-1948. Madison, State Department of Public Welfare, Division of Public Assistance, 1948. 81 pp., maps, charts; processed.

Social Insurance in Postwar Germany. By Max Bloch. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, September 1948, pp. 306-344. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Salaries of Office Workers in Selected Large Cities. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 32 pp. (Bull. No. 943; reprinted, with additional data, from *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1948.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Data for 23 occupations, December 1947-February 1948.

Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 66: Fertilizer, 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 22 pp.; processed. Free.

Cotton Textile Wages in the United States and Great Britain. By Roland Gibson. New York, King's Crown Press, 1948. 137 pp., bibliography, charts; processed. \$2.50 (paper cover).

Traces wages in the two countries from 1860 to 1945 and

examines relative productivity in order to explain the increasing disparity favoring cotton textile workers in the United States. Compares purchasing power of wages in the United States and Great Britain for the same period. A critical analysis of the role of trade-unions in both countries is included.

Employment, Payrolls, Earnings, Hours in Sample Group of Illinois Establishments, 1922-47. (In *Illinois Labor Bulletin*, Illinois Department of Labor, Chicago, July-August 1948, pp. 20-35, chart. (Historical Series, No. 1.)

Wages and Hours in the Restaurant Industry, New York State, 1947. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1948. 34 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-5.)

Prevailing Wages and Hours of Employees in Power Laundries and Dry Cleaning Establishments, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1948. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1948. 19 pp.; processed. (Bull. No. 24.)

A similar report (Bull. No. 23) was recently published for eating and drinking establishments in Honolulu.

Statistics of Wages and Working Hours in Egypt, July 1947. Cairo, Ministry of Finance, Statistical Department, 1948. 95 pp. 150 mills.

Contains data from a census of all industrial establishments and their workers, June 1942 and June 1945; and average wages, hours, and employment in July 1947, by industry, based on sample studies.

Chronique des Salaires: Le Mouvement des Salaires en France Depuis Octobre 1945. By J. Lehoulier. (In *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, May-June 1948, pp. 186-212, charts.)

Review of wage trends in France, particularly from October 1945 to early 1948 but with some data going back to 1938. Considerable space is devoted to discussion of legislation concerning wages and family allowances.

Average Earnings and Working Hours in the Principal industries, [Great Britain], at April 1948. (In *Ministry of Labor Gazette*, London, October 1948, pp. 331-340. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Verdiende Lonen in de Nijverheid, 1946. Utrecht, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1948. 47 pp.

Report on earnings of industrial workers in the Netherlands in 1946.

Estadística de Remuneraciones Basicas del Trabajo, [Spain]. (In *Suplemento al Boletín de Estadística*, [Vol. 10, 2d edition], Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid, 1948, pp. 1-27.)

First of a statistical series on wages. Minimum wages as of January 1948 are shown for mining (coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead, salt), construction and public works, and manufacture of iron, steel, and wood products. Footnotes to the tables provide information concerning supplementary wage payments.

General Reports

The American Economy, Its Problems and Prospects. By Sumner H. Slichter. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1948. 214 pp. \$2.75.

Revision and expansion of lectures given at Sixth Business Conference at Stanford University in July 1947. Sections of special labor interest are those dealing with "Cooperation or Conflict in American Industry" and "The Problem of Economic Stability." The author emphasizes what he terms the transformation of the American economy "from a capitalistic to a laboristic society," and he states that "the new laboristic society that is emerging in the United States has an opportunity to build far better economic institutions than the world has ever seen."

Income, Employment, and Public Policy: Essays in Honor of Alvin H. Hansen. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1948. 379 pp. \$4.

Essays by 16 associates or former students of Professor Hansen. Most of the essays deal with phases of economic theory and policy in which Professor Hansen has been primarily interested. These interests are indicated broadly by the three main subjects with which the essays deal: "Determinants of Income," the "Social Setting," and "Economic Policy" in such fields as debt, taxation, wages, and international finance. Chapters with special labor interest include those dealing with "Dynamic Elements in

a Full Employment Program" and "Productivity and the Wage Structure."

The Sixth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Montreal, August 4-12, 1947. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1948. 78 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 7, Part 4.) 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of the New Zealand Department of Labor and Employment for the Year Ended March 31, 1948. Wellington, 1948. 80 pp. 1s. 6d.

Statistisk Årbok for Norge, 1946-48. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1948. 34*, 476 pp.

Oversikt Över det Ekonomiska Läget, 1948. Stockholm, Konjunkturinstitutet, 1948. 88 pp. (Meddelanden, Series B, 8.)

A survey of the Swedish economy, including labor market conditions, in 1948. A summary in English is furnished.

Soviet Economic Development Since 1917. By Maurice Dobb. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1948. 474 pp. 18s.

Includes a chapter on trade-unions, wages, and conditions of labor under the Soviet regime up to the outbreak of war in 1941.

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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

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A-1	A-12	A-11	A-6	C-4	(¹)	D-8	(²)
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A-3	A-3	A-13	(¹)	C-6	C-1	E-1	E-3
A-4	(¹)	A-14	A-7	D-1	D-1	F-1	H-1
A-5	A-2	A-15	A-9	D-2	D-2	F-2	H-2
A-6	A-4	B-1	B-1	D-3	D-2	F-3	H-4
A-7	(²)	B-2	B-2	D-4	D-4	F-4	(²)
A-8	A-5	C-1	C-1	D-5	D-2 and D-3	F-5	I-3
A-9	A-6	C-2	(¹)	D-6	D-4		
A-10	(²)	C-3	C-2	D-7	D-5		

¹ New or revised series; not included in Handbook.

² Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (In thousands)												
	1948											1947	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force ²	63,138	63,166	63,578	64,511	65,135	64,740	61,660	61,760	61,005	61,004	60,455	60,870	61,510
Civilian labor force.....	61,724	61,775	62,212	63,186	63,842	63,479	60,422	60,524	59,769	59,778	59,214	59,590	60,216
Unemployment.....	1,831	1,642	1,899	1,941	2,227	2,184	1,761	2,193	2,440	2,639	2,065	1,643	1,621
Employment.....	59,893	60,134	60,312	61,245	61,615	61,296	58,660	58,330	57,329	57,139	57,149	57,947	58,595
Nonagricultural.....	51,932	51,506	51,590	52,801	52,452	51,899	50,800	50,883	50,482	50,368	50,089	50,985	50,609
Worked 35 hours or more.....	40,036	42,451	30,372	42,305	32,404	43,240	42,726	42,179	42,576	40,977	42,242	43,144	42,016
Worked 15-34 hours.....	8,469	5,747	17,149	4,811	12,147	4,910	4,886	4,902	4,467	5,255	4,614	4,674	5,147
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,877	1,726	1,596	1,447	1,394	1,403	1,637	1,776	1,684	1,798	1,513	1,631	1,470
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,549	1,583	2,472	4,239	6,508	2,348	1,550	2,027	1,753	2,338	1,721	1,534	1,376
Agricultural.....	7,961	8,627	8,723	8,444	9,163	9,396	7,861	7,448	6,847	6,771	7,060	6,962	7,985
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,485	6,811	6,705	6,122	7,011	7,300	5,936	5,670	4,754	3,844	4,729	4,590	5,709
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,997	1,455	1,636	1,669	1,767	1,669	1,613	1,336	1,397	1,759	1,765	1,631	1,781
Worked 1-14 hours ³	279	223	218	249	203	182	201	187	265	386	250	320	298
With a job but not at work ⁴	201	140	165	405	184	154	211	255	431	782	315	421	198
Males													
Total labor force ²	45,182	45,229	45,453	46,525	46,715	46,039	44,519	44,589	44,228	44,236	44,071	44,156	44,426
Civilian labor force.....	43,782	43,851	44,101	45,215	45,437	44,794	43,298	43,269	43,009	43,026	42,846	42,892	43,148
Unemployment.....	1,231	1,088	1,251	1,326	1,448	1,375	1,239	1,567	1,765	1,889	1,574	1,239	1,176
Employment.....	42,551	42,763	42,850	43,889	43,989	43,420	42,058	41,801	41,244	41,137	41,273	41,653	41,972
Nonagricultural.....	36,079	36,016	35,960	36,836	36,633	36,162	35,386	35,352	35,063	35,046	35,018	35,484	35,323
Worked 35 hours or more.....	29,442	31,081	23,115	31,226	24,344	31,700	31,006	30,575	30,649	29,592	30,719	31,147	31,620
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,719	3,092	10,577	2,599	7,766	2,535	2,558	2,525	2,390	2,800	2,414	2,411	2,709
Worked 1-14 hours ³	808	711	646	563	563	597	709	787	729	899	610	738	622
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,110	1,132	1,622	2,448	3,962	1,332	1,105	1,465	1,294	1,755	1,275	1,187	972
Agricultural.....	6,472	6,747	6,890	7,053	7,356	7,257	6,673	6,450	6,181	6,091	6,256	6,169	6,649
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,007	5,772	5,858	5,663	6,152	6,310	5,525	5,321	4,548	3,698	4,505	4,376	5,236
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,120	738	743	882	903	707	862	816	1,035	1,375	1,255	1,177	1,634
Worked 1-14 hours ³	163	124	138	179	145	111	136	124	211	330	202	252	194
With a job but not at work ⁴	182	114	151	330	157	129	150	189	387	688	292	364	180
Females													
Total labor force ²	17,956	17,937	18,125	17,986	18,420	18,701	17,141	17,171	16,777	16,768	16,384	16,714	17,084
Civilian labor force.....	17,942	17,924	18,111	17,971	18,405	18,685	17,124	17,155	16,760	16,752	16,368	16,698	17,068
Unemployment.....	600	554	648	615	779	809	522	626	675	750	491	404	445
Employment.....	17,342	17,371	17,462	17,356	17,626	17,876	16,602	16,529	16,085	16,002	15,876	16,294	16,623
Nonagricultural.....	15,853	15,490	15,630	15,965	16,819	16,737	15,414	15,531	15,419	15,322	15,071	15,501	15,286
Worked 35 hours or more.....	10,594	11,370	7,257	11,079	8,060	11,540	11,720	11,604	11,927	11,885	11,523	11,997	11,596
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,750	2,655	6,572	2,212	4,381	2,375	2,321	2,377	2,077	2,455	2,200	2,263	2,438
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,069	1,015	950	884	831	806	928	989	955	969	903	893	848
With a job but not at work ⁴	439	451	850	1,791	2,546	1,016	445	862	459	583	446	347	404
Agricultural.....	1,489	1,880	1,833	1,391	1,807	2,139	1,188	998	666	680	806	793	1,326
Worked 35 hours or more.....	478	1,039	847	459	889	1,080	411	349	206	146	224	214	473
Worked 15-34 hours.....	877	717	893	787	864	962	651	520	362	384	510	454	743
Worked 1-14 hours ³	116	99	80	70	58	71	65	68	54	56	48	68	104
With a job but not at work ⁴	19	26	14	75	27	25	61	66	44	94	23	57	18

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

³ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing data presented in tables A-2 through A-15 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Employment and Pay Rolls—Detailed Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division¹

[In thousands]

Industry division	1948											1947		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
Total estimated employment.....	45,741	45,872	45,875	45,478	45,098	45,009	44,616	44,299	44,600	44,279	44,603	45,618	44,918	42,042	30,287
Manufacturing.....	16,449	16,576	16,683	16,441	16,172	16,115	15,892	15,950	16,269	16,183	16,267	16,354	16,256	17,381	10,078
Mining.....	940	941	948	952	922	950	935	817	924	914	922	925	923	917	845
Anthracite.....	82	82	82	83	81	82	81	82	82	81	81	81	81	81	89
Bituminous coal.....	421	422	426	426	395	426	423	309	419	415	422	421	417	437	388
Metal.....	103	103	100	99	103	104	102	103	102	101	100	100	100	126	103
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	95	96	98	98	97	97	95	93	90	87	89	94	96	90	76
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ²	239	238	242	246	246	241	234	230	231	230	230	229	229	181	189
Contract construction ³	2,161	2,197	2,239	2,253	2,219	2,173	2,052	1,933	1,805	1,731	1,871	1,978	2,046	1,567	1,150
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,066	4,090	4,092	4,139	4,136	4,105	4,042	3,974	4,032	4,019	4,020	4,071	4,077	3,619	2,912
Transportation.....	2,809	2,835	2,832	2,869	2,873	2,860	2,809	2,744	2,808	2,802	2,809	2,858	2,872	2,746	2,080
Communication.....	740	740	741	747	745	734	731	731	728	723	719	719	713	488	391
Other public utilities.....	517	515	519	523	518	511	502	499	496	494	492	494	492	385	441
Trade.....	10,035	9,889	9,733	9,660	9,646	9,670	9,617	9,576	9,598	9,520	9,622	10,288	9,886	7,322	6,705
Finance.....	1,720	1,723	1,732	1,761	1,754	1,726	1,716	1,704	1,697	1,690	1,680	1,676	1,673	1,401	1,382
Service.....	4,656	4,667	4,647	4,622	4,645	4,663	4,738	4,768	4,729	4,730	4,723	4,688	4,670	3,786	3,228
Government.....	5,714	5,789	5,801	5,650	5,604	5,607	5,624	5,577	5,546	5,492	5,498	5,638	5,387	6,049	3,987
Federal.....	1,856	1,875	1,873	1,855	1,837	1,837	1,788	1,771	1,758	1,746	1,743	1,985	1,751	2,875	898
State and local.....	3,858	3,914	3,928	3,795	3,767	3,803	3,836	3,806	3,788	3,746	3,755	3,653	3,636	3,174	3,089

¹ Data are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments differ from those on the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed

forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

² Includes well drilling and rig building.

³ These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group¹

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1948											1947		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
All manufacturing.....	16,449	16,576	16,683	16,441	16,172	16,115	15,892	15,950	16,269	16,183	16,267	16,354	16,256	17,381	10,078
Durable goods.....	8,301	8,306	8,280	8,188	8,165	8,122	8,114	8,164	8,258	8,167	8,256	8,274	8,194	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods.....	8,148	8,270	8,403	8,253	8,007	7,993	7,778	7,786	8,011	8,016	8,011	8,080	8,062	7,084	5,720
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,952	1,955	1,945	1,928	1,897	1,904	1,894	1,897	1,929	1,920	1,925	1,922	1,908	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery.....	736	731	725	716	714	726	727	742	756	763	767	773	772	914	355
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,560	1,570	1,569	1,564	1,571	1,577	1,568	1,562	1,587	1,591	1,583	1,589	1,569	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	588	586	572	542	561	562	565	589	589	589	598	591	578	2,951	193
Automobiles.....	978	967	971	953	984	918	904	979	985	914	989	983	961	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	474	473	469	465	457	469	467	475	482	478	478	482	479	525	283
Lumber and timber basic products.....	907	917	930	930	912	881	851	833	827	813	816	829	828	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	562	562	558	552	542	550	548	561	576	581	580	578	573	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	544	545	541	538	527	535	530	526	527	518	520	527	526	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,367	1,372	1,384	1,397	1,364	1,418	1,416	1,425	1,435	1,428	1,413	1,409	1,391	1,330	1,235
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,335	1,351	1,348	1,329	1,235	1,263	1,247	1,268	1,334	1,333	1,311	1,305	1,277	1,080	894
Leather and leather products.....	408	422	425	429	421	419	404	418	442	448	445	446	442	378	383
Food.....	1,833	1,924	2,069	1,957	1,903	1,786	1,610	1,562	1,655	1,658	1,688	1,735	1,769	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures.....	103	103	101	99	96	98	97	99	100	101	101	102	104	103	105
Paper and allied products.....	493	490	487	479	476	477	476	476	480	479	482	484	479	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	735	736	725	720	716	719	718	718	722	724	726	732	726	549	561
Chemicals and allied products.....	786	789	785	775	751	762	759	767	773	773	774	778	777	873	421
Products of petroleum and coal.....	248	238	245	246	247	245	242	238	238	237	238	238	239	170	147
Rubber products.....	250	247	246	245	240	243	243	246	253	257	259	261	259	231	150
Miscellaneous industries.....	590	598	588	577	558	563	566	569	579	578	574	590	599	563	311

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946

and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States¹

[In thousands]

Region and State	1948										1947			Annual average 1943
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	
New England:														
Maine.....	269	275	280	276	270	259	253	261	261	264	270	268	268	261
Vermont ¹	94	95	96	95	96	95	94	94	94	94	97	95	96	91
Massachusetts.....	1,732	1,735	1,726	1,714	1,731	1,720	1,701	1,711	1,706	1,711	1,773	1,739	1,724	1,734
Rhode Island.....	288	288	285	286	287	287	288	290	289	289	298	294	293	313
Connecticut.....	776	771	761	762	766	768	773	773	766	770	792	782	780	796
Middle Atlantic:														
New York.....	5,513	5,500	5,461	5,405	5,416	5,385	5,380	5,400	5,375	5,397	5,575	5,508	5,502	5,508
New Jersey.....	1,594	1,604	1,599	1,589	1,592	1,576	1,568	1,563	1,553	1,561	1,604	1,580	1,573	1,732
Pennsylvania.....	3,609	3,600	3,627	3,586	3,609	3,579	3,522	3,584	3,546	3,566	3,662	3,619	3,604	3,480
East North Central:														
Indiana.....	1,222	1,237	1,203	1,205	1,207	1,197	1,183	1,194	1,180	1,186	1,221	1,205	1,207	1,191
Illinois.....	3,228	3,218	3,195	3,185	3,174	3,126	3,110	3,144	3,151	3,172	3,225	3,180	3,166	2,937
Wisconsin.....	1,003	1,018	1,007	1,016	993	977	973	974	972	971	996	982	981	883
West North Central:														
Minnesota.....	813	825	823	813	803	782	767	762	764	773	795	791	789	698
Missouri.....	1,158	1,149	1,146	1,145	1,145	1,131	1,124	1,124	1,118	1,130	1,158	1,143	1,140	1,081
South Atlantic:														
Maryland.....	719	720	717	708	707	698	686	685	676	682	698	689	681	708
Georgia.....	750	745	742	732	736	732	733	735	726	732	747	742	735	730
East South Central:														
Tennessee.....	752	756	754	743	743	740	733	734	721	720	722	709	704	669
West South Central:														
Texas.....	1,771	1,758	1,746	1,740	1,724	1,702	1,692	1,670	1,664	1,676	1,715	1,686	1,675	1,644
Mountain:														
Montana.....	143	143	142	141	139	136	136	133	133	134	138	137	138	117
Idaho.....	134	132	122	121	118	117	115	115	115	118	125	125	126	101
New Mexico.....	129	129	128	127	125	123	120	119	117	118	121	119	118	95
Arizona.....	156	154	153	153	153	153	153	153	152	152	153	148	146	142
Utah.....	188	189	178	179	176	177	168	170	168	170	178	177	179	187
Nevada ¹	48	49	50	50	49	48	48	47	47	48	49	48	48	55
Pacific:														
Washington.....	685	688	677	674	655	641	659	653	649	651	668	667	673	726
California.....	3,129	3,160	3,143	3,109	3,077	3,046	3,024	3,029	3,024	3,037	3,122	3,071	3,086	3,065

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State Agency. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State Agencies.

² Does not include contract construction.

³ Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

[In thousands]

Region and State	1948										1947			Annual average 1943 ²
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	
New England:														
Maine ³	113.7	117.9	120.2	116.5	115.2	108.2	106.7	115.2	116.5	116.9	118.5	117.4	116.9	144.4
New Hampshire	82.1	82.1	83.6	82.1	82.7	81.6	82.6	84.4	85.6	85.8	85.3	83.9	82.9	77.0
Vermont ³	36.7	37.3	37.9	37.1	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.7	38.8	39.1	40.0	39.5	39.3	41.3
Massachusetts	727.9	731.3	725.6	710.0	726.1	723.4	729.7	745.7	*745.9	747.3	757.2	753.2	741.6	835.6
Rhode Island	142.8	144.7	144.1	144.8	146.5	147.0	149.9	153.6	154.5	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.9	169.4
Connecticut ³	397.0	397.1	392.1	393.3	396.5	401.1	406.4	412.5	412.1	413.2	417.8	415.7	414.8	504.2
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1,888.1	1,888.5	1,869.6	1,816.5	1,831.7	1,829.0	1,850.4	1,902.6	1,906.4	1,905.8	1,924.6	1,918.6	1,922.8	2,115.7
New Jersey	747.3	750.4	743.9	732.8	741.8	740.7	746.0	753.7	757.8	757.3	764.0	757.4	751.4	951.1
Pennsylvania	1,508.6	1,508.1	1,498.0	1,481.2	1,495.4	1,489.4	1,497.5	1,514.3	1,513.1	1,515.6	1,527.3	1,523.1	1,517.9	1,579.3
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,225.4	1,230.6	1,224.5	1,216.4	1,228.2	1,221.3	1,230.7	1,244.0	1,243.9	1,246.0	1,250.9	1,247.3	1,244.7	1,363.3
Indiana	551.6	569.4	542.7	544.1	*545.5	541.9	540.0	552.8	553.4	556.3	559.0	558.7	561.0	633.1
Illinois	1,243.3	1,243.8	1,231.0	1,227.4	1,228.7	1,203.5	1,198.0	1,253.5	1,267.0	1,271.0	1,273.6	1,266.3	1,257.0	1,263.7
Michigan	1,002.0	1,004.9	987.8	996.8	998.5	1,002.7	1,010.9	970.7	1,019.6	1,019.6	1,024.2	1,019.0	1,021.8	1,181.8
Wisconsin ³	431.8	445.9	434.5	447.9	429.7	420.0	426.3	432.5	434.2	433.9	436.1	433.1	433.3	442.8
West North Central:														
Minnesota ³	201.9	210.2	210.0	206.6	203.3	190.9	188.7	198.0	199.0	200.0	202.0	201.3	200.2	215.1
Iowa ³	153.8	153.9	153.0	152.1	149.8	135.1	133.8	153.7	154.7	155.5	156.3	153.9	151.3	161.7
Missouri ³	349.8	347.3	349.1	345.7	343.9	339.3	339.9	346.6	349.2	350.3	351.7	352.7	351.9	412.9
North Dakota	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.6
South Dakota	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	10.3
Nebraska	43.6	42.4	43.1	43.6	43.0	36.1	34.9	42.4	43.0	43.8	46.3	45.9	45.1	60.8
Kansas	85.3	84.7	84.5	83.9	84.5	77.0	73.3	77.6	78.3	80.5	81.9	79.9	79.8	144.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	46.3	48.9	48.2	46.6	46.6	45.8	46.6	46.5	45.9	45.7	46.1	45.8	45.8	55.2
Maryland	235.3	242.4	239.2	232.8	229.4	228.5	228.2	228.9	228.5	226.9	229.6	231.1	229.3	348.8
District of Columbia	16.9	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.4	17.1	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.5	15.6
Virginia	218.4	217.7	214.5	211.5	211.1	210.8	212.8	213.7	213.5	213.6	215.1	217.3	217.0	231.9
West Virginia	134.1	132.9	133.7	133.3	133.9	132.4	131.9	130.9	130.3	132.4	132.5	133.0	133.4	132.2
North Carolina	370.8	375.4	378.9	362.9	381.7	381.4	382.6	385.8	380.4	382.7	380.8	378.7	374.1	399.9
South Carolina	193.8	194.3	196.9	195.8	200.5	199.3	199.3	200.5	196.9	198.3	198.9	197.6	194.8	191.8
Georgia ³	280.0	280.1	280.7	274.3	275.7	273.8	276.4	281.5	280.5	281.7	280.4	283.5	280.3	302.9
Florida ³	90.7	89.9	88.2	88.0	90.0	93.2	96.5	99.4	98.9	100.3	97.8	95.0	90.4	136.0
East South Central:														
Kentucky	129.2	128.1	127.4	126.8	127.0	125.9	128.2	129.5	129.4	129.5	130.4	130.7	130.3	131.7
Tennessee ³	256.3	256.3	258.9	255.6	255.7	258.0	257.7	259.9	256.1	255.4	254.7	254.3	254.1	255.9
Alabama ³	229.1	227.1	228.3	228.9	227.4	227.2	226.5	230.9	230.2	232.7	230.9	230.8	227.9	258.5
Mississippi	87.2	87.4	90.6	91.3	89.5	88.1	88.6	90.0	90.5	95.5	95.7	95.5	94.1	95.1
West South Central:														
Arkansas ³	80.2	79.5	77.6	75.6	76.6	75.1	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.3	76.1	76.8	76.7	76.7
Louisiana	153.9	155.9	155.9	148.2	149.4	146.0	147.5	145.8	142.5	150.2	151.2	153.1	149.2	166.1
Oklahoma ³	67.8	67.2	66.9	66.7	68.9	65.2	65.5	62.6	62.6	64.0	64.7	64.9	64.3	99.7
Texas	352.4	351.4	353.6	352.9	354.8	341.7	338.7	337.0	340.1	342.7	346.6	347.7	339.8	424.8
Mountain:														
Montana	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.7	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.1	15.7
Idaho ³	26.0	24.8	20.1	20.6	18.8	18.1	16.7	16.9	17.6	18.2	19.5	21.2	22.4	15.9
Wyoming	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	5.1
Colorado	60.2	58.3	56.9	56.5	56.3	53.3	54.0	55.5	55.1	57.2	61.0	60.3	60.6	67.5
New Mexico ³	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	7.9
Arizona ³	15.2	14.0	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.0	19.4
Utah	31.6	31.1	27.4	28.7	26.0	24.2	22.6	23.9	23.9	25.1	26.8	27.3	29.4	33.5
Nevada ³	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington	191.6	190.5	183.1	179.9	163.4	152.4	175.3	173.7	173.0	173.0	174.6	178.2	183.9	285.6
Oregon	118.7	121.5	121.2	117.3	112.8	110.7	110.2	110.2	109.2	109.8	111.4	112.2	117.2	192.1
California	767.6	801.7	771.6	741.3	713.0	696.3	695.8	700.4	703.5	705.0	715.1	717.7	736.4	1165.5

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State Agency listed below.

² Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

³ Series based on Standard Industrial Classification.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
 Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
 Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas—State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 2.

Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.

Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.

New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.

New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.

New York—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.

North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.

Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing).

Rhode Island—Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.

Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.

Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.

Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.

Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.

Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.

Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-6: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
All manufacturing.....	13,234	13,367	13,477	13,245	12,987	12,959	12,738	12,791	13,131	13,066	13,150	13,263	13,176	14,560	8,192
Durable goods.....	6,809	6,813	6,792	6,709	6,681	6,662	6,642	6,683	6,791	6,711	6,795	6,816	6,746	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods.....	6,425	6,554	6,685	6,536	6,306	6,297	6,096	6,108	6,340	6,355	6,355	6,447	6,430	5,834	4,581
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products ²	1,654	1,657	1,648	1,631	1,601	1,610	1,600	1,603	1,634	1,628	1,634	1,633	1,619	1,761	961
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		535.0	535.1	535.8	526.5	523.0	517.7	511.8	516.1	508.5	508.8	506.5	505.6	516.7	386.4
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....		115.6	114.9	112.3	110.4	114.6	112.9	116.6	119.9	120.5	120.4	119.8	118.9	88.4	62.2
Malleable-iron castings.....		38.5	38.6	37.4	36.1	37.9	37.3	37.2	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	36.7	28.8	18.2
Steel castings.....		75.0	74.7	73.1	71.8	73.3	72.1	72.3	73.0	72.3	71.3	70.5	69.9	90.1	32.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....		29.3	29.4	29.5	28.9	28.9	28.4	27.6	28.3	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.3	18.0	17.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....		48.7	50.1	49.1	47.3	44.7	42.8	42.1	44.5	45.7	47.4	47.8	47.1	32.4	31.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....		29.1	28.6	28.4	28.0	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.6	30.9	31.4	31.6	31.2	36.0	22.0
Wirework.....		42.4	42.8	42.4	41.8	40.2	41.1	41.9	43.4	42.5	43.5	42.4	40.5	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools.....		24.3	23.9	22.5	21.8	22.1	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.6	24.7	25.0	24.8	21.8	15.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....		24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	25.1	25.2	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.4	27.8	15.3
Hardware.....		53.9	53.5	53.0	52.2	52.7	54.6	55.9	57.2	56.9	56.0	55.3	53.8	45.3	35.7
Plumbers' supplies.....		42.4	41.3	40.4	38.8	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.6	25.0	26.2
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....		93.4	92.1	88.5	81.8	83.0	83.7	81.9	87.5	91.0	93.1	95.6	96.2	60.4	49.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....		66.4	65.3	63.9	60.0	63.8	64.0	63.0	66.0	66.5	65.9	65.8	65.0	64.4	32.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....		116.5	114.3	114.9	116.0	116.9	116.8	118.1	120.1	121.2	121.6	123.2	122.5	97.0	59.2
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork.....		66.3	65.0	64.2	62.5	62.8	63.2	63.8	63.9	63.4	63.7	63.9	63.6	71.0	35.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....		11.2	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.7	12.8	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....		28.3	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.5	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.4	31.6	15.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....		37.4	36.9	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.1	36.7	37.5	37.6	37.8	37.4	36.8	43.6	16.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....		19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	20.1	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.8	19.6	18.9	28.4	8.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....		35.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.9	36.4	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.1	35.8	35.5	53.8	18.0
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....		7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.5	6.5
Firearms.....		22.1	21.7	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.7	19.3	71.7	5.3
Electrical machinery ²	557	553	548	538	535	547	548	563	577	584	588	596	595	741	259
Electrical equipment.....		367.4	368.7	363.9	362.3	367.7	368.3	376.0	382.9	387.7	389.7	393.4	391.4	497.5	182.7
Radio and phonographs.....		93.1	89.7	86.9	85.9	89.0	90.0	93.4	97.6	99.2	100.3	104.8	106.3	124.1	44.0
Communication equipment.....		92.4	89.7	87.5	87.0	90.3	90.0	93.9	96.5	97.2	98.2	98.2	97.5	119.3	32.5
Machinery, except electrical ²	1,204	1,209	1,208	1,202	1,209	1,217	1,207	1,202	1,232	1,237	1,231	1,235	1,218	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products.....		506.7	509.0	502.2	505.9	511.8	507.9	514.4	518.6	521.3	518.5	517.0	515.1	586.0	207.6
Engines and turbines.....		52.9	50.5	51.5	52.4	52.1	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.4	54.6	54.5	53.0	79.5	18.7
Tractors.....		59.8	59.2	60.0	61.1	60.4	56.3	44.8	62.2	61.9	61.4	60.3	58.6	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....		75.9	72.8	72.6	74.9	76.3	75.2	76.2	75.9	74.6	72.3	71.0	68.0	45.1	28.5
Machine tools.....		47.6	48.0	47.8	46.8	47.0	47.5	47.7	49.2	50.4	50.4	51.3	51.1	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories.....		54.8	55.3	55.1	51.8	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.4	56.3	55.8	105.4	25.8
Textile machinery.....		41.6	41.8	41.8	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.6	39.8	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment.....		68.9	69.1	67.9	68.5	70.0	71.6	72.2	73.7	75.4	75.5	75.1	74.3	92.8	24.9
Typewriters.....		20.6	21.0	22.1	22.9	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.9	25.1	25.8	25.9	25.2	12.0	16.2
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines.....		44.2	44.9	44.6	45.2	45.8	45.6	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.3	45.2	44.1	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....		15.7	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.3	15.8	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....		14.8	14.6	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.0	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....		81.1	81.8	82.3	84.3	84.8	82.5	79.7	81.0	81.6	82.6	81.5	80.1	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	453	449	439	414	430	434	438	462	465	464	472	463	452	2,508	159
Locomotives.....		26.6	26.5	17.2	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.0	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....		55.0	54.5	54.6	54.5	55.0	53.9	53.9	54.4	54.0	55.9	56.9	56.8	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....		145.3	138.5	133.5	130.3	127.6	125.1	137.3	136.1	135.3	134.7	133.2	133.4	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines.....		27.5	26.7	21.6	25.6	25.9	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.9	25.9	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....		97.3	97.5	99.5	103.4	108.9	116.1	122.5	125.8	127.7	132.9	125.7	117.6	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....		13.8	13.3	11.6	10.8	12.4	12.9	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.4	10.0	7.0
Automobiles.....	779	773	777	763	787	739	767	772	784	720	789	785	766	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products ²	404	403	399	395	388	399	398	406	413	409	409	413	410	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....		41.2	40.2	41.4	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.7	56.4	27.6
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....		54.6	54.3	52.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	53.7	54.6	53.1	53.6	53.4	52.9	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches.....		28.7	28.6	27.5	25.9	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.4	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....		27.5	27.1	26.3	25.8	26.3	26.4	27.1	27.6	27.5	27.3	27.7	28.1	20.5	14.4
Silverware and plated ware.....		28.1	27.7	27.4	26.5	27.4	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.8	27.1	26.5	15.1	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued
[In thousands]

Annual average		Industry group and industry	1948												1947		Annual average		
			Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939		
1943	1939	Durable goods—Continued																	
560	8,100	Nonferrous metals and their products²—Con.																	
727	3,611	Lighting equipment		31.9	32.2	31.6	30.2	30.9	30.4	31.3	33.1	33.9	33.6	34.1	34.3	28.2	20.5		
834	4,581	Aluminum manufactures		40.2	38.5	39.5	39.3	42.3	42.7	44.2	45.2	45.2	45.3	44.8	43.6	79.4	23.5		
		Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		37.3	37.0	37.3	36.8	36.4	36.7	37.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	40.9	40.6	37.9	18.7		
61	961	Lumber and timber basic products ³	821	831	843	844	829	799	772	754	749	736	738	750	751	535	420		
16.7	388.4	Sawmills and logging camps		678.2	691.4	692.1	681.1	654.5	627.7	611.0	606.9	594.1	597.7	610.7	612.8	435.8	313.7		
88.4	62.2	Planing and plywood mills		152.8	152.1	152.5	148.3	145.8	144.0	142.7	142.3	141.1	140.8	139.4	137.7	99.2	79.1		
28.8	19.2	Furniture and finished lumber products ³	470	470	466	461	452	459	458	470	485	490	489	487	483	366	328		
90.1	32.1	Mattresses and bedsprings		37.1	36.8	35.2	33.2	33.4	33.3	34.9	37.0	38.6	38.7	38.4	38.2	21.7	20.5		
18.0	17.6	Furniture		255.6	252.5	249.7	244.4	248.1	249.6	256.2	263.7	266.2	265.1	262.9	259.3	200.0	177.9		
32.4	31.6	Wooden boxes, other than cigar		35.0	34.4	34.6	35.6	35.6	34.8	36.0	37.0	37.6	37.8	37.0	37.6	35.4	28.3		
36.0	22.0	Caskets and other morticians' goods		19.2	19.5	19.4	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.9	20.7	21.0	21.1	20.9	14.2	13.9		
21.8	30.4	Wood preserving		17.1	17.3	17.7	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.6	18.0	18.6	12.4	12.6		
	15.4	Wood, turned and shaped		34.4	34.2	34.6	33.6	35.4	34.3	35.0	35.7	35.1	34.3	34.9	34.5	26.4	24.6		
27.8	15.3	Stone, clay, and glass products ³	467	468	464	461	450	458	454	451	452	443	445	454	452	360	294		
15.3	35.7	Glass and glassware		123.2	122.9	119.7	114.9	120.5	121.5	121.8	121.7	118.8	121.0	123.5	123.4	99.8	71.4		
25.0	26.2	Glass products made from purchased glass		14.4	14.0	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.6	11.3	10.0		
90.4	49.2	Cement		36.9	36.2	36.9	37.0	36.5	36.0	35.5	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.5	35.5	27.1	24.4		
14.4	32.3	Brick, tile, and terra cotta		83.6	83.7	83.4	81.9	82.1	79.6	77.9	77.3	75.3	78.0	77.9	77.2	52.5	58.0		
7.0	59.2	Pottery and related products		61.0	60.3	60.0	57.0	59.0	58.5	57.9	58.9	57.8	57.4	58.9	58.3	45.0	33.8		
1.0	35.5	Gypsum		7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	4.5	4.9		
2.8	7.7	Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	11.1	8.1		
1.6	15.2	Lime		10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	9.3	9.5		
3.6	16.4	Marble, granite, slate, and other products		19.1	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.4	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.5	12.5	18.5		
8.4	8.9	Abrasives		20.6	20.5	20.7	21.1	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.7	15.8	19.3	19.1	23.4	7.7		
		Asbestos products		26.1	25.3	25.1	24.1	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.7	22.0	15.9		
3.8	18.0	Nondurable goods																	
8.5	6.5	Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ³	1,245	1,249	1,261	1,274	1,243	1,295	1,293	1,301	1,312	1,306	1,292	1,290	1,271	1,237	1,144		
1.7	5.3	Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		511.4	516.9	521.5	509.9	527.7	524.7	526.4	529.4	525.3	523.6	523.2	516.9	526.3	418.4		
7.5	182.7	Cotton smallwares		13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.3	13.9	17.8	14.1		
4.1	44.0	Silk and rayon goods		122.4	122.1	121.5	116.5	121.2	120.3	120.1	120.0	119.2	115.5	116.2	114.8	104.1	126.6		
9.3	32.5	Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		159.6	165.8	169.8	167.5	173.8	173.2	175.0	178.3	179.5	177.4	177.3	174.2	174.1	157.7		
	529	Hosiery		141.7	141.7	143.7	135.3	145.6	147.0	149.7	151.9	150.8	149.5	148.7	146.3	125.9	168.0		
3.0	207.6	Knitted cloth		11.3	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.5	12.6	11.5		
2.4	18.7	Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		32.8	31.8	31.7	30.3	33.1	33.8	33.4	34.0	33.9	32.9	33.7	33.7	34.8	29.7		
9.4	31.3	Knitted underwear		47.9	49.1	50.1	50.2	51.8	52.3	53.8	54.1	53.5	52.8	52.5	51.4	44.9	40.7		
1.1	28.5	Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		91.5	91.1	91.7	91.0	93.1	94.2	95.0	95.1	95.5	94.4	94.0	92.2	80.2	70.6		
1.7	36.6	Carpets and rugs, wool		40.8	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.4	38.0	36.9	24.5	27.0		
4.4	25.8	Hats, fur-felt		11.5	12.5	13.3	12.3	13.4	12.9	12.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.6	11.0	15.4		
5.5	21.9	Jute goods, except felts		4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.8		
1.8	24.9	Cordage and twine		14.9	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.2	16.8	16.5	16.1	18.3	12.8		
1.0	16.2	Apparel and other finished textile products	1,159	1,175	1,173	1,157	1,070	1,095	1,082	1,103	1,165	1,166	1,147	1,143	1,117	958	790		
8	10.7	Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		319.2	320.4	318.9	296.5	314.4	309.8	310.0	314.5	311.3	308.1	310.5	309.2	265.9	229.6		
3	7.5	Shirts, collars, and nightwear		78.1	77.4	76.9	75.8	80.0	80.9	82.0	82.2	81.6	81.6	82.4	81.1	67.2	74.0		
7	7.8	Underwear and neckwear, men's		18.8	18.1	17.9	16.7	18.2	18.4	18.7	19.0	18.7	18.1	18.4	18.1	16.3	17.0		
4	35.2	Work shirts		18.9	18.2	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.2	17.9	17.5	16.8	15.8	15.5	15.5	18.5	14.1		
		Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		488.8	490.3	478.8	437.0	435.4	427.6	440.0	481.7	485.3	476.2	470.5	452.1	345.3	286.2		
159		Corsets and allied garments		19.3	19.0	18.6	17.3	18.1	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.4	16.5	18.8		
1	6.5	Millinery		25.7	24.8	24.8	22.2	20.0	20.5	23.6	27.6	27.9	26.4	23.5	21.6	23.3	25.5		
5	24.5	Handkerchiefs		5.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.1		
		Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		27.4	27.9	28.6	25.1	26.4	26.4	27.7	30.6	33.8	31.6	32.2	32.1	25.2	17.8		
9	39.7	Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		32.1	31.4	30.4	28.1	27.9	27.7	29.0	30.4	29.2	30.0	30.6	30.0	24.0	11.2		
5	8.9	Textile bags		29.7	29.2	28.9	28.1	27.1	26.8	26.8	27.3	27.8	28.2	28.6	28.4	19.6	12.6		
2	69.2	Leather and leather products ³	363	376	379	383	375	373	359	372	396	402	399	400	396	340	347		
0	7.0	Leather		47.7	48.0	47.7	47.2	47.9	47.5	47.6	49.2	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.2	46.5	50.0		
402		Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.6	17.9	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.3	17.7	18.9	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.2	20.0		
229		Boots and shoes		238.4	241.0	244.8	239.5	236.6	225.5	235.9	254.1	257.8	256.2	255.4	251.1	205.6	230.9		
		Leather gloves and mittens		12.8	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.2	13.0	13.2	15.4	10.0		
4	27.6	Trunks and suitcases		14.6	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.9	14.0	13.3	14.2	14.8	13.7	8.3		
8	38.8	Food ³	1,306	1,400	1,537	1,418	1,364	1,257	1,091	1,047	1,149	1,159	1,191	1,255	1,288	1,056	855		
2	20.3	Slaughtering and meat packing		197.7	195.2	196.8	201.3	199.6	124.5	104.0	193.6	199.9	209.7	217.1	203.9	174.0	135.0		
		Butter		35.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	40.5	39.2	36.9	34.3	32.0	32.6	32.9	33.9	33.2	20.1		
5	14.4	Condensed and evaporated milk		20.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	23.0	21.6	20.5	19.3	18.8	18.4	18.6	19.5	19.9	10.9		
1	12.1	Ice cream		26.2	29.6	31.8	32.8	31.6	29.2	27.1	24.4	23.6	23.6	24.9	26.3	23.0	17.6		
		Flour		41.1	41.5	42.3	42.7	41.4	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.7	41.8	41.9	42.1	32.9	27.8		
		Feeds, prepared		29.2	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	27.9	26.6	26.3	27.4	29.3	29.1	28.5	25.0	17.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Food ²—Continued															
Cereal preparations.....		13.2	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.8	11.4	8.4
Baking.....		258.0	253.2	251.0	250.0	247.8	242.2	239.5	241.7	238.7	236.4	242.2	246.1	211.3	190.4
Sugar refining, cane.....		22.4	25.0	25.3	25.8	22.1	21.4	20.8	23.5	24.2	22.2	24.0	24.8	16.7	15.9
Sugar, beet.....		24.3	10.6	9.1	7.5	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.9	6.8	11.1	21.7	27.4	10.1	11.6
Confectionery.....		87.7	50.2	70.4	61.8	63.7	62.1	67.1	72.5	77.3	82.0	86.2	87.0	59.5	55.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....		43.2	46.7	49.6	50.3	46.2	43.4	40.5	38.4	36.1	37.4	37.3	38.2	32.2	22.8
Malt liquors.....		81.6	86.5	87.8	88.2	83.1	73.6	77.3	74.8	74.1	75.2	77.0	80.6	54.3	46.5
Canning and preserving.....		291.7	444.4	326.2	274.3	186.9	153.2	140.7	135.5	136.8	142.2	165.7	190.1	188.5	150.3
Tobacco manufactures ³	90	90	88	86	83	85	84	86	87	88	87	88	90	91	90
Cigarettes.....		35.1	34.9	34.5	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.5	33.6	34.2	34.0	33.9	27.4
Cigars.....		46.5	44.9	44.1	41.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	46.2	46.2	45.8	45.6	47.8	47.5	55.8
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....		7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.2	9.3	10.1
Paper and allied products ³	403	401	398	394	388	390	389	389	393	392	395	398	394	324	265
Paper and pulp.....		206.0	206.7	206.7	205.8	204.2	204.7	203.7	203.8	203.0	203.0	202.8	200.7	160.3	137.8
Paper goods, other.....		63.5	62.7	61.8	60.5	61.7	61.5	61.4	62.0	61.9	62.6	63.8	63.3	50.2	37.7
Envelopes.....		12.8	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.2	8.7
Paper bags.....		17.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.9	13.1	11.1
Paper boxes.....		99.8	97.0	94.8	90.9	92.8	91.4	92.7	95.2	96.5	97.7	99.6	99.0	89.6	69.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ³	442	442	436	432	430	433	432	432	435	438	439	445	444	331	328
Newspapers and periodicals.....		150.7	149.4	147.7	146.8	146.9	146.4	145.0	144.8	144.1	143.6	145.6	145.1	113.0	118.7
Printing, book and job.....		188.8	185.4	183.1	183.0	184.4	184.2	183.2	185.4	187.7	189.7	191.4	190.6	138.7	127.6
Lithographing.....		31.4	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.8	32.0	32.9	33.0	25.9	26.3
Bookbinding.....		34.9	34.4	34.8	33.3	35.1	35.1	35.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	38.3	38.7	29.4	25.8
Chemicals and allied products ³	597	600	597	586	567	574	572	580	587	588	588	592	589	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....		49.1	49.1	49.7	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.0	48.6	49.3	48.6	48.4	48.0	38.2	28.3
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....		64.4	64.2	63.9	63.4	63.6	63.6	64.2	65.2	65.6	65.7	65.9	66.4	56.0	27.5
Perfumes and cosmetics.....		12.8	12.5	12.4	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.9	13.9	14.1	10.4
Soap.....		27.2	27.0	25.1	24.0	23.7	21.7	21.8	24.9	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.8	17.9	15.2
Rayon and allied products.....		63.9	63.7	64.9	64.4	64.3	63.4	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.2	63.5	63.1	54.0	48.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....		210.0	210.9	211.2	202.0	207.6	204.8	207.2	205.4	205.5	206.7	207.0	205.5	144.5	69.9
Explosives and safety fuses.....		27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	26.7	25.7	25.6	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.3	24.8	112.0	7.3
Compressed and liquefied gases.....		9.9	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	7.8	4.0
Ammunition, small-arms.....		7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	154.1	4.3
Fireworks.....		2.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	28.2	1.2
Cottonseed oil.....		26.6	23.4	14.3	12.5	12.7	13.6	15.2	17.6	19.5	21.7	24.4	24.5	20.4	15.3
Fertilizers.....		28.8	28.7	26.8	25.5	27.2	32.3	36.7	38.1	35.4	33.3	30.7	29.2	27.5	18.9
Products of petroleum and coal ³	168	163	168	170	170	170	167	164	165	163	164	165	165	125	106
Petroleum refining.....		108.4	114.0	115.9	117.0	116.6	114.7	113.6	113.5	112.1	112.4	112.5	112.3	83.1	73.2
Coke and byproducts.....		32.2	32.4	32.4	31.8	31.7	31.1	29.7	30.7	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.0	25.5	21.7
Paving materials.....		2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.5
Roofing materials.....		18.1	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.7	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.5	13.1	8.1
Rubber products ³	199	198	197	195	191	195	195	198	204	208	210	212	210	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....		90.0	91.4	91.5	90.9	91.9	91.4	92.6	96.4	98.9	100.6	101.9	102.4	90.1	54.2
Rubber boots and shoes.....		22.9	22.5	22.0	20.7	21.8	21.7	22.1	22.6	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.0	23.8	14.9
Rubber goods, other.....		84.8	83.0	80.8	79.2	81.7	81.7	84.0	85.7	86.5	86.8	87.7	86.1	79.9	51.9
Miscellaneous industries ³	453	460	451	441	425	430	432	436	447	445	443	459	466	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....		29.6	29.1	28.1	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.7	28.1	27.8	86.7	11.3
Photographic apparatus.....		39.7	39.7	39.7	39.0	38.3	37.8	38.4	38.8	39.0	38.9	39.2	38.8	35.5	17.7
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....		25.1	24.8	24.8	23.9	25.6	26.7	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.8	28.0	27.6	33.3	11.9
Pianos, organs, and parts.....		13.8	13.5	13.3	12.3	13.5	13.7	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	12.2	7.8
Games, toys, and dolls.....		50.5	48.6	45.3	42.4	41.1	40.2	40.3	38.5	36.3	33.5	38.5	43.4	19.1	19.1
Buttons.....		13.1	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.3	13.4	12.7	13.1	11.2
Fire extinguishers.....		2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	9.3	1.0

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data shown for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

² Estimates for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January

1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired.

More recently adjusted data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups listed below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry group	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Machinery, except electrical.....	Nov. 1948	Dec. 1948
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	Nov. 1948	Dec. 1948
Food.....	Nov. 1948	Dec. 1948
Iron and steel and their products.....	Dec. 1948	Jan. 1949
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	Dec. 1948	Jan. 1949

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948												1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	
All manufacturing.....	161.5	163.2	164.5	161.7	158.5	158.2	155.5	156.1	160.3	159.5	160.5	161.9	160.8	177.7	
Durable goods.....	188.6	188.7	188.1	185.8	185.0	184.5	183.9	185.1	188.1	185.8	188.2	188.8	186.8	241.7	
Nondurable goods.....	140.3	143.1	145.9	142.7	137.7	137.5	133.1	133.3	138.4	138.7	138.7	140.7	140.4	127.4	
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products ¹	166.8	167.1	166.2	164.5	161.4	162.4	161.4	161.7	164.8	164.2	164.9	164.7	163.3	177.6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	137.7	137.7	137.9	135.5	134.6	133.3	131.8	132.9	130.9	131.0	130.4	130.4	130.2	133.0	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	185.8	184.7	180.5	177.4	184.2	181.4	187.3	192.7	193.7	193.6	192.5	191.2	191.2	142.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....	200.3	200.8	191.6	188.0	197.0	194.2	193.6	197.0	196.7	197.2	195.5	191.1	191.1	149.6	
Steel castings.....	234.1	233.1	228.1	224.1	228.8	224.9	225.5	227.7	225.5	222.3	219.8	218.0	218.0	281.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	166.3	167.0	167.8	164.5	164.5	161.6	157.0	160.8	159.1	162.9	163.4	160.6	160.6	102.5	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	153.2	157.7	154.4	148.8	140.8	134.9	132.4	140.0	143.8	149.1	150.3	148.3	148.3	102.0	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	132.3	130.3	129.1	127.5	130.7	134.0	137.1	139.4	140.5	142.7	143.7	141.8	141.8	163.8	
Wirework.....	139.4	140.8	139.6	137.6	132.4	135.2	137.9	142.9	139.9	143.0	139.4	133.2	133.2	108.0	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	157.7	154.9	146.0	141.2	143.6	149.9	153.8	155.9	159.4	160.3	162.2	161.0	161.0	141.3	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	160.8	161.6	160.6	160.8	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.9	168.8	169.2	169.5	166.1	166.1	181.5	
Hardware.....	151.2	150.0	148.8	146.4	147.9	153.2	156.8	160.5	159.7	157.2	155.2	150.8	150.8	127.1	
Plumbers' supplies.....	161.7	157.2	154.0	147.8	153.7	149.8	150.3	153.2	152.6	152.5	152.5	150.9	150.9	95.3	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	190.0	187.3	180.1	166.4	168.8	170.4	166.7	178.1	185.2	189.4	194.6	195.8	195.8	122.9	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	205.7	202.3	198.1	185.9	197.5	198.2	195.0	204.5	206.1	204.2	203.8	201.2	201.2	199.4	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	196.9	193.1	194.2	196.1	197.6	197.4	199.6	203.0	204.9	205.5	208.3	207.0	207.0	163.9	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....	186.7	183.0	180.8	176.0	176.9	178.0	179.8	179.9	178.4	179.2	179.9	179.0	179.0	200.0	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	144.1	142.1	141.2	134.2	133.7	131.4	130.6	135.4	131.2	139.3	141.0	138.3	138.3	164.9	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	185.6	184.6	183.1	184.5	187.3	187.8	189.8	190.0	188.2	188.4	187.4	186.5	186.5	207.4	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	228.3	225.3	215.6	214.5	213.3	214.2	223.9	228.8	229.5	231.0	228.3	225.0	225.0	266.3	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....	222.2	221.3	221.1	222.1	225.1	211.0	210.8	215.5	214.6	222.5	219.7	212.5	212.5	318.5	
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....	196.8	194.3	194.5	195.3	199.1	202.1	204.4	203.9	203.2	200.1	198.7	196.8	196.8	298.5	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....	121.5	124.2	125.9	122.4	121.7	117.7	119.5	121.9	125.5	130.3	126.4	123.5	123.5	131.8	
Firearms.....	414.9	406.4	401.0	403.0	402.6	397.9	395.1	390.0	383.9	375.4	369.8	361.6	361.6	1346.4	
Electrical machinery ¹	215.1	213.4	211.5	207.7	206.6	211.1	211.6	217.4	222.9	225.4	227.0	230.2	229.7	285.9	
Electrical equipment.....	201.1	201.8	199.2	198.3	201.3	201.6	205.8	209.6	212.3	213.3	215.4	214.3	214.3	272.4	
Radio and phonographs.....	211.7	203.8	197.6	195.3	202.3	204.6	212.2	221.9	225.5	228.0	238.2	241.7	241.7	282.0	
Communication equipment.....	284.7	276.2	269.5	268.1	278.2	277.3	289.3	297.4	299.3	302.4	302.7	300.3	300.3	367.5	
Machinery, except electrical ²	227.9	228.7	228.7	227.4	228.8	230.4	228.5	227.4	233.1	234.0	233.0	233.8	230.5	244.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products.....	244.0	245.1	241.9	243.7	246.5	244.6	247.7	249.8	251.1	249.7	249.0	248.1	248.1	282.2	
Engines and turbines.....	283.3	270.8	276.3	281.0	279.5	286.7	289.1	293.3	291.6	292.9	292.4	283.9	283.9	426.4	
Tractors.....	191.2	189.4	192.0	195.2	193.0	180.1	143.4	198.8	197.9	196.4	192.8	187.5	187.5	167.5	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....	266.1	255.2	254.5	262.6	267.4	263.7	267.0	266.1	261.6	253.5	248.8	238.4	238.4	158.1	
Machine tools.....	130.0	131.2	130.5	127.9	128.4	129.7	130.4	134.5	137.6	137.6	140.2	139.5	139.5	299.5	
Machine-tool accessories.....	212.2	214.0	213.5	200.7	214.5	214.4	214.8	216.6	218.0	218.6	218.1	216.2	216.2	408.1	
Textile machinery.....	189.7	190.7	191.0	188.9	191.6	189.8	189.2	187.6	186.2	185.8	185.3	181.9	181.9	130.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	276.8	278.0	273.1	275.5	281.4	288.0	290.2	296.2	303.1	303.4	302.1	298.9	298.9	372.9	
Typewriters.....	126.8	129.8	136.5	141.0	145.9	147.0	148.7	153.5	154.9	158.8	159.5	155.5	155.5	73.8	
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines.....	224.8	228.1	226.7	229.8	232.9	231.8	235.2	234.2	233.4	230.2	229.4	224.1	224.1	177.0	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....	210.6	210.3	208.7	209.9	220.0	214.6	217.0	218.4	221.1	216.8	218.1	211.2	211.2	178.8	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....	188.8	186.6	182.4	178.8	178.6	177.2	175.9	174.8	172.5	171.0	170.1	165.7	165.7	136.6	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....	230.7	232.5	234.1	239.9	241.3	234.6	226.7	230.4	232.2	234.9	231.8	227.7	227.7	154.9	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	285.7	282.9	276.3	260.8	270.6	273.7	276.0	290.9	292.7	292.6	297.3	291.6	284.6	1580.1	
Locomotives.....	410.7	409.0	265.6	407.4	406.5	407.7	410.5	411.3	409.1	406.7	406.2	402.0	402.0	526.8	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	224.2	222.2	222.8	222.3	224.4	219.6	219.7	221.8	220.2	228.0	231.8	231.4	231.4	246.5	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....	366.2	349.2	336.4	328.5	321.5	315.3	346.0	342.9	341.1	339.5	335.8	336.2	336.2	2003.5	
Aircraft engines.....	309.0	300.1	243.2	287.4	290.8	282.4	278.4	276.9	280.1	284.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	2625.7	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....	140.5	140.8	143.7	149.3	157.2	167.6	176.8	181.6	184.4	191.9	181.5	169.9	169.9	1769.4	
Motocycles, bicycles, and parts.....	197.4	190.3	165.8	154.4	177.5	185.2	206.0	211.7	209.4	207.6	210.1	207.0	207.0	143.7	
Automobiles.....	193.6	192.2	193.2	189.7	195.5	183.6	190.5	191.9	195.0	178.9	196.0	195.2	190.4	177.5	
Nonferrous metals and their products ³	176.1	176.0	173.9	172.4	169.2	173.9	173.7	176.9	180.0	178.5	178.4	180.3	178.8	196.0	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....	149.1	145.5	150.0	151.7	151.8	149.8	148.4	147.8	145.4	144.5	144.6	143.7	143.7	204.3	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....	140.7	140.0	136.2	133.7	135.5	135.6	138.3	140.6	136.9	138.2	137.5	136.3	136.3	195.2	
Clocks and watches.....	141.5	141.1	135.3	127.8	139.5	139.2	140.7	141.9	141.1	140.8	140.8	139.9	139.9	124.2	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....	190.6	187.7	182.3	178.4	182.1	182.6	187.6	191.0	190.4	189.3	191.6	194.6	194.6	141.8	
Silverware and plated ware.....	231.5	228.5	226.2	218.3	225.5	224.2	226.8	226.5	223.1	221.0	223.5	218.8	218.8	124.5	
Lighting equipment.....	155.6	157.3	154.1	147.6	150.8	148.4	152.7	161.7	165.4	164.1	166.6	167.3	167.3	137.8	
Aluminum manufactures.....	170.6	163.5	167.9	166.7	179.5	181.5	187.7	192.1	192.0	192.2	190.1	185.4	185.4	337.4	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....	198.7	197.2	198.7	196.1	193.9	195.5	199.9	204.4	204.9	207.0	218.3	216.8	216.8	201.9	
Lumber and timber, basic products ³	195.4	197.7	200.6	200.8	197.3	190.0	183.6	179.4	178.3	175.0	175.6	178.4	178.5	127.3	
Sawmills and logging camps.....	216.2	220.4	220.7	217.2	208.7	208.7	200.1	194.8	193.5	189.4	190.6	194.7	195.4	139.0	
Planing and plywood mills.....	193.2	192.3	192.8	187.5	184.2	182.0	180.4	179.9	178.4	178.0	176.2	174.1	174.1	125.4	

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948												1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1946	
Durable goods—Continued															
Furniture and finished lumber products ¹	143.1	143.3	142.0	140.5	137.8	139.8	139.7	143.4	147.8	149.2	149.1	148.3	147.1	111.7	
Mattresses and bedsprings	180.9	179.5	171.7	161.9	163.0	162.6	170.4	180.3	188.5	188.8	187.3	186.2	186.2	105.9	
Furniture	143.6	141.9	140.3	137.4	139.4	140.3	144.0	148.2	149.6	149.0	147.8	145.7	145.7	112.4	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	123.6	121.5	122.3	125.6	125.6	122.8	127.2	130.5	132.6	133.6	130.7	132.7	132.7	125.0	
Caskets and other morticians' goods	138.4	140.1	139.6	135.6	139.7	142.8	145.8	150.2	148.9	150.7	151.5	150.6	150.6	102.4	
Wood preserving	136.0	137.9	141.0	137.1	133.6	131.1	128.7	132.7	133.1	139.8	143.6	147.8	147.8	96.7	
Wood, turned and shaped	140.0	139.3	140.9	136.7	144.0	139.5	142.6	145.5	142.7	139.8	142.1	140.6	140.6	107.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products ²	158.9	159.4	158.2	157.0	153.2	156.0	154.7	153.7	153.9	150.9	151.6	154.7	154.0	122.3	
Glass and glassware	172.6	172.3	167.8	161.0	168.9	170.3	170.7	170.6	166.5	169.5	173.1	172.9	172.9	138.9	
Glass products made from purchased glass	144.3	139.5	138.5	143.0	142.0	140.7	142.1	143.5	142.4	143.7	146.0	145.6	145.6	113.1	
Cement	151.5	148.5	151.7	151.8	150.0	147.7	145.9	144.8	144.6	144.4	145.7	145.6	145.6	111.5	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	144.0	144.2	143.7	141.0	141.4	137.1	134.3	133.1	129.8	134.4	134.2	133.1	133.1	90.5	
Pottery and related products	180.4	178.3	177.3	168.6	174.5	173.1	171.2	174.2	170.7	169.7	174.1	172.2	172.2	132.9	
Gypsum	159.2	157.1	157.1	157.4	154.4	152.5	152.8	154.5	153.8	152.5	154.6	153.4	153.4	91.2	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	182.2	181.2	180.8	180.6	178.5	179.0	178.7	176.2	177.2	178.9	180.2	180.2	180.2	137.2	
Lime	113.3	113.9	114.3	114.6	113.3	116.1	116.9	115.0	112.7	112.8	114.0	114.5	114.5	96.7	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	103.2	102.4	102.5	101.0	99.6	97.8	96.6	96.6	96.5	97.5	99.0	100.1	100.1	67.4	
Abrasives	265.7	264.6	267.4	272.7	265.0	260.2	260.4	260.5	254.1	204.6	250.0	247.4	247.4	302.2	
Asbestos products	164.2	159.5	157.9	151.7	157.5	157.9	158.3	159.0	158.0	158.0	156.6	155.3	155.3	138.2	
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ³	108.9	109.2	110.3	111.4	108.7	113.2	113.0	113.7	114.7	114.2	113.0	112.7	111.1	108.2	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	122.2	123.6	124.7	121.9	126.1	125.4	125.8	126.6	125.6	125.2	125.1	123.6	123.6	125.8	
Cotton smallwares	95.1	95.4	96.2	95.3	99.4	102.3	103.6	105.8	105.8	103.8	101.8	98.6	98.6	126.6	
Silk and rayon goods	96.7	96.5	95.9	92.0	95.8	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.1	91.2	91.8	90.7	90.7	82.2	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	101.2	105.2	107.7	106.3	110.3	109.9	111.0	113.1	113.9	112.5	112.4	110.5	110.5	110.4	
Hosiery	84.4	84.3	85.5	80.5	86.7	87.5	89.1	90.4	89.7	89.0	88.5	87.1	87.1	74.9	
Knitted cloth	98.0	95.9	97.5	96.7	96.8	99.4	101.9	101.4	101.8	100.4	99.9	99.4	99.4	109.4	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	110.2	107.1	106.6	101.8	111.5	113.8	112.3	114.4	114.0	110.6	113.3	113.3	113.3	117.2	
Knitted underwear	117.7	120.6	123.0	123.2	127.1	128.3	132.0	132.8	131.4	129.7	128.9	126.2	126.2	110.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	129.5	129.0	129.8	128.8	131.9	133.3	134.4	134.7	135.3	133.7	133.1	130.5	130.5	113.6	
Carpets and rugs, wool	150.9	150.6	148.1	148.0	148.1	146.8	145.7	145.7	144.1	142.1	140.6	136.5	136.5	90.6	
Hats, fur-felt	74.6	81.4	86.7	80.1	87.0	84.2	82.7	89.3	89.0	89.1	89.7	88.5	88.5	71.3	
Jute goods, except felts	107.1	104.5	114.3	112.6	114.2	112.0	112.8	109.3	110.3	105.1	80.6	79.4	79.4	110.6	
Cordage and twine	116.8	119.5	120.7	124.0	127.0	128.7	130.9	134.1	134.7	131.6	128.8	125.7	125.7	143.4	
Apparel and other finished textile products	146.9	148.8	148.6	146.5	135.6	138.6	137.1	139.8	147.5	147.7	145.3	144.8	141.5	121.4	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	139.0	139.5	138.9	129.1	136.9	134.9	135.0	137.0	135.5	134.2	135.2	134.7	134.7	115.8	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	105.6	104.7	104.0	102.5	108.2	109.4	110.9	111.2	110.8	110.4	111.4	109.7	109.7	90.9	
Underwear and neckwear, men's	111.0	107.0	105.5	98.5	107.4	108.3	110.1	112.0	110.3	106.6	108.8	106.5	106.5	96.3	
Work shirts	133.5	129.1	132.0	131.3	131.8	129.2	126.4	123.8	119.0	112.0	109.8	109.4	109.4	131.3	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	170.8	171.3	167.3	152.7	152.1	149.4	153.7	168.3	169.5	166.4	164.4	158.0	158.0	120.6	
Corsets and allied garments	103.0	101.5	99.0	92.4	96.5	98.8	102.4	106.1	107.0	104.9	104.4	103.3	103.3	88.1	
Millinery	100.8	97.0	97.3	87.0	78.2	80.4	92.3	108.3	109.2	103.4	92.0	84.7	84.7	91.5	
Handkerchiefs	104.4	98.8	96.2	77.7	96.6	99.2	99.8	99.6	97.9	95.7	101.1	102.2	102.2	113.1	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	154.0	157.3	161.1	141.6	148.5	148.8	156.0	172.1	190.5	178.0	181.3	180.9	180.9	141.9	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	287.8	281.0	272.3	251.4	249.9	248.2	259.8	272.0	261.5	268.6	274.3	268.7	268.7	214.9	
Textile bags	235.2	231.7	229.2	222.9	214.8	212.8	212.4	216.9	220.2	223.7	226.8	225.3	225.3	155.7	
Leather and leather products ⁴	104.5	108.3	109.3	110.4	108.1	107.4	103.3	107.1	114.1	115.8	114.9	115.3	114.1	98.1	
Leather	95.4	96.0	95.3	94.3	95.7	94.9	95.1	98.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.3	92.9	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	88.1	89.8	90.7	88.6	88.9	86.9	88.7	94.7	97.8	98.8	99.4	99.0	99.0	96.0	
Boots and shoes	103.2	104.4	106.0	103.7	102.5	97.7	102.2	110.1	111.7	111.0	110.6	108.7	108.7	90.0	
Leather gloves and mittens	127.6	129.7	132.1	127.8	128.8	123.9	121.9	125.4	124.9	121.9	130.1	131.8	131.8	153.7	
Trunks and suitcases	174.8	171.8	166.0	159.6	159.3	158.6	160.1	166.4	168.6	159.3	170.1	177.9	177.9	161.2	
Food ⁵	152.9	163.8	179.9	166.0	159.7	147.1	127.7	122.6	134.5	135.6	139.3	146.9	150.7	123.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing	146.4	144.5	145.7	149.1	147.8	92.2	77.0	143.3	148.0	155.3	160.8	151.0	151.0	128.9	
Butter	176.2	181.7	189.8	196.8	201.2	194.5	183.3	170.5	158.8	162.0	163.6	168.2	168.2	165.2	
Condensed and evaporated milk	186.3	194.3	201.4	207.4	211.2	198.3	188.3	177.2	172.5	169.3	170.6	179.7	179.7	182.6	
Ice cream	148.6	167.9	180.7	186.3	179.1	166.0	153.9	138.5	133.8	133.7	141.4	149.1	149.1	130.7	
Flour	148.0	149.4	152.2	153.7	149.0	143.6	144.3	145.2	146.7	150.5	151.1	151.6	151.6	118.5	
Feeds, prepared	169.0	169.8	170.8	169.7	166.5	161.5	153.9	152.0	158.7	169.4	168.4	165.3	165.3	145.0	
Cereal preparations	158.0	157.6	165.6	165.7	155.2	152.6	146.4	144.7	147.8	145.0	144.3	153.7	153.7	136.0	
Baking	135.5	133.0	131.8	131.3	130.2	127.2	125.8	126.9	125.4	124.2	127.2	129.3	129.3	111.0	
Sugar refining, cane	140.8	157.4	159.1	162.4	139.1	134.5	131.3	148.1	152.7	139.9	151.1	156.5	156.5	105.1	
Sugar, beet	209.2	91.0	78.0	65.0	63.0	57.2	49.3	50.6	58.7	95.3	187.0	235.9	235.9	86.8	
Confectionery	157.4	143.9	126.3	110.9	114.3	111.4	120.5	130.2	138.8	147.1	154.7	156.1	156.1	106.7	
Beverages, nonalcoholic	181.1	196.1	207.9	210.9	194.0	182.0	170.1	161.2	151.3	157.0	156.4	160.2	160.2	135.1	
Malt liquors	201.7	213.7	217.0	218.0	205.5	181.9	191.2								

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued
[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948												1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Paper and allied products ¹	151.7	151.0	149.8	148.6	146.1	146.9	146.5	146.8	148.0	147.8	148.7	149.9	148.6	122.2	
Paper and pulp.....	149.5	150.0	150.0	149.4	148.2	148.5	147.8	147.9	147.3	147.4	147.2	147.2	145.7	116.3	
Paper goods, other.....	168.4	166.1	163.9	160.2	163.6	163.0	162.6	164.2	164.1	165.9	169.1	167.9	133.1	133.1	
Envelopes.....	146.9	145.2	141.4	140.9	144.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	143.9	142.0	142.6	142.6	142.5	116.9	
Paper bags.....	158.2	159.9	159.2	156.3	157.8	158.5	162.3	164.1	162.0	163.2	163.9	161.3	118.0	118.0	
Paper boxes.....	144.0	139.9	136.7	131.0	133.9	131.8	133.7	137.3	139.1	140.8	143.7	142.7	129.3	129.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ¹	134.7	134.8	133.0	131.8	131.1	132.3	132.0	131.8	132.8	133.5	134.0	135.7	135.4	100.8	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	127.0	125.9	124.4	123.7	123.8	123.3	122.2	122.0	121.4	121.0	122.7	122.2	95.2	95.2	
Printing; book and job.....	147.9	145.3	143.5	143.4	144.5	144.3	143.5	145.3	147.1	148.6	150.0	149.3	108.7	108.7	
Lithographing.....	119.7	118.5	118.9	118.9	118.3	117.6	119.0	119.5	121.2	121.7	125.3	125.8	98.5	98.5	
Bookbinding.....	135.3	133.7	134.8	129.1	136.3	136.2	139.2	144.5	145.1	145.9	148.8	150.3	114.1	114.1	
Chemicals and allied products ¹	207.1	208.1	207.1	203.3	196.6	199.2	198.4	201.4	203.6	204.2	204.1	205.4	204.5	254.5	254.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	173.6	173.5	175.7	173.6	173.6	172.1	169.8	171.9	174.5	171.8	171.3	169.9	135.1	135.1	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	234.1	233.2	232.1	230.2	231.1	231.1	233.3	236.9	238.3	238.5	239.2	241.3	203.6	203.6	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	122.7	119.7	119.0	104.1	105.0	105.2	107.6	111.2	116.2	115.4	123.6	133.1	135.8	135.8	
Soap.....	178.4	177.2	164.7	157.6	155.4	142.2	142.9	163.1	166.3	167.0	167.4	168.9	117.1	117.1	
Rayon and allied products.....	132.3	131.8	134.3	133.2	133.0	131.2	131.4	131.8	131.8	130.8	131.4	130.5	111.7	111.7	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....	300.3	301.6	302.1	288.9	296.9	292.9	296.3	293.8	293.9	295.6	296.1	294.0	206.7	206.7	
Explosives and safety fuses.....	379.3	379.2	380.7	376.1	365.7	351.9	350.7	354.1	349.9	347.5	346.7	339.7	1536.9	1536.9	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	247.9	247.0	253.1	252.1	254.2	250.9	252.4	250.1	246.2	249.9	248.8	244.9	197.3	197.3	
Ammunition, small-arms.....	173.7	174.2	173.9	180.2	181.5	181.6	182.5	182.8	182.2	178.7	172.7	168.7	3595.4	3595.4	
Fireworks.....	225.9	243.3	231.8	190.2	212.2	219.7	210.1	203.9	221.8	213.4	243.5	249.0	2426.5	2426.5	
Cottonseed oil.....	174.6	153.3	93.8	82.0	83.0	89.1	99.5	115.0	127.7	142.1	159.5	160.5	133.4	133.4	
Fertilizers.....	152.9	152.3	142.2	135.6	144.4	171.4	194.7	202.3	188.1	176.9	163.1	155.1	146.2	146.2	
Products of petroleum and coal ²	158.9	153.6	159.1	160.3	160.7	160.3	157.3	154.9	155.4	153.9	155.0	155.5	156.1	117.6	117.6
Petroleum refining.....	148.1	155.7	158.3	159.8	159.2	156.7	155.2	155.0	153.1	153.5	153.7	153.4	113.4	113.4	
Coke and byproducts.....	148.2	149.2	149.3	146.7	145.9	143.2	136.8	141.4	139.6	140.6	138.3	138.2	117.4	117.4	
Paving materials.....	118.1	120.5	113.5	108.8	107.1	97.1	92.7	75.3	73.2	83.2	109.4	138.1	87.0	87.0	
Roofing materials.....	223.3	222.7	219.4	215.5	218.2	213.2	214.6	215.3	217.5	222.7	226.2	228.0	161.2	161.2	
Rubber products ¹	164.9	163.5	162.8	160.9	157.7	161.6	161.1	163.8	168.9	172.0	173.5	175.3	174.0	160.3	160.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	165.9	168.6	168.7	167.6	169.4	168.5	170.7	177.7	182.4	185.5	187.8	188.7	166.1	166.1	
Rubber boots and shoes.....	154.5	151.2	148.3	139.4	146.9	146.4	149.0	152.4	153.8	151.5	151.4	147.9	160.5	160.5	
Rubber goods, other.....	163.6	160.1	155.8	152.7	157.5	157.5	161.9	165.3	166.9	167.4	169.1	166.0	154.1	154.1	
Miscellaneous industries ¹	184.9	187.8	184.2	180.1	173.9	175.7	176.6	178.4	182.6	181.9	180.9	187.5	190.4	181.7	181.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....	261.5	257.2	248.8	247.4	244.5	242.8	244.1	244.6	245.2	245.3	248.1	246.1	766.4	766.4	
Photographic apparatus.....	224.6	224.6	224.5	220.9	216.6	214.1	217.1	219.8	220.9	220.4	221.8	219.5	200.9	200.9	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....	210.7	208.7	208.8	201.0	215.6	224.1	226.9	229.1	230.0	233.6	235.4	232.1	280.3	280.3	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....	177.3	173.6	170.4	157.3	173.7	175.2	170.5	189.7	201.5	215.2	226.3	228.6	156.2	156.2	
Games, toys, and dolls.....	264.3	254.2	236.9	221.8	214.8	210.3	210.7	201.2	189.9	175.0	201.3	226.9	99.7	99.7	
Buttons.....	117.0	116.1	116.2	111.2	114.8	114.2	116.3	122.6	119.4	118.7	119.1	113.0	116.6	116.6	
Fire extinguishers.....	281.8	271.3	269.1	271.8	270.6	260.9	266.8	258.6	249.3	253.5	268.0	269.5	913.1	913.1	

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948												1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	
All manufacturing.....	378.1	381.5	381.7	374.7	360.0	350.0	346.7	347.1	358.4	354.1	358.7	365.7	353.4	334.4	
Durable goods.....	428.3	432.9	422.6	418.8	403.0	401.3	390.8	393.4	402.0	393.1	403.1	411.0	395.0	469.5	
Nondurable goods.....	329.1	331.2	341.7	331.6	318.0	317.6	303.6	301.9	315.7	316.0	315.3	321.4	312.8	202.3	
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products ¹	373.6	376.0	365.0	360.5	336.9	340.5	334.4	329.6	340.8	337.6	341.9	345.8	335.1	311.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	305.0	300.3	295.8	269.9	268.4	265.4	265.4	253.0	260.9	257.5	261.2	257.8	255.1	222.3	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	437.9	433.3	417.1	398.2	421.5	394.3	415.6	444.0	436.7	438.2	442.7	419.9	261.1	261.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....	512.2	493.1	478.8	448.8	468.1	460.3	453.0	469.7	467.6	480.1	479.8	459.6	278.9	278.9	
Steel castings.....	521.6	504.4	498.6	464.3	494.7	478.5	477.3	481.0	465.6	465.3	466.5	451.7	493.5	493.5	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	445.7	437.1	432.7	414.3	422.0	401.4	370.0	397.5	392.5	394.4	404.0	381.4	177.2	177.2	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	351.6	391.7	364.9	353.2	310.8	286.1	274.9	289.8	302.4	320.0	336.7	320.7	161.6	161.6	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	274.1	263.8	262.5	242.8	243.3	249.8	255.3	269.1	268.7	271.6	280.3	270.1	255.3	255.3	
Wirework.....	335.9	322.5	326.6	315.1	295.7	298.2	302.0	316.4	309.0	320.5	321.9	297.4	202.6	202.6	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	392.1	374.9	359.3	335.7	343.6	357.8	364.6	370.6	377.2	381.9	386.3	384.1	279.5	279.5	

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1945											1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1946
Durable goods—Continued														
Iron and steel and their products²—Continued														
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		376.3	366.3	373.4	358.7	370.8	366.6	372.4	378.4	379.0	381.0	381.0	363.0	334.1
Hardware		359.7	349.2	347.1	325.0	340.9	343.9	362.4	373.9	372.1	371.0	363.9	345.7	245.1
Plumbers' supplies		381.9	338.7	338.7	316.7	329.0	324.0	322.2	329.0	320.3	321.8	331.9	324.1	161.7
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		450.6	428.7	416.9	371.0	379.2	371.4	363.8	388.2	407.6	416.5	444.7	425.4	210.4
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		475.3	447.6	436.4	414.7	431.4	427.6	414.7	438.5	447.5	424.9	453.4	441.1	390.4
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		482.6	453.7	467.9	452.0	462.9	464.1	463.2	470.6	471.0	479.9	497.5	477.1	307.0
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work		409.4	371.9	384.5	346.7	363.7	364.2	358.7	361.5	353.0	357.5	378.9	368.6	364.1
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		346.1	340.4	328.5	*287.5	309.1	288.6	283.9	292.2	276.9	296.7	313.2	298.1	292.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		428.0	415.5	424.6	401.0	412.8	408.2	416.7	422.4	406.0	393.1	406.0	391.5	382.1
Forgings, iron and steel		525.6	505.7	475.8	449.6	454.1	443.7	467.6	487.5	496.2	502.4	506.9	484.8	507.9
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		504.0	491.0	495.4	473.0	467.3	443.1	437.7	455.3	443.2	457.2	472.7	443.1	610.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws		453.0	433.1	429.4	426.8	436.9	445.4	452.0	456.5	452.1	446.1	442.9	421.7	590.4
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		326.4	306.9	338.0	301.4	313.3	302.6	298.1	302.0	300.5	333.7	334.0	308.6	247.0
Firearms		998.7	963.1	927.8	952.7	945.9	915.6	906.0	911.3	872.2	846.7	835.0	796.1	293.4
Electrical machinery³	479.2	474.4	466.9	454.8	436.3	440.0	431.6	444.3	459.1	465.1	471.0	471.2	481.9	488.9
Electrical equipment		446.4	444.4	434.7	418.3	419.2	410.3	420.5	432.2	436.7	443.4	447.1	436.3	473.4
Radios and phonographs		509.1	489.4	468.9	456.9	458.6	451.4	468.5	488.4	495.6	507.3	542.9	539.6	505.0
Communication equipment		591.6	567.3	550.6	513.4	534.8	530.0	551.2	578.6	593.7	586.4	604.6	597.8	538.2
Machinery, except electrical⁴	486.9	491.7	484.0	482.3	473.6	480.7	466.4	463.8	475.2	471.9	473.8	479.9	459.6	443.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		531.5	523.2	520.0	507.9	519.6	509.3	511.9	514.7	513.7	513.0	518.9	498.8	501.8
Engines and turbines		646.9	581.9	594.5	585.4	601.4	617.6	632.3	622.1	625.5	607.4	601.9	584.6	446.4
Tractors		364.1	360.5	369.1	369.2	355.5	285.4	248.9	353.8	351.9	354.3	347.0	336.9	296.7
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		597.9	577.1	559.3	574.2	595.4	571.2	571.9	576.8	550.5	534.9	522.7	482.5	298.9
Machine tools		250.3	248.3	246.8	239.0	242.9	240.7	240.2	249.2	254.4	250.1	262.2	253.3	503.9
Machine-tool accessories		389.8	391.0	400.8	361.6	383.5	389.9	392.6	388.9	398.0	398.6	397.7	386.2	671.1
Textile machinery		457.5	458.9	454.3	438.6	459.1	444.8	441.3	443.2	420.9	417.9	417.4	396.3	230.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		620.1	615.0	605.0	605.0	616.5	630.7	630.2	638.0	647.5	642.2	648.3	624.6	761.8
Typewriters		255.0	286.8	298.0	319.2	325.2	325.0	336.8	347.5	357.6	366.1	369.6	358.2	143.8
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		481.3	492.3	480.2	507.0	505.9	489.4	504.7	499.9	489.0	491.9	490.7	463.5	341.9
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		484.2	460.6	469.3	439.2	480.9	454.2	465.3	454.0	470.4	464.3	484.2	449.7	301.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		499.0	486.0	460.4	432.3	439.5	428.0	399.9	414.5	404.0	397.9	398.8	382.1	282.1
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		507.1	491.6	491.4	486.0	508.9	472.3	450.4	454.7	433.7	479.2	465.9	434.3	264.1
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	611.8	613.3	581.8	547.7	552.4	561.2	566.4	601.4	600.4	593.3	611.2	600.2	555.1	3080.2
Locomotives		909.4	948.4	599.4	907.3	913.7	916.4	928.1	908.6	869.2	883.0	900.3	863.1	1167.3
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		530.8	477.3	516.9	467.9	492.5	478.5	483.8	490.3	479.5	500.6	522.4	503.5	457.9
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		794.9	746.1	698.4	661.1	649.2	634.2	605.2	675.9	667.3	657.4	668.7	653.8	3496.1
Aircraft engines		599.7	570.0	453.7	533.1	517.5	493.5	481.0	473.9	469.4	482.9	503.5	479.2	4528.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		291.2	283.1	290.6	304.5	321.7	345.7	373.6	383.7	385.4	416.7	378.9	316.6	3594.7
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		474.3	424.5	374.2	301.8	345.7	370.5	418.2	426.6	420.6	414.5	448.2	441.3	253.6
Automobiles	425.5	431.4	417.5	419.1	423.3	385.7	362.6	386.2	396.5	357.6	408.7	427.7	395.6	321.2
Nonferrous metals and their products⁵	391.4	394.2	386.3	379.3	360.6	368.2	362.5	368.3	377.1	372.9	372.7	377.8	367.3	354.5
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		344.6	342.4	345.7	338.6	329.7	321.6	314.1	307.2	303.7	303.1	299.9	300.3	353.9
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		308.0	307.0	298.5	284.3	278.3	268.9	271.7	283.5	273.2	273.4	271.9	263.7	353.4
Clocks and watches		352.0	348.6	334.9	304.5	332.2	327.4	336.8	339.1	333.4	326.2	333.3	330.5	238.4
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		397.0	383.8	365.9	345.7	372.5	362.4	377.7	391.8	396.2	383.4	415.6	403.6	211.8
Silverware and plated ware		565.0	555.4	519.4	481.8	527.4	522.4	529.4	543.3	525.6	520.5	535.5	507.4	212.8
Lighting equipment		340.0	345.6	328.2	317.0	365.9	293.3	308.3	328.4	333.7	337.8	343.0	333.9	240.4
Aluminum manufactures		352.5	325.8	332.9	316.8	338.5	347.0	356.8	362.0	366.8	371.3	364.7	351.7	591.6
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		464.6	443.9	454.5	434.1	438.1	430.2	434.8	450.6	447.1	454.4	478.2	454.0	357.6
Lumber and timber basic products⁶	499.7	519.2	523.3	538.8	502.9	488.5	461.1	433.4	427.6	417.2	413.5	431.8	429.1	215.1
Sawmills and logging camps		575.3	584.4	604.6	563.3	543.3	496.8	471.0	466.4	452.4	450.3	473.4	476.2	238.3
Planing and plywood mills		491.9	478.6	485.4	455.3	456.1	445.1	435.4	424.7	422.2	417.1	421.1	400.9	197.8
Furniture and finished lumber products⁷	349.2	354.9	344.5	337.3	320.4	326.0	325.6	333.0	349.2	350.2	352.2	355.7	343.0	183.9
Mattresses and bedsprings		414.3	411.5	385.5	354.1	347.9	340.2	359.5	387.9	410.9	414.0	420.8	396.6	165.7
Furniture		358.1	344.2	334.8	317.5	325.7	328.6	336.3	353.4	356.0	355.4	356.2	344.0	185.3
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		322.7	315.7	327.3	318.6	325.7	301.1	304.8	320.5	311.8	324.4	332.4	321.4	215.8
Caskets and other morticians' goods		284.9	289.7	289.0	273.4	283.4	289.2	300.3	315.7	310.5	314.4	319.1	305.8	159.3
Wood preserving		383.3	379.3	382.8	378.0	358.1	351.5	334.2	331.6	311.6	352.3	369.9	375.8	181.9
Wood, turned and shaped		337.0	322.2	332.1	313.9	322.8	325.1	331.8	339.0	327.9	318.0	325.2	309.5	175.5
Stone, clay, and glass products⁸	366.9	372.1	361.2	358.9	334.2	347.1	343.4	337.9	336.6	321.4	322.9	335.7	331.2	189.1
Glass and glassware		395.8	383.2	369.3	327.9	360.5	364.4	367.1	370.0	350.9	354.3	367.6	367.0	208.3
Glass products made from purchased glass		330.9	312.0	309.3	293.4	308.5	304.6	299.1	307.8	307.0	312.1	329.7	312.0	165.9
Cement		316.1	310.4	322.5	319.2	314.0	305.0	288.2	278.5	273.9	275.7	282.0	283.5	156.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		363.5	354.8	358.6	335.7	338.1	328.6	312.9	304.1	285.4	303.6	308.5	302.3	135.8
Pottery and related products		399.8	374.0	383.4	345.2	364.2	359.8	357.0	361.2	345.2	345.4	362.2	356.5	191.9

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

TABLE A 8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Stone, clay, and glass products ² —Continued														
Gypsum	395.6	385.1	380.1	353.2	352.7	349.7	343.7	328.3	320.1	325.2	333.3	329.5	151.7	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	492.0	507.0	484.7	491.6	475.7	465.0	467.9	448.7	431.7	429.9	443.9	444.1	223.8	
Lime	325.6	322.6	324.5	309.9	311.9	314.7	314.5	301.5	280.3	286.0	296.2	299.1	171.6	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	196.2	194.2	195.6	184.9	185.9	183.2	176.6	179.3	169.5	173.5	183.3	175.9	90.8	
Abrasives	594.6	588.5	576.3	571.6	578.8	565.0	546.6	560.2	526.0	417.4	530.7	484.3	480.2	
Asbestos products	411.5	399.8	395.6	377.5	385.4	380.0	378.5	376.2	370.6	370.4	366.1	363.2	254.6	
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ²	291.9	291.2	295.5	298.2	285.4	304.6	303.8	307.1	315.6	310.6	303.0	302.0	288.2	178.9
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	350.0	354.9	357.4	342.0	365.9	369.7	374.7	385.1	377.0	378.7	376.4	362.1	215.9	
Cotton smallwares	222.5	228.7	227.3	226.5	238.0	238.3	243.0	249.1	249.3	243.8	234.1	215.1	214.6	
Silk and rayon goods	299.4	301.3	295.2	276.9	292.2	289.0	287.6	288.0	282.2	271.5	266.5	254.1	138.6	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	265.7	286.1	297.8	295.5	311.5	307.9	308.6	322.1	321.1	292.0	294.4	276.6	199.5	
Hosiery	208.8	201.1	202.8	184.2	199.8	197.6	203.5	212.6	204.8	202.9	207.9	200.2	109.6	
Knitted cloth	228.7	219.7	228.4	224.4	223.2	223.1	237.1	243.3	242.6	236.5	231.6	221.7	174.7	
Knitted underwear and knitted gloves	249.8	250.5	244.1	228.2	260.8	266.4	261.2	268.8	269.1	251.9	259.6	261.0	192.7	
Knitted underwear	291.2	297.3	313.2	305.2	324.9	326.5	344.5	348.1	334.4	329.6	329.7	317.3	183.3	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	311.6	310.7	309.2	299.8	320.6	321.7	328.7	332.1	334.6	326.8	320.3	300.5	174.9	
Carpets and rugs, wool	393.2	387.5	381.5	368.4	371.8	358.1	348.8	352.6	346.0	340.5	334.8	319.7	145.2	
Hats, fur-felt	162.9	180.9	200.3	*171.8	197.4	184.6	176.4	197.5	202.2	195.8	202.1	181.9	121.5	
Jute goods, except felts	266.8	248.4	282.2	273.0	277.5	272.2	275.9	264.2	265.7	250.1	175.4	170.1	196.4	
Cordage and twine	284.7	283.7	286.4	288.2	306.5	303.4	311.4	330.4	337.6	330.6	320.0	300.6	240.3	
Apparel and other finished textile products	335.4	325.0	348.1	342.3	303.6	303.6	297.9	306.5	343.2	345.2	337.0	327.3	304.8	185.2
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	302.4	324.7	324.0	294.1	312.9	311.5	317.1	324.8	316.4	313.4	309.5	301.5	174.9	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	256.0	254.0	247.1	246.6	258.5	266.8	274.6	279.7	272.0	273.0	281.3	266.0	143.6	
Underwear and neckwear, men's	310.6	301.3	294.1	269.6	289.1	296.7	297.0	313.7	300.0	292.0	304.0	292.9	166.5	
Work shirts	352.4	341.4	340.0	326.4	333.9	325.8	316.1	305.6	284.6	247.5	248.2	253.1	220.4	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	351.0	390.2	380.3	326.6	310.7	299.3	307.1	376.4	387.1	374.8	355.9	319.3	184.4	
Corsets and allied garments	233.1	225.8	217.0	201.1	210.8	213.0	229.1	241.6	237.7	234.5	230.5	226.8	137.1	
Millinery	192.8	201.5	197.0	165.3	132.0	127.9	171.3	212.5	236.0	204.4	157.4	123.6	123.3	
Handkerchiefs	289.3	259.4	241.0	181.3	231.0	239.1	251.5	259.4	243.4	222.5	251.2	260.4	184.0	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	346.5	356.5	382.1	317.6	*330.8	334.8	348.5	397.0	431.4	419.1	424.7	422.2	230.2	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	696.8	634.9	632.4	573.0	587.3	544.2	584.6	609.2	572.9	597.8	653.1	590.1	370.3	
Textile bags	555.0	549.5	521.9	498.3	471.1	464.8	446.4	449.3	461.7	481.1	492.9	484.8	233.0	
Leather and leather products²	223.3	236.8	246.9	248.3	236.5	233.4	215.4	227.1	251.7	262.5	258.7	259.6	252.5	154.2
Leather	206.3	206.5	207.3	203.6	205.2	201.1	197.9	206.4	216.4	214.8	217.5	213.8	140.6	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	175.3	185.2	189.5	178.6	179.9	169.6	173.4	187.9	198.6	201.4	202.6	190.3	142.2	
Boots and shoes	228.2	239.1	242.9	230.6	225.3	202.8	219.5	249.7	261.0	258.3	256.0	246.7	142.0	
Leather gloves and mittens	264.1	272.1	285.4	267.4	273.6	256.9	241.3	252.8	252.2	245.3	262.4	264.1	239.4	
Trunks and suitcases	397.3	393.3	376.2	339.5	339.5	339.8	347.2	364.1	366.9	321.6	369.3	406.0	240.3	
Food¹	340.7	358.2	389.8	351.3	352.2	328.3	281.3	267.4	285.8	288.5	296.6	321.9	323.5	180.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	305.4	303.5	296.0	318.8	329.2	226.4	192.5	295.8	280.6	323.0	361.2	337.6	188.6	
Butter	384.7	397.8	418.5	432.6	429.8	407.2	381.0	348.2	332.7	330.3	342.2	346.0	231.0	
Condensed and evaporated milk	435.6	473.7	492.5	509.9	520.3	477.9	438.1	403.0	388.1	369.8	364.0	377.8	268.5	
Ice cream	291.2	333.5	348.4	365.8	341.5	311.3	286.4	261.3	250.9	248.0	258.5	269.9	170.6	
Flour	361.3	360.7	368.6	368.3	339.9	314.6	304.7	292.2	318.2	326.0	340.0	357.0	182.9	
Feeds, prepared	403.2	412.7	405.0	400.0	391.7	367.4	337.1	329.6	314.7	379.0	381.4	346.9	230.9	
Cereal preparations	341.6	326.0	349.5	377.5	353.7	333.6	313.0	297.8	322.2	307.8	306.3	313.7	223.3	
Baking	286.6	282.6	273.5	273.5	270.8	259.2	250.7	249.8	257.2	243.2	251.3	249.4	153.0	
Sugar, refining, cane	285.9	348.2	369.5	378.5	295.0	274.4	275.8	298.5	278.8	261.2	298.2	360.8	152.8	
Sugar, beet	433.3	207.7	161.1	*138.6	*130.6	117.0	100.6	103.2	132.2	195.9	408.9	540.7	119.6	
Confectionery	377.3	347.3	296.2	252.7	250.1	235.5	265.2	283.4	302.6	323.8	357.8	355.6	157.6	
Beverages, nonalcoholic	299.6	342.1	349.0	387.1	342.6	311.6	289.9	270.7	254.3	265.6	264.5	267.3	163.2	
Malt liquors	374.0	420.4	419.6	435.7	389.9	332.8	350.3	324.4	320.7	319.9	339.7	359.3	180.5	
Canning and preserving	544.3	835.0	525.4	469.2	314.8	260.4	240.8	227.0	239.9	239.3	278.2	293.7	216.0	
Tobacco manufactures¹	223.5	224.3	214.8	218.3	205.5	205.8	201.3	205.7	204.6	195.7	210.5	219.8	216.3	151.0
Cigarettes	279.0	268.1	288.3	270.0	263.1	253.1	254.3	246.5	219.2	259.6	267.9	253.3	172.0	
Cigars	197.2	187.4	180.9	171.1	175.8	175.1	182.7	186.6	189.4	188.2	196.7	201.7	141.0	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	180.7	176.1	173.3	164.1	166.7	161.8	161.6	159.6	162.2	161.2	175.8	169.0	132.3	
Paper and allied products¹	362.2	357.4	355.0	352.1	341.7	337.8	331.1	325.7	330.8	328.9	328.0	334.0	325.9	184.8
Paper and pulp	359.1	362.9	363.6	357.7	347.7	343.2	333.3	335.6	333.8	330.3	332.5	325.0	181.6	
Paper goods, other	381.2	372.3	365.1	355.3	358.4	355.0	350.7	354.2	352.9	355.1	362.4	352.7	193.2	
Envelopes	305.3	298.3	290.0	272.9	284.0	283.3	282.1	283.7	282.8	278.0	284.1	281.5	165.7	
Paper bags	388.2	390.2	392.7	380.0	364.4	355.4	365.3	373.7	357.8	368.1	370.2	347.4	183.4	
Paper boxes	342.1	328.0	318.6	294.9	304.8	290.4	292.5	305.4	307.1	309.1	321.9	314.5	189.6	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries¹	275.4	273.6	273.6	264.8	260.1	264.9	262.2	259.5	258.5	254.7	255.3	263.1	257.2	124.7
Newspapers and periodicals	252.2	253.6	240.6	235.5	238.1	236.5	234.6	229.2	224.6	218.9	230.0	224.0	111.7	
Printing, book and job	305.4	304.8	297.6	296.0	299.3	296.7	291.0	292.5	290.9	295.9	297.8	292.5	137.3	
Lithographing	235.5	233.1	231.8	223.5	230.3	224.1	221.4	227.2	219.0	224.0	237.1	236.1	124.9	
Bookbinding	309.7	307.8	310.2	291.8	310.0	302.9	304.0	313.4	307.7	315.3	326.6	325.1	174.8	

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

*Revised.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>														
Chemicals and allied products ²	460.2	460.1	462.5	450.6	432.7	434.9	422.5	422.1	425.1	425.6	426.7	424.1	416.4	422.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors	340.7	341.6	345.1	343.0	335.6	329.9	315.9	319.1	324.4	318.6	315.8	313.1	313.1	197.2
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	506.9	491.1	485.3	480.6	486.7	481.5	479.9	487.6	489.2	490.7	488.5	489.9	286.3	180.6
Perfumes and cosmetics	252.2	243.0	237.4	204.3	213.7	209.7	215.1	222.0	231.2	230.9	240.5	265.3	180.6	174.5
Soap	412.2	400.7	365.7	344.3	343.1	322.9	321.8	359.0	376.4	379.3	381.3	371.0	174.5	168.2
Rayon and allied products	296.7	297.5	302.7	289.6	280.2	275.1	274.6	271.9	270.2	268.6	265.9	260.5	168.2	168.2
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	628.6	641.6	629.1	600.4	613.6	589.6	591.1	584.3	584.8	586.8	580.8	566.0	336.9	236.1
Explosives and safety fuses	763.8	796.0	798.3	760.2	737.6	683.8	648.3	675.2	678.2	669.2	651.5	645.6	2,361.6	325.3
Compressed and liquefied gases	488.5	513.9	512.0	518.2	505.4	491.7	483.7	473.6	475.5	465.0	459.6	458.0	325.3	325.3
Ammunition, small arms	409.4	411.2	403.1	420.8	411.2	404.1	398.8	396.8	388.7	380.5	411.9	398.0	6,734.6	5,963.9
Fireworks	545.8	621.0	630.2	507.0	572.5	594.9	572.5	625.8	610.2	591.6	633.8	711.6	230.4	230.4
Cottonseed oil	541.9	459.3	261.7	230.1	228.3	245.9	270.2	316.4	338.0	397.4	448.4	448.7	272.2	272.2
Fertilizers	430.8	436.1	408.9	396.7	414.5	470.4	530.1	540.2	482.2	475.2	430.8	397.2	184.3	184.3
Products of petroleum and coal ³	352.9	344.1	345.6	358.2	353.4	342.2	335.8	316.7	320.0	315.4	318.1	313.3	309.5	176.7
Petroleum refining	323.6	326.1	345.5	344.9	330.8	326.2	310.9	306.6	302.1	303.9	300.4	295.9	176.7	176.7
Coke and byproducts	349.6	353.2	350.8	329.5	330.1	320.6	287.3	314.6	312.3	309.8	294.8	292.7	183.4	183.4
Paving materials	277.2	286.1	264.3	248.1	235.0	222.8	206.5	173.1	160.6	168.2	224.8	268.8	144.8	144.8
Roofing materials	577.7	558.3	548.7	531.9	523.3	508.5	495.6	502.7	500.7	508.3	535.7	526.4	267.2	267.2
Rubber products ⁴	341.9	346.3	344.9	347.2	329.7	330.2	318.9	312.8	320.6	337.2	354.9	373.6	361.4	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	318.2	326.2	341.0	329.8	322.0	305.7	286.4	292.4	315.4	344.4	365.6	362.4	265.7	265.7
Rubber boots and shoes	371.9	355.9	344.1	321.7	329.7	328.1	333.9	347.0	345.0	342.8	367.1	322.4	268.8	268.8
Rubber goods, other	384.4	372.1	356.3	331.9	343.7	337.7	347.1	356.2	366.2	368.3	379.9	362.2	255.8	255.8
Miscellaneous industries ⁵	420.8	422.5	411.8	397.4	375.0	386.7	384.2	382.6	394.0	393.9	388.2	405.1	403.9	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	557.5	532.0	505.9	487.2	491.0	492.6	494.2	489.3	487.1	507.5	499.2	480.8	1,356.9	1,356.9
Photographic apparatus	456.2	456.6	444.1	443.8	438.8	409.7	416.2	422.3	424.2	418.1	421.1	416.8	311.5	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	427.7	419.9	415.2	393.1	421.6	426.7	438.1	444.8	446.3	452.3	458.5	445.3	439.0	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts	381.3	369.1	361.7	327.9	362.7	367.8	357.9	396.0	421.1	455.5	513.4	500.1	265.1	265.1
Games, toys, and dolls	674.3	624.4	566.8	521.2	510.6	496.7	487.6	463.7	450.1	399.7	469.5	525.9	169.7	169.7
Buttons	275.4	271.9	275.3	254.0	271.7	269.4	269.4	284.3	285.5	275.7	280.8	262.5	264.1	264.1
Fire extinguishers	616.9	606.1	566.7	573.0	595.6	563.4	575.5	541.0	523.2	546.8	520.4	560.6	1,622.9	1,622.9

See footnotes 1 and 2, table A-6, p. 94.

TABLE A-9: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Mining:^{2,3}														
Coal:														
Anthracite	77.0	76.6	77.5	77.7	76.2	77.4	76.4	76.9	77.4	76.6	76.2	76.5	76.2	78.4
Bituminous	403	404	408	408	378	407	405	296	401	397	404	402	399	419
Metal	88.0	92.0	89.4	88.4	91.7	92.8	91.4	91.7	91.4	90.2	89.7	89.8	89.4	112.7
Iron	32.1	32.8	33.4	33.7	33.7	33.7	32.7	32.5	31.5	31.0	30.9	31.3	32.0	35.3
Copper	23.1	27.0	26.9	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.5	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.1	33.3
Lead and zinc	16.6	16.2	13.0	12.0	15.0	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.6	15.4	21.6
Gold and silver	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.7
Miscellaneous	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	14.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic	85.3	86.6	87.8	87.8	87.1	86.8	85.1	83.9	80.0	76.8	79.9	83.9	86.4	80.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ⁴	130.4	129.9	133.2	137.1	136.6	133.5	128.7	127.2	127.1	127.1	126.4	126.3	126.4	103.2
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways ⁵	1,329	1,345	1,350	1,356	1,361	1,352	1,321	1,258	1,316	1,311	1,318	1,331	1,340	1,355
Street railways and busses ⁶	245	246	248	248	246	249	249	249	249	249	250	249	249	227
Telephone	642	642	643	647	644	633	630	630	627	623	620	620	614	402
Telegraph ⁷	34.2	34.5	34.7	35.1	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.6	46.9
Electric light and power	282	281	284	286	283	279	274	273	271	269	268	269	268	211
Service:														
Hotels (year-round)	371	375	373	369	375	379	377	377	375	377	378	381	378	344
Power laundries ⁸	225	229	232	233	239	238	233	232	231	230	235	237	238	252
Cleaning and dyeing ⁹	87.5	89.5	88.7	89.7	92.6	94.7	93.4	92.5	90.0	86.8	88.9	91.0	92.7	78.0

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data include all employees. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

² Includes production and related workers only.

³ Estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series.

⁴ Does not include well drilling or rig building.

⁵ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railroads include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

⁶ Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

⁷ Includes all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

TABLE A-10: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average, 1943
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	
Mining: ²														
Coal:														
Anthracite.....	92.1	91.7	92.7	92.9	91.1	92.6	91.4	91.9	92.6	91.6	91.1	91.5	91.2	93.7
Bituminous.....	108.3	108.8	109.7	109.7	101.8	109.6	108.9	79.7	108.0	106.8	108.7	108.3	107.4	112.6
Metal.....	95.0	99.3	96.5	95.5	99.1	100.2	98.7	99.0	98.7	97.4	96.9	97.0	96.5	121.7
Iron.....	152.1	155.4	158.2	159.6	159.5	159.6	155.0	153.7	149.4	146.8	146.5	148.0	151.3	167.4
Copper.....	92.6	107.9	107.7	106.0	106.6	106.9	106.0	107.2	107.9	108.2	107.5	106.6	104.4	133.2
Lead and zinc.....	101.9	99.8	79.8	74.0	92.2	99.7	100.6	100.4	100.2	99.9	96.2	95.8	94.8	132.7
Gold and silver.....	31.6	30.9	31.4	31.1	32.2	31.9	31.3	32.5	33.3	33.4	33.1	32.5	31.3	29.7
Miscellaneous.....	188.4	188.6	188.9	190.0	191.3	188.6	182.9	182.8	189.1	187.0	183.0	187.2	185.7	352.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	124.6	126.5	128.3	128.2	127.3	126.8	124.2	122.5	116.8	112.2	116.7	122.6	126.2	118.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ⁴	114.0	113.5	116.4	119.8	119.4	116.7	112.5	111.2	111.1	111.1	110.5	110.4	110.5	90.2
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railroads ⁵	134.6	136.2	136.7	137.3	137.9	136.9	133.8	127.3	133.3	132.7	133.4	134.8	135.7	137.2
Street railways and busses ⁶	126.2	126.9	127.9	128.1	127.2	128.3	128.5	128.3	128.7	128.6	129.2	128.6	128.7	117.0
Telephone.....	202.1	201.9	202.3	203.7	202.8	199.4	198.4	198.3	197.4	196.2	195.0	195.0	193.3	126.7
Telegraph ⁷	90.7	91.6	92.3	93.3	95.7	96.0	96.3	97.9	98.2	97.8	97.2	97.6	97.2	124.7
Electric light and power.....	115.5	115.2	116.2	117.1	115.8	114.1	112.3	111.7	110.9	110.3	109.8	110.3	109.7	86.3
Trade: ⁸														
Wholesale.....	118.2	118.1	117.1	117.0	116.2	115.3	114.5	114.8	115.3	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.5	95.9
Retail.....	119.4	116.0	113.4	111.2	112.0	113.6	113.1	112.8	113.8	111.8	114.4	130.2	119.8	99.9
Food.....	113.8	113.8	112.0	112.3	113.8	115.5	116.3	116.1	116.7	113.9	114.4	117.4	116.1	106.2
General merchandise.....	146.4	135.3	127.2	120.8	121.3	124.8	123.7	123.4	124.5	122.9	129.4	175.5	143.6	116.9
Apparel.....	122.8	119.4	113.9	105.1	108.0	115.4	115.2	114.6	116.8	108.2	111.5	136.7	124.0	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	93.8	92.2	91.6	90.1	90.5	91.2	91.9	91.6	91.9	91.0	93.6	97.4	92.4	67.7
Automotive.....	111.7	110.0	110.1	111.1	109.8	108.4	107.0	107.1	105.8	105.7	106.5	109.9	107.6	63.0
Lumber and building materials.....	126.6	127.8	128.0	129.6	128.2	126.3	123.7	121.9	119.4	118.8	122.5	126.1	126.4	91.5
Service:														
Hotels (year-round).....	115.2	116.2	115.7	114.6	116.2	117.6	117.0	116.9	116.4	116.8	117.2	118.1	117.1	106.6
Power laundries ⁹	114.8	116.7	118.4	119.0	122.1	121.5	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.6	120.1	120.9	121.3	128.7
Cleaning and dyeing ¹	150.5	153.9	152.5	154.3	159.2	162.9	160.6	159.0	154.8	149.3	152.8	156.5	159.4	134.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-9.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ See footnote 3, table A-9.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-9.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-9.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ See footnote 7, table A-9.⁸ Data include all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.TABLE A-11: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948											1947		Annual average, 1943
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	
Mining: ²														
Coal:														
Anthracite.....	227.3	260.4	247.3	260.3	193.3	246.0	246.2	195.4	255.9	232.8	242.4	239.4	224.4	146.1
Bituminous.....	343.1	356.2	352.9	365.8	293.0	344.2	344.3	167.4	342.0	320.0	350.5	345.8	327.4	203.3
Metal.....	215.2	224.9	211.2	210.4	202.2	208.2	206.1	201.7	201.3	201.7	198.9	198.8	194.8	184.9
Iron.....	355.0	371.6	361.0	355.8	331.5	345.0	336.3	319.7	313.8	310.3	302.7	301.1	310.2	257.9
Copper.....	226.4	255.6	247.6	254.8	242.4	232.9	232.6	232.6	234.8	241.7	238.0	236.5	224.7	214.6
Lead and zinc.....	265.4	252.7	199.2	189.1	193.2	238.1	238.9	235.8	232.8	235.0	228.1	231.6	220.6	226.7
Gold and silver.....	56.6	56.4	54.1	56.1	57.1	54.2	54.6	55.2	56.7	58.4	56.4	56.5	53.7	37.2
Miscellaneous.....	401.4	405.0	406.7	387.5	383.0	360.7	352.5	343.1	349.2	347.4	348.4	349.2	346.7	590.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	329.5	345.2	342.4	348.5	329.7	329.1	312.5	295.4	272.7	262.0	272.8	295.3	305.7	199.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ⁴	235.3	230.7	235.6	251.0	240.8	227.1	225.4	213.4	208.3	219.9	215.5	203.2	211.0	128.0
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railroads.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Street railways and busses ⁶	237.4	242.0	239.7	240.7	232.2	231.2	228.1	227.1	232.6	234.7	230.1	226.7	223.6	155.7
Telephone.....	349.0	338.2	335.4	331.7	336.1	327.1	326.1	317.7	314.7	316.3	315.8	313.0	321.5	144.9
Telegraph ⁷	215.3	217.4	220.4	225.5	233.2	228.5	231.1	224.8	213.0	212.6	209.5	207.8	206.8	159.3
Electric light and power.....	205.8	204.5	204.3	204.9	202.8	196.4	192.1	188.6	184.4	188.2	187.9	185.7	187.6	109.2
Trade: ⁸														
Wholesale.....	224.2	222.3	220.8	220.6	215.3	211.8	211.8	211.0	210.8	214.9	211.7	213.9	213.6	127.0
Retail.....	228.4	223.5	219.4	218.1	218.6	218.3	213.8	211.1	210.4	208.4	209.4	237.6	216.5	120.6
Food.....	229.6	227.4	226.0	229.0	232.9	231.9	227.0	225.5	226.1	212.5	219.4	221.5	220.0	129.2
General merchandise.....	270.3	252.7	238.3	231.8	233.6	236.5	229.2	225.8	225.5	221.4	233.0	314.0	251.1	135.9
Apparel.....	226.5	222.2	210.8	195.5	202.1	214.3	211.8	209.2	208.8	194.3	198.8	248.8	222.7	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	182.5	184.3	179.9	178.5	176.7	179.6	180.3	175.6	173.7	177.8	174.5	192.9	177.3	86.5
Automotive.....	219.0	215.6	217.0	219.6	213.4	209.6	205.3	204.7	197.5	196.8	193.9	204.2	198.6	84.7
Lumber and building materials.....	254.7	261.3	258.3	264.6	257.3	252.8	242.6	234.9	228.6	227.6	228.0	238.1	233.5	120.7
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) ⁹	237.4	238.7	235.3	233.7	234.4	236.3	234.6	233.4	229.0	233.2	230.4	233.2	228.6	138.7
Power laundries ⁹	226.9	227.6	232.9	228.1	240.6	238.3	232.3	231.5	227.5	225.4	232.9	233.6	226.8	167.0
Cleaning and dyeing ¹	289.3	299.9	296.8	287.2	308.0	324.8	312.4	308.0	291.2	271.9	285.6	292.8	293.7	185.4

¹ See footnote 1, table A-9.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ See footnote 3, table A-9.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-9.⁵ Not available.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ See footnote 7, table A-9.⁸ See footnote 8, table A-9.⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE A-12: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group ¹

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ¹
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	968,596	935,493	207,979	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,290	25,470
1943.....	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,782	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1947: November.....	2,006,412	1,966,339	905,251	429,780	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,552
December.....	2,229,164	2,189,436	894,855	667,912	626,669	7,046	3,450	29,222
1948: January.....	1,983,182	1,943,466	890,719	430,310	622,437	7,046	3,461	29,296
February.....	1,986,946	1,947,317	895,850	427,480	623,987	7,101	3,470	29,038
March.....	1,996,306	1,956,507	897,917	431,691	626,899	7,217	3,462	29,120
April.....	2,010,189	1,970,562	903,814	438,824	627,924	7,186	3,461	28,980
May.....	2,025,801	1,986,188	909,885	442,661	633,642	7,257	3,468	28,888
June.....	2,038,194	1,998,797	916,864	442,588	639,345	7,308	3,459	28,630
July.....	2,065,672	2,026,086	919,784	452,932	653,370	7,305	3,477	28,404
August.....	2,073,728	2,034,538	924,555	455,549	654,434	7,341	3,495	28,354
September.....	2,083,641	2,044,098	933,225	457,003	653,870	7,377	3,485	28,681
October.....	2,076,035	2,036,951	931,918	458,414	646,619	7,355	3,500	28,229
November.....	2,083,684	2,044,241	939,532	459,685	645,024	7,443	3,537	28,462
Continental United States								
1939.....	926,650	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,594
1943.....	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,589
1947: November.....	1,771,360	1,738,587	706,418	428,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,324
December.....	2,005,563	1,973,066	708,090	665,662	599,305	7,046	3,377	22,074
1948: January.....	1,760,689	1,728,265	704,251	428,783	595,231	7,046	3,388	21,990
February.....	1,760,914	1,728,482	705,792	425,998	596,692	7,101	3,396	21,935
March.....	1,770,672	1,738,043	708,934	430,116	598,993	7,217	3,388	22,024
April.....	1,781,238	1,748,658	710,991	437,242	600,425	7,186	3,387	22,007
May.....	1,795,611	1,763,092	717,072	441,076	604,944	7,257	3,394	21,898
June.....	1,808,240	1,775,838	724,683	440,977	610,178	7,308	3,388	21,706
July.....	1,839,560	1,806,926	732,217	451,339	623,370	7,305	3,406	21,923
August.....	1,854,250	1,821,574	742,925	453,926	624,723	7,341	3,424	21,911
September.....	1,868,606	1,836,008	756,500	455,372	624,136	7,377	3,409	21,812
October.....	1,868,871	1,836,310	762,682	456,708	616,920	7,355	3,426	21,780
November.....	1,876,483	1,843,889	770,287	457,972	615,630	7,443	3,462	21,689

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947.

² From 1939 through June 1943, employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was

estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and of July 1941 and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A-13: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive 1				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations 1
		Total	Defense agencies 1	Post Office Department 1	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	\$1,757,292	\$1,692,824	\$357,628	\$586,347	\$748,849	\$14,767	\$6,691	\$43,010
1944.....	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,290
1947: November.....	451,502	442,171	192,111	98,666	151,394	2,457	1,192	5,682
December.....	531,452	521,924	214,051	143,537	164,336	2,462	1,336	5,730
1948: January.....	483,071	473,466	211,495	100,395	161,576	2,442	1,346	5,817
February.....	445,134	435,894	191,372	98,054	146,468	2,414	1,190	5,627
March.....	498,325	488,676	218,706	102,124	167,846	2,499	1,343	5,807
April.....	477,620	468,100	204,606	100,894	162,600	2,482	1,322	5,716
May.....	474,725	465,356	205,912	100,925	158,519	2,469	1,207	5,693
June.....	505,345	495,792	225,440	102,653	167,999	2,536	1,279	5,738
July.....	528,437	518,639	223,968	121,677	172,994	2,600	1,301	5,897
August.....	545,640	535,742	229,236	122,320	184,186	2,695	1,390	5,813
September.....	552,535	542,686	235,749	121,908	185,029	2,694	1,453	5,702
October.....	544,907	524,933	236,748	124,095	174,090	2,656	1,454	5,864
November.....	567,723	557,836	248,451	126,889	182,496	2,682	1,419	5,786
Continental United States								
1944.....	\$7,628,017	\$7,540,825	\$5,553,166	\$862,271	\$1,125,388	\$18,127	\$8,878	\$60,187
1947: November.....	414,020	405,485	162,219	98,313	144,953	2,457	1,154	4,924
December.....	491,727	482,884	182,109	143,057	157,718	2,462	1,301	5,080
1948: January.....	443,259	434,366	179,395	100,052	154,919	2,442	1,309	5,142
February.....	408,614	399,975	161,996	97,703	140,276	2,414	1,165	5,060
March.....	456,878	447,901	185,284	101,765	160,852	2,499	1,305	5,173
April.....	439,691	430,845	174,409	100,543	155,893	2,482	1,287	5,077
May.....	434,657	426,011	174,209	100,570	151,232	2,469	1,174	5,003
June.....	461,406	452,520	189,974	102,306	160,249	2,536	1,242	5,099
July.....	487,057	478,016	191,686	121,263	165,067	2,600	1,263	5,178
August.....	504,040	494,839	197,058	121,906	175,875	2,695	1,351	5,155
September.....	509,616	500,419	202,296	121,479	176,644	2,694	1,414	5,089
October.....	500,746	491,503	201,988	123,633	165,882	2,656	1,413	5,174
November.....	523,410	514,181	213,891	126,333	173,957	2,682	1,379	5,168

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting July 1947.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-12, for derivation of the employ-

ment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-12.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-12.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-14: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group ¹

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment ⁴									
1939.....	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	
1943.....	300,914	18,874	285,040	278,363	144,319	8,273	125,771	6,171	
1947: November.....	221,481	18,381	203,100	195,448	64,548	7,281	123,619	7,068	
December.....	224,375	18,418	205,957	198,331	64,715	10,156	123,460	7,046	
1948: January.....	221,794	18,448	203,346	195,714	65,065	7,258	123,391	7,046	
February.....	224,517	18,625	205,892	198,201	65,543	7,235	125,423	7,101	
March.....	226,256	18,668	207,588	199,784	66,050	7,412	126,322	7,217	
April.....	227,629	18,628	209,001	201,227	66,635	7,396	127,196	7,186	
May.....	228,864	18,669	210,195	202,350	67,212	7,380	127,758	7,257	
June.....	229,526	18,848	210,678	202,782	67,592	7,387	127,803	7,308	
July.....	233,308	19,294	214,014	206,110	69,056	7,499	129,555	7,305	
August.....	234,253	18,882	215,371	207,438	70,217	7,486	129,735	7,341	
September.....	235,062	18,852	216,210	208,245	70,783	7,551	129,911	7,377	
October.....	234,570	18,890	215,680	208,036	70,685	7,589	129,762	7,355	
November.....	236,428	19,014	217,414	209,374	71,121	7,702	130,551	7,443	
Pay rolls (in thousands)									
1939.....	\$305,741	\$25,226	\$280,515	\$264,541	\$37,825	\$12,524	\$214,192	\$14,765	\$1,200
1943.....	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,007	20,070	313,433	17,785	1,613
1947: November.....	59,400	4,223	55,177	52,525	16,110	2,606	33,809	2,457	
December.....	64,111	4,570	59,541	56,861	17,235	3,135	36,491	2,462	
1948: January.....	63,295	4,409	58,796	56,141	16,656	2,776	36,709	2,442	
February.....	57,991	4,281	53,710	51,099	15,910	2,165	33,024	2,414	
March.....	65,336	4,518	60,818	58,104	17,900	2,340	37,864	2,469	
April.....	62,987	4,495	58,492	55,799	16,324	2,277	37,198	2,482	
May.....	63,492	4,422	59,070	56,400	18,045	2,234	36,121	2,469	
June.....	66,658	4,561	62,097	59,350	19,250	2,300	37,800	2,536	
July.....	67,208	4,461	62,747	60,931	20,235	2,651	38,045	2,600	
August.....	71,359	4,480	67,879	64,956	21,114	2,695	41,147	2,695	
September.....	73,633	4,606	69,027	66,104	21,987	2,722	41,395	2,694	
October.....	70,711	4,448	66,263	63,379	20,866	2,684	39,829	2,656	
November.....	74,288	4,519	69,769	66,856	22,064	2,669	42,123	2,682	

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metro-

politan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting August 1947 for employment and July 1947 for pay rolls.

² Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

³ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

⁴ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A-15: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ²					Type of pay				
	Total	Army and Air Forces ³	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls ⁴	Mustering-out pay ⁵	Family allowances ⁶	Leave payments ⁷
1939.....	345	192	124	19	10	\$331,523	\$331,523	-----	-----	-----
1943.....	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,181,079	10,148,745	-----	\$1,032,334	-----
1947: November.....	1,490	920	459	92	19	309,705	252,112	9,117	23,127	25,349
December.....	1,463	911	445	87	20	300,257	246,532	13,203	23,827	16,605
1948: January.....	1,422	898	421	83	20	300,241	250,953	13,465	23,454	12,369
February.....	1,419	905	414	80	20	281,423	240,463	11,838	23,566	5,526
March.....	1,422	909	413	80	20	285,011	242,909	13,050	24,097	3,995
April.....	1,417	906	412	79	20	285,210	247,452	9,751	25,414	2,593
May.....	1,419	916	403	80	20	278,967	242,292	9,057	25,736	1,882
June.....	1,439	930	407	82	20	277,368	243,239	5,756	26,476	1,898
July.....	1,463	940	420	84	20	276,590	246,422	2,516	26,353	1,299
August.....	1,514	979	430	86	21	278,234	244,547	3,955	27,756	1,976
September.....	1,548	1,010	432	86	21	292,040	251,398	9,292	28,115	3,235
October.....	1,584	1,042	438	84	21	294,813	259,175	5,787	28,253	1,598
November.....	1,610	1,057	446	85	21	-----	-----	5,692	-----	567

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

² Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946, only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other

data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	² 4.5	-----	-----
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1943.....	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.2
1939 ³	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	² 4.5	-----	-----
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1943.....	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.6
1939 ³	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	² 2.8	-----	-----
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1943.....	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.4
1939 ³.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	² .4	-----	-----
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1943.....	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 ³.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	² 1.2	-----	-----
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1943.....	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.0
1939 ³	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	² .1	-----	-----
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1943.....	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving,

are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. See Note, table B-2.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948 ¹	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods.....	4.6	5.1	4.4	5.6	2.8	3.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.4	2.8	3.9	.4	.4	1.3	1.0	.1	.1
<i>Durable goods</i>												
Iron and steel and their products.....	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.7	.4	.4	.6	.4	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.1	3.3	2.8	4.0	2.2	3.4	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2
Gray-iron castings.....	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.9	3.8	4.9	.7	.6	1.8	1.2	.1	.2
Malleable-iron castings.....	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.7	4.4	5.4	.7	.5	.6	.5	.1	.3
Steel castings.....	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.7	2.7	4.3	.5	.6	1.2	.6	.3	.2
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	3.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	.3	.3	(²)	.1	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	6.5	8.7	9.2	11.4	4.4	6.4	1.3	2.5	3.3	2.4	.2	.1
Wire products.....	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.5	2.1	3.2	.3	.3	1.5	.8	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.3	4.8	2.3	3.6	1.7	2.6	.3	.4	.3	.5	(³)	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.6	2.1	2.9	.5	.4	.7	1.1	.1	.2
Hardware.....	5.4	5.7	4.0	5.3	2.9	4.2	.5	.5	.5	.4	.1	.2
Stoves, oil burners and heating equipment.....	4.7	7.6	6.1	6.8	3.3	5.0	.5	.6	2.1	1.0	.2	.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.7	2.7	3.2	.7	.7	1.5	.7	.1	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	4.3	5.3	4.8	6.3	3.2	4.6	.3	.4	1.1	1.1	.2	.2
Fabricated structural-metal products.....	4.1	5.0	3.4	4.8	2.1	3.2	.3	.4	.9	1.1	.1	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.8	1.8	2.8	.4	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....	3.9	4.3	3.0	4.0	1.9	3.1	.5	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1
Electrical machinery.....	3.5	4.3	3.5	4.4	2.0	3.2	.3	.3	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	1.5	2.5	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.2	.1	.1	.9	.9	.2	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	6.2	7.6	5.0	5.8	3.0	4.5	.5	.5	1.4	.6	.1	.2
Communication equipment, except radios.....	1.9	2.6	2.5	4.2	1.6	2.8	.1	.1	.7	1.2	.1	.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	3.4	4.0	3.5	5.0	2.0	3.1	.4	.4	1.0	1.3	.1	.2
Engines and turbines.....	5.7	4.7	4.1	5.9	1.9	2.8	.4	.3	1.7	2.7	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	4.7	6.4	4.4	7.1	2.7	3.8	.4	.4	1.0	2.6	.3	.3
Machine tools.....	1.8	2.7	2.8	4.3	1.4	2.4	.2	.3	1.1	1.4	.1	.2
Machine tool accessories.....	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.8	1.7	2.1	.4	.4	1.4	2.2	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.5	1.9	2.7	.4	.4	.5	.3	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.4	2.0	3.2	.4	.5	.5	.5	.1	.2
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	2.9	2.6	3.8	3.6	1.6	3.0	.4	.3	1.6	.2	.2	.1
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	5.9	7.1	6.1	6.8	2.3	3.4	.3	.3	3.4	2.9	.1	.2
Aircraft.....	4.8	5.8	4.0	5.1	2.8	4.0	.3	.2	.8	.8	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	4.2	4.2	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.0	.3	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	9.7	11.6	12.2	12.0	2.2	3.2	.5	.5	9.4	8.2	.1	.1
Automobiles.....	7.5	5.5	5.8	4.7	3.6	3.3	.5	.3	1.5	1.0	.2	.1
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	8.7	6.1	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.3	.5	.3	1.0	.7	.2	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	4.4	4.3	6.5	6.0	2.9	3.4	.6	.5	2.8	1.9	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3.9	4.5	3.6	5.3	2.2	3.5	.4	.5	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.5	1.8	2.7	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper alloys.....	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.2	1.2	2.1	.3	.3	.8	.6	.1	.2
Lighting equipment.....	4.9	6.3	4.1	6.8	2.3	4.4	.5	.4	1.3	1.9	(³)	.1
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.9	2.9	4.5	.5	.5	1.3	.7	.2	.2
Lumber and timber basic products.....	5.7	7.2	6.2	8.4	4.9	6.6	.3	.4	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Sawmills.....	5.7	5.8	6.3	7.3	4.9	5.7	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	.1	.1
Planing and plywood mills.....	4.3	5.8	4.5	5.9	3.3	4.6	.4	.3	.7	.9	.1	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	5.8	7.2	5.7	7.4	3.8	5.6	.6	.7	1.2	.9	.1	.2
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	6.1	7.4	5.6	7.6	3.9	5.8	.6	.7	1.0	.9	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.0	4.9	3.7	4.7	2.6	3.6	.3	.4	.7	.5	.1	.2
Glass and glass products.....	4.7	6.5	4.1	4.6	2.2	3.1	.3	.4	1.4	.8	.2	.3
Cement.....	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.6	.5	.5	.1	.2	.1	.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	4.5	4.9	4.3	6.1	3.4	4.8	.5	.6	.3	.6	.1	.1
Pottery and related products.....	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.8	3.1	4.1	.4	.4	.5	.1	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948	Oct. 1948 ¹	Sept. 1948
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
Nondurable goods												
Textile-mill products.....	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	2.5	3.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1
Cotton.....	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.1	3.9	.4	.4	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	3.8	4.6	3.8	4.7	2.6	3.5	.4	.4	.7	.7	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	2.5	3.0	7.3	5.4	1.5	2.6	.3	.4	5.3	2.2	.2	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	3.8	4.6	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Hosiery, seamless.....	4.9	3.6	4.2	6.3	2.5	3.4	(³)	.2	1.6	2.5	.1	.2
Knitted underwear.....	3.1	4.3	5.7	5.8	3.1	3.6	.4	.3	2.2	1.9	(³)	(³)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	2.0	2.4	1.9	3.3	.8	1.8	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.1	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.4	5.7	4.5	5.5	3.5	4.4	.2	.3	.8	.8	(³)	(³)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.6	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	(³)	(³)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	5.2	6.7	5.3	6.3	4.7	5.9	.2	.2	.4	.2	(³)	(³)
Leather and leather products.....	3.2	4.1	4.4	5.3	3.3	4.5	.2	.2	.8	.5	.1	.1
Leather.....	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.6	1.7	2.8	.1	.1	1.1	.6	.1	.1
Boots and shoes.....	3.4	4.4	4.8	5.5	3.6	4.7	.2	.2	.9	.5	.1	.1
Food and kindred products.....	7.1	7.3	6.6	7.6	3.3	4.9	.6	.7	2.5	1.8	.2	.2
Meat products.....	8.0	6.8	6.3	7.8	2.9	4.2	.7	.8	2.5	2.5	.2	.3
Grain-mill products.....	3.9	4.5	5.0	6.5	3.5	4.7	.7	.7	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.8	5.7	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.9	.3	.3	.7	.4	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.0	2.4	4.0	.3	.4	.6	.5	.1	.1
Paper and pulp.....	2.1	3.1	2.8	4.5	1.9	3.5	.3	.3	.5	.6	.1	.1
Paper boxes.....	5.3	6.1	5.0	6.2	3.9	5.1	.5	.6	.5	.4	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.8	2.5	1.9	3.2	1.1	2.3	.2	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	2.2	3.0	3.0	4.5	1.4	3.0	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.1	(³)
Rayon and allied products.....	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	.8	1.5	.1	.2	.8	.4	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.2	2.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.0	.8	1.4	(³)	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.7	.9	.8	1.5	.6	1.1	(³)	(³)	.1	.2	.1	.2
Rubber products.....	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.2	3.1	.3	.2	.9	.5	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.4	2.0	.1	.1	1.4	.5	.1	.2
Rubber footwear and related products.....	4.6	5.9	4.1	5.4	3.4	4.9	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	4.8	5.8	4.0	5.2	2.8	4.1	.5	.4	.6	.6	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.1	.3	.2	.9	.7	.1	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining.....	5.0	5.6	4.3	6.7	3.4	5.7	.4	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2
Iron-ore.....	2.0	3.0	2.6	4.7	1.8	3.9	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3
Copper-ore.....	6.8	6.5	4.8	6.9	4.2	6.3	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	6.7	8.3	4.8	9.5	3.8	7.7	.7	1.0	.2	.6	.1	.2
Coal mining.....	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.7	.1	(⁴)	.2	.5	.4	.2
Anthracite.....	3.1	3.9	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.3	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	.2
Bituminous-coal.....												
Public utilities:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	2.6	(⁴)	3.3	(⁴)	2.8	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	3.0	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	.1

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers.

Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A-3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A-6).

² Preliminary figures.

³ Less than 0.05.

⁴ Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B-1 and B-2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

Year and month	MANUFACTURING																	
	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
										Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	\$0.633	\$26.50	38.0	\$0.698	\$21.78	37.4	\$0.582	\$27.52	37.2	\$0.739	\$29.88	35.3	\$0.845	\$25.93	37.1	\$0.699
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	.683	30.48	40.7	.749	22.75	37.3	.610	31.07	40.4	.769	33.60	38.7	.869	30.45	41.2	.739
1947: October.....	51.05	40.6	1.258	54.69	40.9	1.337	47.29	40.2	1.175	56.61	40.5	1.397	58.56	39.0	1.502	56.66	41.9	1.365
November.....	51.29	40.4	1.268	54.86	40.7	1.346	47.56	40.1	1.185	56.93	40.5	1.404	59.52	39.4	1.510	55.51	40.9	1.359
December.....	52.69	41.2	1.278	56.48	41.7	1.354	48.72	40.8	1.196	58.13	41.2	1.412	60.01	39.5	1.519	58.16	42.5	1.368
1948: January.....	52.07	40.5	1.285	55.46	40.9	1.355	48.45	40.0	1.210	57.43	40.6	1.414	60.58	39.5	1.533	57.31	41.6	1.379
February.....	51.75	40.2	1.287	54.77	40.5	1.352	48.56	39.9	1.217	56.99	40.4	1.409	59.74	39.5	1.513	57.24	41.2	1.390
March.....	52.07	40.4	1.289	55.25	40.9	1.352	48.66	39.9	1.220	57.28	40.6	1.412	59.26	39.4	1.510	58.47	41.8	1.401
April.....	51.79	40.1	1.292	54.96	40.5	1.357	48.33	39.6	1.220	56.49	39.9	1.416	58.37	38.6	1.513	56.39	40.2	1.404
May.....	51.86	39.9	1.301	54.81	40.1	1.366	48.65	39.6	1.230	57.39	40.3	1.423	60.54	39.9	1.515	55.15	39.3	1.403
June.....	52.85	40.2	1.316	56.13	40.5	1.385	49.37	39.8	1.242	57.70	40.3	1.431	59.54	39.3	1.515	57.85	40.7	1.422
July.....	52.95	39.8	1.332	56.21	40.0	1.407	49.49	39.5	1.252	57.71	39.6	1.457	60.37	38.7	1.559	56.66	39.8	1.426
August.....	54.05	40.1	1.349	58.19	40.7	1.431	49.79	39.5	1.262	60.52	40.3	1.501	65.10	39.6	1.642	58.26	40.3	1.447
September.....	54.18	39.8	1.362	57.90	40.0	1.449	50.38	39.6	1.272	60.70	39.7	1.528	66.02	39.3	1.679	59.44	40.2	1.480
October.....	54.50	39.9	1.366	59.13	40.7	1.451	49.68	39.1	1.272	62.14	40.8	1.525	67.02	40.4	1.657	59.73	40.4	1.479
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
1939: Average.....	\$24.16	36.0	\$0.671	\$27.97	36.9	\$0.759	\$21.33	36.4	\$0.581	\$23.61	38.8	\$0.611	\$25.96	38.1	\$0.683	\$23.11	39.1	\$0.601
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	.707	32.27	41.4	.780	25.42	40.5	.626	25.31	39.8	.639	28.27	39.7	.712	25.90	40.5	.652
1947: October.....	57.73	41.2	1.411	58.15	40.7	1.429	49.60	41.4	1.198	53.74	42.5	1.270	54.35	41.0	1.326	49.57	42.1	1.175
November.....	58.06	41.2	1.411	58.73	41.0	1.434	48.93	40.7	1.201	52.16	41.1	1.268	56.10	42.0	1.335	50.48	42.3	1.192
December.....	59.18	41.8	1.414	60.05	41.6	1.443	50.98	42.2	1.206	53.92	42.5	1.265	57.83	42.6	1.356	50.26	42.0	1.197
1948: January.....	59.03	41.5	1.420	59.48	41.1	1.446	49.67	40.4	1.225	51.45	40.7	1.263	56.36	41.8	1.347	49.91	41.8	1.192
February.....	57.44	40.8	1.405	58.52	40.5	1.445	50.42	40.3	1.250	50.44	40.1	1.263	55.47	41.1	1.349	50.09	41.6	1.193
March.....	57.79	40.8	1.414	59.88	41.3	1.450	50.21	40.1	1.248	49.76	39.8	1.251	55.70	41.0	1.355	50.20	41.5	1.207
April.....	56.77	39.8	1.424	60.13	41.2	1.455	48.52	38.5	1.258	49.65	39.8	1.250	54.96	40.4	1.360	49.90	41.4	1.205
May.....	57.21	40.4	1.415	60.49	41.3	1.463	51.07	40.2	1.271	50.98	40.2	1.273	55.11	40.5	1.367	50.22	41.2	1.217
June.....	57.46	40.1	1.430	61.60	41.7	1.479	52.74	40.9	1.288	53.04	41.0	1.295	55.82	40.6	1.373	50.36	41.4	1.216
July.....	57.37	39.9	1.441	58.71	40.0	1.467	51.94	40.5	1.281	56.99	42.0	1.362	57.36	40.0	1.422	50.03	40.5	1.235
August.....	59.44	40.2	1.470	61.79	41.4	1.492	52.84	40.6	1.302	57.04	41.6	1.368	58.11	40.3	1.443	51.77	41.6	1.245
September.....	59.28	39.3	1.510	60.93	39.8	1.536	53.93	41.1	1.309	60.03	42.8	1.401	56.91	39.2	1.451	51.25	41.3	1.240
October.....	61.58	40.5	1.517	63.31	41.0	1.538	55.25	41.8	1.316	55.46	40.3	1.378	59.86	40.9	1.464	52.49	42.0	1.248
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	\$0.618	\$23.13	38.9	\$0.593	\$25.80	38.2	\$0.676	\$25.25	38.1	\$0.666	\$26.19	37.6	\$0.697	\$23.92	38.1	\$0.627
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	.662	25.24	40.9	.621	27.13	39.0	.696	26.07	38.7	.678	30.98	42.5	.732	26.32	39.4	.665
1947: October.....	52.47	42.1	1.248	51.22	41.7	1.228	54.65	40.7	1.343	55.15	41.6	1.326	55.46	41.1	1.350	52.40	40.4	1.298
November.....	52.97	42.2	1.255	51.58	41.6	1.233	56.42	41.4	1.364	53.39	40.1	1.331	57.64	41.8	1.380	52.81	40.5	1.305
December.....	54.44	43.0	1.266	52.55	42.2	1.245	57.00	41.6	1.370	56.22	42.0	1.339	58.66	42.2	1.389	54.72	41.5	1.320
1948: January.....	54.24	42.6	1.273	53.29	42.4	1.256	55.61	40.8	1.365	54.24	40.3	1.345	54.87	40.3	1.363	53.65	40.7	1.319
February.....	54.02	42.3	1.278	52.79	42.3	1.249	55.26	40.4	1.367	54.59	40.2	1.358	57.07	41.3	1.383	52.42	40.0	1.311
March.....	54.68	42.6	1.287	52.63	42.0	1.252	56.54	41.2	1.374	54.12	40.1	1.352	56.53	40.9	1.380	52.78	40.3	1.311
April.....	54.15	41.9	1.293	52.05	41.6	1.251	56.27	40.6	1.386	54.34	39.9	1.363	56.13	40.7	1.378	52.93	40.1	1.321
May.....	54.01	41.6	1.299	50.84	40.4	1.253	56.93	41.0	1.388	54.18	39.7	1.366	56.90	40.7	1.396	53.75	40.3	1.332
June.....	54.96	42.1	1.308	52.22	40.6	1.285	56.51	40.4	1.401	55.95	40.2	1.392	57.68	40.7	1.418	53.54	40.2	1.330
July.....	54.11	41.2	1.314	50.27	38.8	1.295	56.48	40.2	1.405	55.26	39.7	1.392	59.42	41.0	1.448	52.62	38.6	1.363
August.....	56.53	42.2	1.342	52.62	40.3	1.306	58.12	40.7	1.429	57.04	40.5	1.411	58.18	40.3	1.444	54.80	39.8	1.378
September.....	55.09	40.6	1.356	52.62	39.5	1.331	56.78	38.7	1.466	56.06	39.3	1.438	58.88	40.2	1.453	53.37	38.4	1.397
October.....	56.80	41.6	1.366	53.76	40.2	1.337	62.31	41.4	1.506	58.12	40.9	1.423	61.50	41.0	1.490	55.97	39.9	1.403

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$27.95	38.5	\$0.727				\$26.04	37.7	\$0.690	\$29.45	38.4	\$0.767						
1941: January.....	31.01	41.8	.743				29.58	41.9	.706	36.75	45.0	.818						
1947: October.....	57.60	42.6	1.352	\$56.48	42.0	\$1.344	56.52	42.1	1.339	65.54	41.8	1.569	\$55.02	42.1	\$1.306	\$52.13	39.4	\$1.322
November.....	57.31	42.0	1.368	57.11	42.7	1.339	55.98	41.3	1.353	65.00	41.4	1.572	54.55	41.6	1.311	53.81	40.8	1.320
December.....	58.81	42.7	1.378	58.97	43.5	1.354	57.79	42.5	1.359	67.20	42.2	1.591	56.77	43.0	1.319	57.08	42.5	1.344
1948: January.....	55.76	41.1	1.356	56.49	42.0	1.346	55.68	40.6	1.369	65.74	41.6	1.581	56.54	42.7	1.324	55.31	41.0	1.356
February.....	55.31	40.9	1.353	55.88	41.7	1.342	57.38	42.0	1.364	65.51	41.4	1.583	56.62	42.8	1.324	51.35	38.2	1.343
March.....	56.15	41.1	1.371	57.35	41.1	1.385	59.20	43.1	1.372	64.42	40.8	1.579	56.99	42.9	1.327	53.16	39.5	1.344
April.....	55.77	40.8	1.365	57.97	41.2	1.392	58.44	42.5	1.375	63.10	40.0	1.577	56.30	42.4	1.327	53.49	39.2	1.361
May.....	57.16	41.2	1.388	58.55	41.0	1.412	57.88	42.2	1.371	62.64	40.0	1.566	56.06	42.1	1.331	55.31	40.4	1.360
June.....	57.84	41.2	1.395	61.49	42.7	1.439	58.76	42.3	1.386	64.74	40.7	1.580	55.65	41.9	1.328	55.41	40.5	1.369
July.....	55.39	39.4	1.398	*56.45	*39.4	1.435	57.37	41.5	1.383	63.44	40.0	1.585	55.85	41.2	1.355	53.24	38.6	1.381
August.....	59.92	41.1	1.447	61.80	42.2	1.465	60.97	42.3	1.440	66.59	40.4	1.647	56.52	41.2	1.366	58.39	39.9	1.462
September.....	57.25	39.2	1.448	63.75	42.7	1.489	59.43	40.8	1.454	68.12	40.4	1.684	56.77	41.0	1.386	53.74	36.5	1.468
October.....	61.83	42.3	1.462	62.98	42.4	1.478	60.87	41.5	1.464	69.88	41.4	1.695	58.61	41.8	1.400	58.39	39.6	1.475
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
Electrical machinery																		
Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical			
1939: Average.....	\$27.28	41.3	\$0.660	\$27.09	38.6	\$0.702	\$27.95	38.7	\$0.722	\$22.34	38.5	\$0.581	\$28.74	38.3	\$0.751	\$29.27	39.3	\$0.746
1941: January.....	35.09	48.6	.722	31.84	42.4	.751	33.18	43.4	.765	24.08	38.2	.632	32.47	41.4	.784	34.36	44.0	.781
1947: October.....	57.90	41.2	1.405	54.10	40.6	1.331	55.35	40.6	1.364	47.98	40.2	1.193	55.81	41.4	1.350	57.87	41.3	1.400
November.....	58.53	41.1	1.424	54.32	40.6	1.339	55.76	40.6	1.374	47.61	39.8	1.197	55.94	41.4	1.352	57.92	41.2	1.404
December.....	60.01	42.0	1.429	55.34	41.1	1.346	56.99	41.2	1.384	48.59	40.4	1.203	56.15	41.7	1.348	59.67	42.2	1.413
1948: January.....	59.88	41.8	1.434	54.82	40.5	1.352	56.77	40.8	1.391	47.56	39.6	1.202	54.64	40.5	1.351	59.13	41.8	1.415
February.....	60.80	42.1	1.446	54.50	40.4	1.348	56.11	40.6	1.382	47.00	39.2	1.200	55.83	41.1	1.359	58.65	41.4	1.417
March.....	62.33	42.7	1.460	54.41	40.3	1.350	56.23	40.5	1.388	47.00	39.2	1.199	54.78	40.5	1.355	59.12	41.6	1.421
April.....	61.16	41.8	1.463	53.86	39.9	1.350	55.70	40.2	1.387	47.01	39.1	1.201	53.49	39.6	1.353	59.30	41.4	1.431
May.....	61.42	41.9	1.466	53.70	39.6	1.357	55.41	39.9	1.390	46.97	38.8	1.211	53.59	39.3	1.364	59.33	41.2	1.441
June.....	63.10	42.1	1.489	54.86	40.0	1.372	56.67	40.3	1.408	48.10	39.1	1.229	54.06	39.7	1.366	60.50	41.4	1.461
July.....	63.06	42.4	1.489	55.46	39.4	1.407	57.24	39.5	1.449	49.45	39.7	1.247	53.82	38.8	1.387	59.83	40.6	1.473
August.....	61.73	42.1	1.468	57.49	40.0	1.439	59.18	40.0	1.478	50.21	39.3	1.279	57.56	40.3	1.429	61.45	41.0	1.498
September.....	63.23	42.3	1.493	58.01	40.0	1.450	59.67	40.0	1.497	50.66	39.6	1.278	57.80	40.6	1.426	61.33	40.6	1.511
October.....	64.47	42.3	1.523	58.37	40.2	1.452	59.98	40.3	1.497	50.92	39.7	1.284	58.04	40.6	1.438	62.36	41.0	1.519
Machinery, except electrical—Continued																		
Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories			
1939: Average.....	\$28.76	39.4	\$0.730	\$28.67	37.4	\$0.767	\$32.13	38.3	\$0.839	\$26.46	37.0	\$0.716	\$32.25	42.9	\$0.752	\$31.78	40.9	\$0.777
1941: January.....	34.00	43.7	.777	36.50	44.1	.827	36.03	41.5	.868	29.92	39.5	.757	40.15	50.4	.797	37.90	50.0	.758
1947: October.....	56.75	41.3	1.374	58.72	39.6	1.489	60.17	41.1	1.465	58.36	40.9	1.439	59.25	42.1	1.408	61.42	41.4	1.482
November.....	57.03	41.4	1.381	62.04	41.2	1.516	60.13	41.1	1.464	55.91	39.6	1.415	59.53	41.9	1.412	61.30	41.1	1.494
December.....	59.22	42.7	1.391	61.14	40.5	1.519	60.24	41.3	1.459	57.85	40.6	1.424	61.34	43.1	1.424	63.47	42.4	1.497
1948: January.....	58.33	42.0	1.389	62.79	41.3	1.529	60.10	41.1	1.462	57.84	40.4	1.433	59.64	42.0	1.420	63.58	42.2	1.508
February.....	58.11	41.8	1.392	62.66	41.6	1.527	59.40	40.6	1.464	57.80	40.4	1.432	60.54	42.3	1.432	63.59	42.2	1.508
March.....	58.29	41.8	1.395	63.31	41.6	1.525	59.43	40.6	1.464	59.55	41.0	1.451	60.58	42.3	1.433	62.30	41.8	1.491
April.....	58.57	41.6	1.408	62.47	41.0	1.530	60.08	39.4	1.526	58.87	40.5	1.455	60.29	42.0	1.437	63.50	42.0	1.513
May.....	59.05	41.6	1.418	63.46	41.2	1.543	61.12	39.5	1.526	59.44	40.7	1.461	60.63	42.0	1.443	63.19	41.8	1.514
June.....	59.51	41.6	1.432	63.59	40.2	1.581	61.83	40.8	1.516	61.31	41.1	1.493	61.75	42.0	1.469	62.23	41.4	1.504
July.....	58.81	40.7	1.444	61.53	38.8	1.588	63.30	41.1	1.541	60.22	40.0	1.504	61.09	41.6	1.469	62.71	41.3	1.518
August.....	60.73	41.3	1.470	63.78	40.0	1.590	64.33	40.5	1.586	60.37	39.7	1.529	61.85	41.6	1.486	65.17	41.4	1.574
September.....	60.42	40.7	1.486	63.66	39.4	1.621	63.70	40.4	1.578	62.20	40.5	1.543	62.11	41.6	1.492	63.43	40.6	1.564
October.....	61.76	41.3	1.495	67.62	41.2	1.648	63.76	40.4	1.578	61.45	40.0	1.543	63.31	41.8	1.514	63.80	40.9	1.567

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$26.19	39.8	\$0.660	\$23.98	37.3	\$0.643	\$30.38	37.2	\$0.821									
1941: January	30.13	44.6	.677	26.40	39.1	.675	34.78	41.4	.846									
1947: October	55.77	42.1	1.325	54.04	42.0	1.288	63.82	42.3	1.523	\$57.13	42.4	\$1.346	\$62.27	42.5	\$1.469	\$56.33	40.7	\$1.383
November	56.88	42.1	1.355	55.54	42.5	1.306	63.29	42.1	1.518	57.96	42.7	1.358	62.17	42.4	1.465	54.41	39.8	1.367
December	58.56	43.1	1.358	55.89	42.9	1.301	65.67	42.9	1.537	60.42	43.7	1.384	63.21	42.9	1.472	57.05	41.2	1.384
1948: January	59.21	43.1	1.374	55.59	42.6	1.305	65.39	42.4	1.557	58.28	42.6	1.369	62.74	42.4	1.476	57.62	41.6	1.386
February	59.50	42.8	1.390	55.68	42.4	1.312	64.11	41.6	1.554	57.69	41.8	1.382	63.14	42.8	1.476	52.55	38.1	1.378
March	61.40	43.7	1.406	54.62	42.0	1.301	65.30	42.2	1.561	56.38	41.2	1.370	63.90	43.0	1.483	55.51	39.9	1.392
April	61.01	43.5	1.403	54.63	42.0	1.301	65.62	42.1	1.573	58.15	42.1	1.383	61.01	42.3	1.434	55.99	40.2	1.391
May	61.28	43.3	1.417	53.31	41.2	1.294	64.55	41.5	1.570	57.39	41.3	1.390	64.89	41.8	1.551	56.72	40.5	1.402
June	62.53	43.3	1.443	53.75	41.2	1.305	66.43	41.5	1.614	59.29	41.8	1.417	65.99	42.5	1.553	59.47	40.5	1.467
July	60.61	42.1	1.440	54.62	41.5	1.317	67.45	41.5	1.639	57.05	39.5	1.445	65.19	41.5	1.571	57.22	38.6	1.482
August	62.21	42.3	1.470	52.78	40.6	1.300	66.00	40.8	1.628	61.27	41.2	1.486	68.04	43.1	1.578	59.40	39.2	1.514
September	62.86	42.4	1.483	53.31	40.5	1.316	66.04	40.4	1.646	59.32	39.5	1.500	69.17	43.1	1.604	59.82	39.5	1.519
October	63.13	42.5	1.480	48.51	36.9	1.316	65.51	40.0	1.646	62.48	41.5	1.496	70.20	43.7	1.608	62.21	40.6	1.535
Transportation equipment, except automobiles																		
Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$30.51	38.9	\$0.785	\$28.33	36.7	\$0.771	\$26.71	36.0	\$0.741	\$30.34	41.5	\$0.745	\$36.58	44.1	\$0.835	\$31.91	38.0	\$0.835
1941: January	35.69	43.1	.828	34.79	42.8	.814	29.57	38.5	.768	34.13	44.7	.776	42.16	47.2	.892	37.69	42.0	.893
1947: October	58.07	40.4	1.437	62.32	40.6	1.534	58.09	41.4	1.404	56.01	40.2	1.395	59.19	40.5	1.461	59.31	39.8	1.490
November	56.42	38.6	1.462	61.64	39.8	1.549	57.61	40.4	1.425	55.48	39.3	1.413	57.52	39.4	1.461	55.20	36.1	1.529
December	59.79	40.8	1.465	63.63	40.7	1.565	59.84	41.4	1.447	57.12	40.6	1.406	60.39	41.2	1.465	61.74	40.5	1.525
1948: January	59.56	40.3	1.479	62.34	40.1	1.553	58.51	40.7	1.439	55.53	39.4	1.408	59.30	40.6	1.461	64.05	40.9	1.567
February	58.67	39.6	1.482	61.01	39.2	1.555	58.02	40.2	1.442	56.13	39.9	1.406	58.29	40.1	1.452	61.54	38.9	1.582
March	59.40	40.3	1.472	63.46	40.2	1.579	58.90	40.9	1.439	56.71	40.1	1.414	59.53	40.6	1.467	62.07	40.3	1.539
April	59.89	40.5	1.478	64.96	40.5	1.604	58.70	40.9	1.437	57.75	40.6	1.421	60.33	40.5	1.491	62.04	40.2	1.541
May	59.30	40.0	1.481	64.57	40.1	1.610	58.07	40.2	1.446	57.74	40.4	1.428	61.02	40.9	1.494	60.40	39.4	1.531
June	59.27	39.8	1.489	64.58	39.7	1.626	58.46	39.9	1.467	57.99	40.4	1.436	62.14	40.6	1.532	59.76	39.2	1.525
July	58.95	39.2	1.503	64.00	38.4	1.665	56.19	38.3	1.466	57.89	40.0	1.449	64.79	40.6	1.594	59.49	38.8	1.532
August	60.53	39.7	1.527	64.76	38.7	1.674	61.81	40.5	1.526	59.68	40.5	1.475	65.11	41.1	1.583	58.87	37.7	1.564
September	60.88	39.1	1.558	66.52	39.7	1.677	57.21	37.4	1.531	61.70	40.8	1.512	66.26	41.2	1.609	58.62	36.6	1.604
October	62.71	39.7	1.578	63.78	38.3	1.663	63.53	40.7	1.551	62.15	40.6	1.542	67.73	41.7	1.623	60.44	37.4	1.618
Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.																		
Year and month	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				\$32.91	35.4	\$0.929	\$26.74	38.9	\$0.687	\$26.67	38.2	\$0.699	\$28.77	39.6	\$0.729	\$22.27	37.9	\$0.587
1941: January				37.69	38.9	.969	30.47	41.4	.736	29.21	38.7	.755	35.96	44.0	.818	23.90	38.9	.614
1947: October	\$38.94	42.5	\$1.388	60.30	39.5	1.526	53.59	40.8	1.312	54.89	40.9	1.342	55.19	39.4	1.401	47.54	40.8	1.167
November	58.94	42.0	1.404	61.30	39.8	1.540	54.27	41.1	1.320	55.69	41.2	1.351	55.93	39.7	1.410	48.64	41.4	1.175
December	58.96	42.3	1.393	64.64	41.4	1.563	55.53	41.8	1.327	55.44	41.2	1.346	57.26	40.5	1.412	48.69	41.9	1.164
1948: January	55.33	40.3	1.373	60.96	39.6	1.538	55.06	41.2	1.336	55.85	41.1	1.360	57.30	40.4	1.418	47.63	40.2	1.185
February	55.65	39.8	1.400	59.00	38.1	1.548	55.07	41.2	1.338	55.58	41.0	1.357	57.73	40.6	1.422	48.59	41.0	1.186
March	55.88	40.4	1.384	59.81	38.9	1.539	55.23	41.1	1.344	55.31	40.5	1.366	58.25	40.8	1.429	49.15	41.1	1.196
April	56.36	40.3	1.398	59.14	38.6	1.533	54.87	40.9	1.343	56.49	41.1	1.375	56.84	40.0	1.422	49.09	40.8	1.205
May	55.54	39.4	1.410	54.44	35.2	1.548	54.96	40.6	1.355	57.33	41.5	1.380	57.42	40.1	1.431	48.27	40.1	1.205
June	54.07	37.5	1.442	61.30	37.7	1.624	55.91	40.8	1.369	57.96	41.3	1.403	59.35	41.2	1.440	48.89	40.1	1.219
July	54.28	37.6	1.445	63.48	38.5	1.649	56.34	40.1	1.404	59.75	41.2	1.449	61.61	40.8	1.511	48.96	39.8	1.230
August	62.67	41.6	1.508	64.67	38.9	1.664	57.97	40.7	1.424	61.74	41.4	1.493	63.37	41.0	1.547	50.80	40.7	1.249
September	61.79	41.1	1.503	62.16	36.9	1.683	58.66	40.8	1.436	63.06	41.7	1.512	63.36	40.8	1.552	50.76	40.3	1.259
October	66.51	42.9	1.551	64.87	38.5	1.685	59.12	41.2	1.437	62.01	41.4	1.489	63.20	40.8	1.549	50.81	40.6	1.264

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products							
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1939: Average	\$26.36	39.4	\$0.660	\$26.03	40.7	\$0.643	\$25.73	37.1	\$0.693	\$27.49	39.3	\$0.699	\$19.06	39.0	\$0.489	\$18.29	38.4	\$0.476		
1941: January	26.43	39.1	.664	27.37	41.4	.666	28.19	39.3	.717	32.85	42.0	.782	20.27	38.9	.521	19.59	38.4	.510		
1947: October	52.97	43.6	1.222	61.31	46.4	1.321	51.73	39.3	1.317	52.02	39.7	1.300	45.23	42.6	1.063	44.09	42.2	1.046		
November	53.39	42.7	1.255	61.65	45.9	1.344	52.51	40.0	1.314	52.15	39.8	1.309	45.30	42.2	1.074	44.27	41.9	1.056		
December	55.53	44.4	1.254	63.80	47.2	1.353	54.11	40.5	1.336	52.86	40.1	1.320	45.65	43.2	1.056	44.20	42.8	1.032		
1948: January	51.69	41.9	1.237	62.54	46.3	1.354	53.92	39.8	1.356	53.35	40.2	1.329	44.49	42.4	1.050	42.94	42.0	1.023		
February	52.98	42.6	1.249	62.52	46.1	1.356	52.86	39.3	1.345	52.75	39.6	1.330	45.01	41.7	1.080	43.41	41.1	1.055		
March	52.17	42.2	1.237	63.81	46.5	1.374	53.22	39.2	1.359	52.05	39.4	1.322	45.32	42.3	1.071	43.86	42.0	1.046		
April	51.31	41.2	1.246	62.09	45.7	1.360	52.90	38.8	1.364	52.53	39.7	1.323	45.59	42.1	1.083	43.99	41.6	1.057		
May	50.59	39.8	1.271	62.00	45.5	1.363	51.75	37.7	1.373	52.83	39.7	1.332	47.39	42.5	1.115	45.06	41.3	1.095		
June	52.10	40.9	1.274	62.24	45.5	1.367	53.19	37.5	1.419	52.13	39.1	1.333	48.43	42.8	1.131	47.37	42.6	1.113		
July	49.30	39.8	1.240	58.55	43.7	1.340	56.31	38.6	1.460	52.79	37.3	1.414	48.14	41.9	1.149	47.29	41.7	1.133		
August	51.07	40.3	1.267	60.79	44.6	1.365	55.88	38.4	1.454	55.16	38.9	1.419	50.64	43.1	1.175	49.90	42.9	1.162		
September	51.68	40.3	1.291	64.35	46.2	1.392	57.64	39.4	1.463	55.19	38.7	1.427	49.22	41.8	1.178	48.31	41.6	1.162		
October	52.74	40.8	1.296	64.67	46.0	1.407	57.33	39.5	1.452	57.56	39.9	1.435	49.62	42.5	1.167	48.45	42.2	1.149		
Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products															Stone, clay, and glass products		
Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products					
1939: Average	\$22.17	41.1	\$0.540	\$19.95	38.5	\$0.518	\$20.51	38.9	\$0.530	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$23.94	37.6	\$0.637		
1941: January	22.51	40.5	.554	20.90	38.7	.540	21.42	39.0	.552	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25.02	37.4	.609		
1947: October	50.12	44.3	1.132	46.53	42.1	1.105	47.76	42.3	1.130	\$47.00	41.1	\$1.139	\$42.19	41.5	\$1.017	50.38	40.8	1.234		
November	49.60	43.2	1.147	46.32	41.8	1.108	48.07	42.3	1.137	47.35	40.9	1.150	39.98	39.7	1.007	50.47	40.5	1.247		
December	51.61	44.8	1.151	47.72	42.7	1.117	49.10	42.9	1.145	49.01	42.2	1.157	40.50	39.8	1.017	51.00	41.0	1.245		
1948: January	50.67	43.9	1.152	47.02	41.9	1.122	48.54	42.2	1.151	48.52	41.8	1.157	39.71	39.2	1.014	50.10	40.0	1.253		
February	51.31	43.8	1.171	46.68	41.4	1.127	48.38	41.9	1.155	48.85	41.8	1.155	36.95	35.8	1.031	49.98	39.8	1.255		
March	51.06	43.8	1.166	47.08	41.8	1.126	48.58	42.1	1.156	49.21	42.3	1.156	39.59	38.6	1.026	51.41	40.8	1.260		
April	51.94	44.0	1.181	46.34	41.0	1.131	47.64	41.1	1.161	48.23	41.3	1.167	41.09	39.8	1.033	51.77	40.7	1.271		
May	52.53	43.9	1.197	46.39	40.8	1.136	47.60	40.8	1.167	47.48	40.7	1.165	42.29	40.3	1.050	52.30	40.7	1.286		
June	52.61	43.8	1.213	46.54	40.7	1.145	47.57	40.6	1.174	47.61	40.6	1.172	42.45	40.4	1.050	52.45	40.6	1.292		
July	51.91	42.7	1.220	46.30	40.3	1.149	46.95	40.0	1.176	47.37	40.0	1.177	43.51	41.1	1.059	51.50	39.4	1.307		
August	53.88	43.9	1.231	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.47	40.7	1.189	48.56	40.6	1.195	42.77	40.9	1.046	54.07	40.9	1.322		
September	53.27	42.8	1.247	48.15	40.8	1.181	49.25	40.7	1.211	48.54	40.5	1.194	43.45	40.6	1.070	53.98	40.1	1.345		
October	54.49	44.0	1.247	49.17	41.5	1.184	50.56	41.5	1.217	48.20	40.4	1.189	44.54	41.7	1.069	55.16	41.0	1.347		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass ²			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum					
1939: Average	\$25.32	35.2	\$0.721	-----	-----	-----	\$26.67	38.2	\$0.699	\$20.55	37.8	\$0.543	\$22.74	37.2	\$0.625	-----	-----	-----		
1941: January	28.02	36.3	.772	-----	-----	-----	26.82	37.9	.709	21.74	36.9	.587	22.92	36.4	.635	-----	-----	-----		
1947: October	52.27	39.4	1.328	\$44.41	41.1	\$1.081	52.32	42.0	1.245	47.37	41.3	1.143	48.18	39.6	1.221	\$56.70	45.9	\$1.234		
November	53.05	39.2	1.354	43.87	40.4	1.085	52.19	41.9	1.245	46.81	40.5	1.148	48.25	39.4	1.227	56.35	45.3	1.245		
December	53.07	39.5	1.344	46.16	42.3	1.092	51.94	42.0	1.237	47.46	41.2	1.146	48.55	39.2	1.238	56.53	45.6	1.241		
1948: January	52.49	38.0	1.383	44.48	41.1	1.083	51.21	41.4	1.237	46.74	40.5	1.150	47.32	38.2	1.234	55.94	45.3	1.234		
February	53.00	38.8	1.368	44.18	40.0	1.105	51.07	41.7	1.226	45.52	38.9	1.163	46.98	38.5	1.230	54.58	44.4	1.229		
March	54.42	40.0	1.362	43.96	40.5	1.085	51.72	42.0	1.231	47.54	40.5	1.166	48.17	39.4	1.233	55.71	45.0	1.237		
April	54.12	39.9	1.355	43.16	39.6	1.089	53.27	42.0	1.269	48.39	40.6	1.186	48.45	39.2	1.249	58.98	46.8	1.261		
May	53.44	39.3	1.360	45.53	40.4	1.131	55.55	42.6	1.311	49.75	41.1	1.206	48.09	38.7	1.263	60.17	47.2	1.275		
June	53.32	39.2	1.361	45.75	40.3	1.136	56.38	42.7	1.321	49.66	40.8	1.210	48.42	38.6	1.272	59.91	46.2	1.298		
July	50.90	37.0	1.376	43.32	37.4	1.158	56.61	42.1	1.346	49.52	40.2	1.227	47.30	37.6	1.293	58.86	44.2	1.332		
August	54.88	39.5	1.393	47.14	40.6	1.161	57.35	42.7	1.344	52.05	41.4	1.254	49.96	39.3	1.294	63.44	47.1	1.347		
September	55.47	39.1	1.424	47.45	40.3	1.172	56.48	41.4	1.365	51.34	40.3	1.266	48.31	37.7	1.305	64.44	46.8	1.376		
October	57.26	40.1	1.430	48.63	41.5	1.169	56.16	41.7	1.350	52.36	41.0	1.274	51.33	39.4	1.325	64.81	47.7	1.372		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....				\$26.18	36.9	\$0.714				\$24.43	39.0	\$0.627	\$16.84	36.6	\$0.460	\$14.26	36.7	\$0.389
1941: January.....				24.29	34.6	.708				27.26	41.3	.660	18.01	36.9	.488	15.60	37.2	.419
1947: October.....	\$51.96	46.1	1.085	48.60	42.5	1.143	\$54.30	40.4	1.345	52.57	41.3	1.273	41.94	39.7	1.055	39.22	39.6	.991
November.....	50.33	45.8	1.089	46.27	40.2	1.152	55.68	40.7	1.370	54.05	41.9	1.292	43.73	40.1	1.090	42.47	40.4	1.051
December.....	50.48	46.4	1.085	48.68	41.9	1.160	60.68	44.0	1.380	53.85	41.8	1.289	45.15	41.0	1.100	43.64	41.1	1.061
1948: January.....	49.10	44.2	1.094	46.89	40.6	1.153	59.07	44.4	1.331	53.98	41.4	1.305	45.19	40.5	1.115	43.81	40.7	1.077
February.....	47.86	43.7	1.091	46.23	40.4	1.146	58.38	42.6	1.372	54.04	40.9	1.322	45.79	40.2	1.139	43.43	40.1	1.083
March.....	50.58	45.8	1.102	47.57	40.9	1.162	60.62	42.6	1.424	54.49	41.3	1.318	46.32	40.6	1.140	43.98	40.7	1.081
April.....	52.08	46.3	1.127	47.97	40.9	1.160	59.02	41.5	1.423	55.11	41.2	1.338	45.46	39.9	1.138	43.08	40.1	1.076
May.....	52.41	46.1	1.136	49.44	41.3	1.193	61.04	41.9	1.457	55.45	41.3	1.340	45.22	39.6	1.142	42.64	39.6	1.078
June.....	53.32	45.9	1.153	49.21	40.9	1.198	61.39	42.2	1.456	56.17	41.7	1.348	45.29	39.5	1.147	42.00	39.1	1.075
July.....	52.46	44.4	1.169	48.27	39.8	1.209	58.53	41.3	1.423	57.18	41.7	1.373	44.15	38.6	1.145	40.63	38.0	1.070
August.....	54.78	45.8	1.192	50.32	41.1	1.219	60.17	41.5	1.449	57.52	41.4	1.391	45.07	38.5	1.170	41.61	37.7	1.106
September.....	54.83	45.0	1.216	50.18	40.9	1.225	62.09	42.0	1.479	57.56	41.2	1.391	45.12	38.0	1.188	41.69	37.1	1.125
October.....	55.52	45.7	1.205	50.66	40.9	1.225	62.47	41.7	1.497	57.53	40.8	1.404	44.94	37.9	1.187	41.60	36.9	1.127
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
Year and month	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.22	39.0	\$0.474	\$15.78	36.5	\$0.429	\$19.21	36.4	\$0.528	\$18.98	35.6	\$0.536	\$18.15	38.4	\$0.468	\$17.14	37.0	\$0.461
1941: January.....	19.74	39.3	.503	16.53	35.7	.461	21.78	37.9	.576	18.51	33.8	.550	19.90	37.9	.503	17.65	35.8	.489
1947: October.....	40.49	39.1	1.035	43.57	41.0	1.062	46.70	39.7	1.178	41.00	38.3	1.069	42.21	41.1	1.021	38.01	38.8	.969
November.....	40.13	38.7	1.036	44.84	41.2	1.088	46.95	39.6	1.188	42.11	38.7	1.087	42.53	40.8	1.035	38.30	38.7	.980
December.....	42.35	40.5	1.045	46.48	42.3	1.100	49.12	41.2	1.192	42.95	39.1	1.098	44.18	41.9	1.045	38.02	38.5	.978
1948: January.....	43.15	40.3	1.071	47.55	41.9	1.137	48.79	40.8	1.195	41.76	37.9	1.103	44.65	42.1	1.062	37.94	37.7	.992
February.....	43.23	40.4	1.072	47.92	41.8	1.147	52.82	40.8	1.303	41.72	37.6	1.108	45.23	41.9	1.079	39.18	38.7	1.001
March.....	43.31	40.2	1.080	48.53	42.2	1.151	53.49	40.7	1.313	42.80	38.6	1.108	45.84	41.9	1.094	39.08	38.6	1.004
April.....	43.03	39.6	1.087	48.31	41.8	1.156	52.33	39.9	1.311	41.61	37.4	1.112	44.39	41.4	1.072	38.73	38.4	1.007
May.....	42.72	39.3	1.089	48.38	41.8	1.157	52.61	40.1	1.314	41.14	36.7	1.120	42.79	39.7	1.078	39.00	38.5	1.012
June.....	43.98	39.8	1.106	48.47	41.8	1.159	53.10	40.3	1.320	42.01	36.6	1.146	43.94	40.7	1.079	38.84	38.3	1.004
July.....	43.48	39.3	1.107	47.69	41.6	1.147	52.31	39.5	1.327	41.52	36.1	1.148	44.21	40.5	1.091	37.28	37.2	.987
August.....	43.40	38.9	1.115	48.85	41.3	1.182	52.13	39.6	1.317	42.98	36.8	1.167	44.70	40.8	1.097	37.89	37.3	1.000
September.....	44.09	39.0	1.130	49.62	41.2	1.206	51.19	38.8	1.323	43.38	36.2	1.200	43.72	39.1	1.117	38.70	37.6	1.014
October.....	42.87	38.0	1.129	49.13	41.1	1.195	49.37	37.6	1.315	45.08	37.5	1.203	44.61	39.1	1.141	37.88	36.6	1.017
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
Year and month	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$15.05	36.9	\$0.410	\$20.82	38.6	\$0.535	\$23.25	36.1	\$0.644	\$22.73	32.2	\$0.707						
1941: January.....	16.06	36.0	.446	21.65	39.3	.551	25.18	37.3	.675	27.12	36.2	.755						
1947: October.....	36.50	39.3	.930	47.16	41.5	1.136	53.53	41.4	1.295	48.83	37.0	1.311	\$37.27	41.1	\$0.906	\$41.70	40.1	\$1.041
November.....	37.41	39.5	.947	48.16	41.2	1.167	53.99	41.6	1.301	47.10	36.2	1.303	37.60	41.5	.906	42.55	40.4	1.053
December.....	38.17	40.2	.951	50.25	42.7	1.175	54.91	42.2	1.306	51.52	39.1	1.321	38.21	41.2	.927	44.13	41.3	1.068
1948: January.....	37.77	39.4	.959	51.04	42.3	1.204	55.23	41.9	1.322	50.17	37.8	1.328	41.75	40.8	1.024	44.63	41.3	1.081
February.....	37.76	38.9	.969	51.80	42.2	1.227	55.35	42.0	1.319	51.79	38.7	1.328	42.28	40.1	1.053	44.44	40.8	1.091
March.....	38.89	39.5	.981	51.85	42.3	1.227	55.79	42.1	1.327	50.36	37.2	1.348	42.44	40.0	1.060	43.65	40.6	1.079
April.....	38.72	39.1	.988	51.44	41.8	1.229	55.18	41.4	1.336	48.58	35.3	1.379	42.93	40.6	1.057	42.21	39.1	1.079
May.....	37.88	38.3	.987	50.67	41.3	1.226	56.22	41.8	1.348	49.94	36.7	1.364	42.69	40.1	1.064	41.82	38.5	1.084
June.....	38.09	38.4	.994	51.05	41.5	1.229	57.86	42.0	1.380	51.72	37.7	1.375	42.65	40.2	1.060	42.68	39.0	1.094
July.....	36.98	37.3	.990	48.76	39.9	1.221	57.42	40.7	1.412	49.52	37.1	1.338	42.58	40.6	1.048	41.08	37.7	1.088
August.....	38.05	37.3	1.016	49.86	40.1	1.241	59.36	41.3	1.439	52.52	37.3	1.411	43.37	41.1	1.056	41.82	38.0	1.101
September.....	36.80	35.8	1.023	50.49	39.9	1.263	59.30	41.3	1.438	50.54	35.7	1.414	41.77	40.3	1.036	41.85	37.4	1.120
October.....	37.00	36.0	1.023	50.30	39.7	1.266	60.08	41.1	1.464	49.78	35.5	1.397	43.77	41.3	1.059	42.90	38.4	1.119

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.17	34.5	\$0.527	\$19.32	33.2	\$0.581	\$13.75	34.6	\$0.398	\$14.18	35.4	\$0.401	\$11.03	35.8	\$0.309	\$19.20	33.9	\$0.519
1941: January.....	18.76	33.5	.560	20.40	33.4	.607	14.22	33.0	.431	14.85	33.6	.442	12.33	33.6	.367	19.47	33.2	.553
1947: October.....	38.78	36.9	1.051	42.78	37.9	1.120	33.42	37.8	.885	35.00	36.9	.949	25.15	33.7	.745	46.91	35.8	1.279
November.....	37.09	36.4	1.019	42.24	37.5	1.116	33.75	38.0	.889	35.09	36.5	.961	24.90	34.1	.728	43.82	35.3	1.217
December.....	39.00	37.1	1.052	43.11	37.7	1.136	35.12	38.1	.918	35.56	37.3	.953	24.32	34.1	.712	46.76	36.2	1.270
1948: January.....	40.00	36.6	1.094	44.11	37.1	1.178	34.45	36.9	.929	35.03	36.4	.957	23.73	32.7	.725	48.52	36.0	1.327
February.....	40.23	36.7	1.098	44.05	37.1	1.176	34.20	36.8	.928	34.78	35.5	.974	25.09	35.6	.721	49.09	36.1	1.334
March.....	40.09	36.7	1.092	44.73	37.4	1.188	35.02	37.4	.934	35.77	36.3	.984	26.50	36.9	.718	48.10	36.1	1.310
April.....	37.61	36.2	1.040	44.31	37.3	1.173	34.39	36.9	.928	34.35	36.0	.954	26.85	36.8	.730	43.20	35.1	1.201
May.....	37.24	35.8	1.040	43.50	36.8	1.171	33.83	36.3	.927	34.80	36.8	.946	27.22	36.5	.744	43.27	35.1	1.206
June.....	37.61	35.6	1.055	43.19	36.4	1.169	33.00	35.5	.925	34.00	35.6	.950	27.21	37.1	.732	43.94	35.0	1.239
July.....	38.74	35.8	1.081	43.03	36.8	1.160	33.14	36.2	.924	34.54	36.0	.950	26.67	36.9	.735	46.09	34.9	1.304
August.....	40.27	36.4	1.106	43.98	36.8	1.180	32.88	35.7	.921	35.31	36.5	.968	27.70	37.4	.739	49.06	36.0	1.336
September.....	40.38	36.1	1.117	43.81	36.7	1.178	33.59	35.9	.933	35.74	36.0	.993	28.41	37.4	.759	49.15	35.6	1.352
October.....	37.67	34.7	1.087	41.07	35.0	1.160	33.44	35.9	.931	35.53	36.0	.989	28.34	37.6	.751	44.39	33.5	1.302
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Year and month	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$17.15	37.5	\$0.456	\$22.19	33.8	\$0.636	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	17.24	35.6	.482	22.31	30.5	.648	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947: October.....	36.76	38.5	.956	53.20	38.2	1.337	\$32.57	37.5	\$0.868	\$31.55	37.5	\$0.844	\$38.72	38.3	\$1.004	\$36.76	38.9	\$0.944
November.....	36.80	38.6	.955	39.14	31.3	1.213	33.31	37.7	.884	31.26	37.2	.839	38.03	38.3	.983	37.25	38.9	.958
December.....	36.89	39.0	.948	46.03	35.0	1.256	32.55	37.0	.881	31.28	37.1	.843	41.34	40.5	1.012	37.60	39.5	.953
1948: January.....	37.37	38.0	.985	53.14	37.3	1.365	30.46	34.4	.884	31.44	36.8	.856	38.54	38.2	.999	37.20	38.9	.956
February.....	37.07	37.9	.979	57.84	39.3	1.415	32.66	36.4	.897	30.69	35.9	.854	36.83	37.7	.965	36.23	38.0	.952
March.....	38.14	38.5	.993	52.77	36.9	1.394	34.21	37.1	.922	31.40	35.4	.882	38.29	38.1	1.000	35.80	37.1	.964
April.....	37.39	37.8	.991	49.95	36.0	1.353	33.09	36.1	.917	30.17	33.1	.891	38.46	38.2	1.001	36.35	37.2	.977
May.....	35.85	35.8	1.003	42.82	31.5	1.333	31.66	34.8	.909	30.41	32.9	.912	37.52	37.2	.998	37.94	38.4	.987
June.....	36.58	36.2	1.013	45.29	32.7	1.352	31.40	34.3	.917	30.50	33.6	.898	40.19	39.1	1.019	38.10	38.3	.995
July.....	36.10	36.0	1.003	50.99	34.8	1.414	30.62	33.8	.907	30.33	34.6	.892	39.01	38.2	1.010	38.93	38.9	1.001
August.....	36.51	36.6	.999	54.26	36.7	1.449	32.79	35.7	.920	31.97	35.8	.898	39.72	38.6	1.014	39.68	39.2	1.012
September.....	37.07	37.1	1.002	55.64	36.5	1.467	34.34	37.2	.924	30.54	33.1	.922	38.65	36.7	1.032	41.34	39.7	1.042
October.....	37.70	36.9	1.020	51.26	33.9	1.460	36.24	38.7	.937	30.22	32.6	.927	41.03	39.4	1.036	41.13	39.9	1.034
Leather and leather products																		
Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$19.13	36.2	\$0.528	\$24.43	38.7	\$0.634	-----	-----	-----	\$17.83	35.7	\$0.503	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	20.66	37.3	.554	25.27	38.3	.662	-----	-----	-----	19.58	37.0	.530	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947: October.....	42.18	39.0	1.082	52.52	40.7	1.287	\$39.19	38.3	\$1.037	40.41	38.7	1.046	\$34.43	36.4	\$0.945	\$46.15	40.9	\$1.114
November.....	41.93	38.3	1.095	52.82	40.6	1.297	38.92	37.2	1.060	39.98	37.8	1.059	33.88	36.3	.934	47.61	42.2	1.129
December.....	42.67	39.1	1.092	53.65	41.3	1.300	41.36	39.3	1.063	40.87	38.7	1.056	33.91	36.3	.931	45.53	40.9	1.109
1948: January.....	42.63	39.0	1.095	53.06	40.8	1.299	41.36	38.9	1.075	41.09	38.8	1.059	33.75	35.7	.947	42.33	38.4	1.105
February.....	42.99	39.0	1.102	53.38	40.5	1.317	41.23	38.4	1.080	41.35	38.8	1.065	33.67	36.0	.941	45.61	40.6	1.129
March.....	41.87	37.8	1.106	51.91	39.4	1.315	40.55	37.6	1.086	40.21	37.5	1.071	33.82	36.0	.940	45.83	40.6	1.135
April.....	40.34	36.2	1.116	51.59	39.1	1.318	39.60	36.5	1.107	38.09	35.3	1.080	33.18	35.4	.938	45.35	40.1	1.130
May.....	39.65	35.5	1.118	52.38	39.4	1.330	39.72	36.3	1.105	36.79	34.3	1.074	34.77	35.2	.991	45.06	39.6	1.137
June.....	41.38	37.0	1.118	53.11	39.5	1.345	41.24	37.4	1.108	39.00	36.4	1.074	35.78	35.8	.999	44.86	39.0	1.150
July.....	41.64	37.4	1.114	53.39	39.5	1.351	41.09	37.4	1.104	39.41	37.0	1.069	35.01	35.8	.988	44.42	38.8	1.152
August.....	42.80	37.9	1.128	53.70	39.8	1.356	42.62	38.8	1.105	40.65	37.4	1.087	35.79	36.3	1.005	47.19	40.6	1.168
September.....	42.68	37.3	1.143	53.13	38.9	1.367	41.83	38.1	1.117	40.64	36.9	1.104	34.98	35.5	1.002	47.65	40.7	1.175
October.....	41.62	36.3	1.146	53.52	39.1	1.368	40.33	36.3	1.128	39.21	35.6	1.103	34.54	35.1	.996	47.31	40.0	1.185

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.43	40.3	\$0.607	\$27.85	40.6	\$0.686	\$22.60	46.7	\$0.484	-----	-----	-----	\$29.24	46.2	\$0.626	\$25.80	42.3	\$0.605
1941: January.....	24.69	39.0	.633	26.84	39.3	.681	22.84	44.6	.509	-----	-----	-----	29.41	44.2	.653	25.27	41.0	.608
1947: October.....	49.61	42.8	1.159	54.98	43.2	1.273	45.58	46.3	.981	\$49.24	46.5	\$1.058	49.86	45.5	1.064	59.01	49.0	1.203
November.....	49.90	42.5	1.173	61.31	46.9	1.305	46.05	46.1	.995	48.54	45.7	1.062	49.40	44.3	1.072	59.15	48.6	1.218
December.....	50.93	43.3	1.175	61.57	47.7	1.291	46.98	46.5	1.004	49.32	45.9	1.074	49.87	44.8	1.073	56.45	47.6	1.187
1948: January.....	49.44	42.0	1.177	57.12	44.8	1.275	45.92	45.9	.995	50.20	45.5	1.103	50.50	45.3	1.079	54.43	46.4	1.175
February.....	49.18	41.6	1.181	51.88	40.7	1.277	47.28	46.3	1.011	51.68	45.9	1.125	51.12	45.0	1.093	54.56	45.9	1.189
March.....	49.36	41.6	1.187	56.62	43.6	1.301	45.92	45.8	1.011	52.28	46.4	1.126	51.44	45.4	1.095	50.99	43.7	1.167
April.....	50.95	42.4	1.201	68.51	48.1	1.425	47.16	45.6	1.032	53.51	46.7	1.147	50.86	45.3	1.087	53.07	45.3	1.173
May.....	51.26	42.5	1.207	67.66	46.7	1.424	47.52	45.9	1.033	55.36	47.5	1.165	51.11	45.0	1.086	55.12	46.1	1.196
June.....	52.09	42.8	1.217	61.24	44.1	1.383	48.42	46.3	1.043	56.66	48.5	1.168	52.22	45.8	1.103	57.48	47.8	1.204
July.....	51.77	42.6	1.215	58.75	42.9	1.368	49.66	46.9	1.063	56.42	47.6	1.186	53.58	46.2	1.125	60.05	48.4	1.241
August.....	49.74	41.0	1.214	55.71	41.2	1.351	49.52	46.6	1.067	56.07	47.7	1.174	52.81	44.7	1.147	61.14	48.1	1.271
September.....	51.72	42.5	1.216	57.64	42.3	1.361	49.58	45.8	1.081	55.99	47.0	1.191	54.46	45.3	1.173	60.77	46.3	1.315
October.....	51.47	41.7	1.233	57.38	41.9	1.367	49.43	45.8	1.079	53.71	45.4	1.183	53.92	44.5	1.163	61.99	47.3	1.300
Food—Continued																		
Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	-----	-----	-----	\$25.70	41.7	\$0.621	\$23.91	37.6	\$0.636	\$24.68	42.9	\$0.585	\$18.64	38.1	\$0.492	\$24.21	43.6	\$0.556
1941: January.....	-----	-----	-----	26.46	41.1	.644	22.73	35.0	.650	24.03	36.5	.630	19.19	37.6	.511	25.28	42.0	.602
1947: October.....	\$50.54	39.7	\$1.273	46.85	41.9	1.115	53.03	45.3	1.168	50.59	44.8	1.130	42.24	41.1	1.029	45.85	44.3	1.039
November.....	52.05	40.3	1.291	46.26	41.6	1.115	56.39	46.0	1.224	56.47	48.2	1.172	42.24	40.8	1.036	44.60	43.3	1.032
December.....	54.13	40.8	1.328	47.43	42.3	1.119	48.24	41.2	1.171	53.87	46.1	1.168	42.96	41.5	1.035	45.22	43.7	1.032
1948: January.....	54.10	40.5	1.335	47.03	41.6	1.131	45.66	38.0	1.201	50.45	39.0	1.293	40.82	39.6	1.034	45.05	43.0	1.055
February.....	55.58	40.6	1.369	49.30	43.6	1.132	44.66	37.9	1.177	55.30	42.4	1.305	40.45	38.9	1.045	44.99	42.9	1.048
March.....	52.46	38.7	1.356	47.38	41.9	1.131	49.30	41.0	1.202	50.11	38.7	1.296	40.48	39.1	1.050	44.93	43.0	1.044
April.....	54.50	39.8	1.370	48.00	42.1	1.138	52.57	43.2	1.217	50.19	38.4	1.302	40.83	38.6	1.060	45.46	43.7	1.041
May.....	55.64	40.4	1.377	49.09	42.7	1.148	51.08	41.9	1.220	50.27	37.5	1.339	39.21	37.5	1.036	45.75	43.9	1.041
June.....	58.00	41.5	1.398	50.03	42.9	1.165	53.14	44.0	1.207	*50.71	*38.9	1.303	42.15	39.5	1.069	47.20	45.0	1.032
July.....	57.92	41.7	1.391	50.01	42.7	1.168	57.73	45.9	1.258	*51.94	*39.4	1.311	42.32	39.3	1.078	49.39	46.1	1.076
August.....	53.66	39.2	1.368	49.77	42.5	1.169	57.52	45.6	1.261	50.73	38.2	1.326	43.47	40.2	1.088	45.18	42.5	1.059
September.....	52.61	37.8	1.391	50.78	42.8	1.186	54.79	43.7	1.254	56.21	41.3	1.362	44.73	41.0	1.098	46.94	43.6	1.075
October.....	54.96	39.4	1.395	50.89	42.4	1.191	51.22	41.3	1.231	51.05	41.3	1.236	44.44	40.9	1.089	44.45	41.7	1.066
Food—Continued																		
Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and pre-serving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$35.01	38.3	\$0.916	\$16.77	37.0	\$0.464	\$16.84	35.4	\$0.476	\$20.88	37.2	\$0.561	\$14.59	34.7	\$0.419	\$17.53	34.1	\$0.514
1941: January.....	34.57	36.4	.952	16.67	33.0	.510	17.89	35.7	.501	22.38	37.3	.600	15.13	35.0	.432	18.60	34.9	.537
1947: October.....	66.10	43.5	1.517	44.75	40.9	1.100	37.90	39.7	.954	43.92	41.3	1.063	33.21	38.3	.863	37.78	40.6	.931
November.....	64.03	42.1	1.523	37.94	35.9	1.062	37.67	39.4	.956	43.15	40.6	1.063	33.69	38.6	.868	36.10	38.5	.939
December.....	63.54	42.1	1.511	41.14	37.7	1.093	39.16	39.9	.983	45.45	40.6	1.119	34.24	39.3	.868	37.16	39.1	.950
1948: January.....	61.03	40.4	1.510	41.10	37.3	1.102	37.97	38.6	.984	44.74	39.4	1.135	32.64	38.1	.860	35.38	37.1	.953
February.....	62.25	40.9	1.520	42.73	38.4	1.118	35.04	36.2	.968	37.93	33.9	1.120	32.59	37.9	.857	35.89	37.2	.965
March.....	62.57	41.2	1.516	40.77	36.5	1.120	36.52	37.7	.968	42.90	38.2	1.124	32.12	37.5	.852	35.78	36.9	.971
April.....	65.24	42.5	1.532	41.63	37.0	1.130	37.19	38.2	.973	44.35	39.6	1.119	32.13	37.4	.857	36.32	37.1	.979
May.....	65.31	42.5	1.537	41.35	36.8	1.125	37.12	37.7	.984	44.32	38.9	1.139	31.80	36.9	.858	36.91	37.3	.991
June.....	67.74	42.9	1.578	41.16	38.0	1.090	37.86	37.8	1.003	45.84	39.1	1.172	31.73	36.8	.863	37.93	37.6	1.009
July.....	71.35	44.1	1.610	41.78	39.0	1.083	38.51	38.0	1.014	46.59	39.8	1.171	32.24	36.7	.877	37.59	37.1	1.015
August.....	69.14	42.9	1.612	39.50	36.1	1.105	39.26	39.0	1.008	48.39	41.5	1.167	32.29	37.1	.867	38.81	38.4	1.019
September.....	70.27	43.4	1.618	40.01	41.4	1.121	37.94	38.0	.998	44.47	38.4	1.159	32.79	37.7	.867	39.11	38.2	1.023
October.....	65.78	41.0	1.609	45.32	39.5	1.150	38.73	38.9	.996	45.95	40.0	1.149	33.43	38.0	.873	39.63	39.2	1.011

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$23.72	40.1	\$0.592	\$24.92	40.3	\$0.620							\$21.78	40.2	\$0.547	\$32.42	37.4	\$0.866
1941: January	25.16	40.0	.629	27.02	40.8	.662							22.26	38.8	.576	33.49	37.8	.886
1947: October	52.22	43.0	1.215	57.10	44.4	1.287	\$46.97	42.1	\$1.128	\$43.67	39.3	\$1.113	47.37	42.1	1.127	61.62	40.0	1.540
November	52.80	43.2	1.222	57.40	44.4	1.292	46.52	41.9	1.120	43.17	39.0	1.106	48.66	42.7	1.143	62.30	40.0	1.556
December	53.69	43.8	1.226	58.21	44.9	1.295	47.35	42.2	1.122	45.29	40.7	1.113	49.44	43.3	1.144	63.37	40.4	1.568
1948: January	53.20	43.1	1.235	57.75	44.4	1.301	46.50	41.4	1.139	45.23	40.8	1.112	48.35	42.0	1.155	62.41	39.5	1.579
February	53.61	43.1	1.245	58.41	44.5	1.310	46.68	41.3	1.146	44.34	39.5	1.120	48.75	41.9	1.167	62.72	39.1	1.604
March	53.82	43.1	1.249	58.50	44.5	1.313	46.30	41.1	1.144	45.69	40.7	1.121	49.14	41.8	1.177	63.97	39.5	1.621
April	53.36	42.7	1.250	58.02	44.1	1.313	46.26	40.8	1.149	45.14	40.5	1.113	48.32	41.0	1.180	64.62	39.2	1.646
May	54.28	42.8	1.269	59.47	44.6	1.334	46.34	40.8	1.150	44.93	39.8	1.126	48.64	40.7	1.199	65.06	39.1	1.663
June	55.34	42.8	1.292	60.40	44.1	1.368	47.02	41.3	1.158	46.29	40.8	1.130	50.48	41.6	1.216	65.48	39.1	1.676
July	55.97	42.5	1.317	61.49	43.9	1.400	45.87	40.6	1.148	48.61	41.6	1.167	49.87	40.7	1.229	65.08	38.9	1.675
August	56.94	43.1	1.320	62.32	44.4	1.402	49.02	41.5	1.194	49.32	41.3	1.193	51.75	42.0	1.234	65.96	39.2	1.683
September	56.98	42.7	1.334	62.21	43.8	1.419	49.10	41.5	1.203	48.69	41.0	1.192	52.05	41.9	1.245	67.45	39.4	1.711
October	57.02	42.9	1.330	61.86	43.8	1.411	49.69	41.6	1.211	49.07	41.1	1.196	52.79	42.6	1.243	66.41	38.9	1.708

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued										Chemicals and allied products									
Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing				Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average	\$37.58	36.1	\$1.004	\$30.30	38.3	\$0.804				\$25.59	39.5	\$0.649	\$28.48	40.5	\$0.704	\$24.16	39.7	\$0.592	
1941: January	38.15	35.4	1.052	31.64	39.6	.810				27.53	39.9	.690	29.86	40.3	.741	24.68	39.3	.619	
1947: October	69.18	38.7	1.758	58.63	40.7	1.451	\$60.16	41.1	\$1.462	52.67	41.4	1.273	53.93	41.9	1.290	47.90	40.4	1.185	
November	69.78	38.6	1.776	59.35	40.9	1.469	62.19	42.4	1.467	53.15	41.3	1.287	55.06	41.9	1.316	47.35	40.0	1.183	
December	71.45	39.1	1.791	60.22	41.1	1.479	62.91	42.3	1.486	53.73	41.5	1.293	55.11	42.0	1.314	47.90	40.4	1.185	
1948: January	68.96	37.8	1.797	60.23	40.7	1.493	61.03	40.4	1.511	54.31	41.4	1.311	55.34	42.0	1.321	48.31	40.4	1.196	
February	70.36	38.3	1.812	60.13	39.8	1.528	60.04	39.8	1.509	54.12	41.1	1.315	55.73	41.8	1.334	48.42	40.2	1.205	
March	71.32	38.4	1.843	60.96	40.3	1.528	62.92	40.3	1.560	54.15	41.2	1.315	55.71	41.7	1.338	48.44	40.2	1.205	
April	72.79	38.5	1.870	61.26	39.9	1.551	61.78	39.5	1.565	54.38	41.0	1.327	55.54	41.5	1.344	48.36	39.8	1.216	
May	73.04	38.4	1.877	61.92	39.8	1.570	63.24	39.5	1.601	55.24	41.0	1.347	57.22	42.2	1.358	48.91	39.4	1.241	
June	73.26	38.0	1.896	62.25	39.7	1.579	64.60	40.0	1.616	56.64	41.4	1.369	57.84	42.4	1.365	49.56	39.5	1.257	
July	72.39	37.8	1.894	62.06	39.7	1.576	62.45	38.6	1.618	57.21	41.1	1.390	59.24	42.9	1.385	49.21	39.0	1.260	
August	73.69	38.4	1.908	62.32	39.8	1.578	64.55	39.8	1.621	57.69	41.0	1.407	59.03	42.2	1.399	49.48	39.1	1.266	
September	76.91	39.0	1.950	63.02	39.8	1.595	65.21	39.9	1.634	58.20	41.3	1.411	59.27	42.0	1.413	49.75	39.7	1.255	
October	75.47	38.5	1.937	62.04	39.1	1.600	65.74	40.3	1.617	57.59	41.4	1.392	59.10	41.9	1.412	50.98	40.0	1.276	

Chemicals and allied products—Continued																			
Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified				Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small arms ²			Cottonseed oil			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average	\$28.11	39.8	\$0.707	\$24.52	37.9	\$0.646	\$31.30	40.0	\$0.784	\$29.99	38.8	\$0.773	\$22.68	39.0	\$0.612	\$13.70	44.3	\$0.302	
1941: January	29.58	40.0	.740	27.26	39.2	.696	33.10	40.3	.822	31.56	37.8	.835	24.05	38.6	.623	15.55	44.6	.338	
1947: October	61.58	43.5	1.414	48.71	39.0	1.249	58.46	40.8	1.432	56.65	40.5	1.400	53.13	42.9	1.239	38.84	53.8	.722	
November	62.66	44.1	1.420	49.07	39.2	1.252	59.21	40.9	1.448	58.20	40.7	1.430	53.30	43.1	1.238	38.47	52.6	.731	
December	65.01	44.7	1.456	49.73	39.2	1.268	60.07	41.2	1.457	57.36	40.0	1.433	53.85	43.3	1.243	38.68	52.9	.731	
1948: January	64.69	44.1	1.466	50.36	39.2	1.284	60.80	41.2	1.477	58.85	40.8	1.441	48.09	40.5	1.188	38.86	52.2	.746	
February	64.54	43.8	1.475	50.33	39.3	1.280	60.82	41.1	1.479	59.20	41.2	1.438	48.19	40.6	1.187	36.59	48.8	.750	
March	62.83	42.8	1.467	50.68	39.5	1.284	60.84	41.0	1.483	58.24	40.5	1.437	49.04	40.7	1.204	37.95	50.3	.755	
April	64.29	42.1	1.528	51.29	39.8	1.287	60.97	41.1	1.484	56.47	39.6	1.427	49.37	40.8	1.209	37.50	49.4	.759	
May	64.99	42.1	1.543	51.46	39.7	1.296	61.48	41.2	1.493	59.34	40.6	1.462	50.28	41.3	1.218	38.07	49.0	.778	
June	63.09	41.5	1.521	51.72	39.8	1.298	63.17	41.9	1.509	61.58	41.9	1.471	51.48	41.2	*1.257	37.94	48.0	.791	
July	62.44	41.0	1.523	53.38	40.1	1.330	63.49	41.3	1.539	61.65	41.8	1.473	53.05	41.2	*1.294	38.77	47.6	.816	
August	63.49	41.6	1.525	55.32	39.8	1.391	63.80	41.1	1.552	63.93	41.8	1.529	52.64	41.0	1.285	38.59	49.0	.787	
September	64.76	42.3	1.532	55.31	39.5	1.400	65.27	40.9	1.596	64.01	41.9	1.527	53.61	41.5	1.291	41.64	52.3	.796	
October	66.24	42.9	1.543	54.99	39.2	1.402	64.02	41.0	1.563	61.26	40.8	1.501	53.55	41.7	1.283	43.35	54.7	.792	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$14.71	35.8	\$0.412	\$32.62	36.5	\$0.894	\$34.97	36.1	\$0.974							\$27.84	36.9	\$0.754
1941: January	14.89	34.8	.429	32.46	36.6	.887	34.46	35.7	.970							30.38	39.0	.778
1947: October	36.85	40.5	.909	60.94	40.5	1.505	63.51	39.9	1.593	\$53.83	39.9	\$1.350	\$58.88	45.2	\$1.302	57.62	40.1	1.428
November	35.53	39.2	.907	62.54	41.2	1.518	65.86	41.0	1.607	54.06	39.8	1.359	58.74	45.4	1.306	57.99	39.9	1.454
December	36.56	40.7	.897	63.21	40.8	1.561	66.32	40.3	1.647	54.37	39.7	1.371	60.60	45.5	1.331	59.47	40.9	1.454
1948: January	37.23	41.5	.897	64.47	40.7	1.586	67.54	39.8	1.699	56.70	40.4	1.404	58.35	44.4	1.314	57.33	39.7	1.444
February	34.96	39.7	.881	64.58	40.8	1.581	67.64	40.0	1.689	57.06	40.9	1.395	58.67	44.1	1.332	54.70	38.5	1.421
March	36.25	41.6	.871	64.62	40.6	1.593	67.77	40.1	1.692	56.74	40.3	1.408	59.51	44.3	1.342	53.24	37.8	1.468
April	36.49	41.5	.880	64.45	40.3	1.600	68.50	40.2	1.704	53.54	38.4	1.395	58.84	44.0	1.338	53.39	37.8	1.412
May	37.40	41.4	.904	67.16	41.2	1.631	71.14	40.9	1.740	57.01	40.2	1.419	60.66	44.9	1.352	55.45	39.0	1.424
June	39.34	41.2	.954	67.18	40.7	1.650	70.96	40.2	1.763	57.84	40.3	1.437	61.09	44.7	1.367	57.14	39.7	1.459
July	40.82	42.1	.970	69.45	40.8	1.703	74.01	40.4	1.832	57.44	39.8	1.443	62.78	45.2	1.390	58.37	39.7	1.472
August	40.32	40.7	.990	70.71	41.2	1.716	75.13	41.0	1.832	59.97	39.9	1.503	63.58	44.9	1.415	60.47	40.3	1.500
September	40.37	40.4	1.001	68.68	39.3	1.748	72.16	38.5	1.873	60.65	39.0	1.549	63.75	44.4	1.434	59.42	39.5	1.504
October	39.37	39.9	.988	70.83	40.8	1.737	75.31	40.3	1.868	60.43	39.7	1.515	65.69	45.6	1.444	59.29	39.3	1.508
Rubber products—Continued																		
Miscellaneous industries																		
Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts			
1939: Average	\$33.36	35.0	\$0.957	\$22.80	37.5	\$0.607	\$23.34	38.9	\$0.605	\$24.48	39.2	\$0.624						
1941: January	36.67	37.7	.975	26.76	41.9	.639	24.97	39.4	.639	25.35	39.3	.645	\$35.33	45.7	\$0.773			
1947: October	63.78	38.7	1.647	51.28	42.4	1.211	51.03	41.4	1.232	48.74	40.6	1.200	55.67	39.9	1.375	\$52.64	40.8	\$1.301
November	64.86	38.9	1.661	49.26	40.6	1.213	51.27	41.0	1.252	49.14	40.7	1.207	56.06	40.0	1.369	54.24	41.6	1.318
December	65.74	39.5	1.658	54.72	44.5	1.231	52.93	41.8	1.261	50.21	41.2	1.219	57.99	40.8	1.391	56.25	42.9	1.326
1948: January	62.72	38.2	1.646	51.08	42.1	1.214	51.79	41.1	1.260	49.60	40.4	1.227	59.59	41.2	1.419	52.52	40.4	1.311
February	58.22	36.0	1.613	50.65	41.7	1.214	51.33	40.8	1.258	50.11	40.8	1.230	57.20	40.0	1.388	51.88	40.0	1.305
March	55.54	34.8	1.599	51.42	42.2	1.219	50.60	40.4	1.251	49.84	40.6	1.229	57.54	40.1	1.407	51.82	40.3	1.288
April	56.54	35.3	1.603	50.59	41.7	1.214	50.16	39.9	1.256	49.60	40.4	1.228	58.16	40.5	1.413	52.34	40.8	1.286
May	61.15	37.4	1.636	50.61	41.7	1.214	50.34	40.0	1.260	50.19	40.3	1.244	58.35	40.2	1.430	52.36	40.8	1.286
June	63.96	38.8	1.651	50.69	41.7	1.215	51.15	40.2	1.272	50.92	40.3	1.262	57.73	39.7	1.434	52.11	40.9	1.280
July	66.30	39.3	1.684	52.12	42.3	1.231	51.07	39.4	1.296	50.02	39.4	1.269	56.68	39.7	1.448	52.07	40.9	1.283
August	68.29	39.5	1.730	52.53	41.5	1.266	53.70	40.9	1.312	51.24	40.3	1.271	58.44	40.0	1.458	52.42	40.7	1.293
September	65.27	37.7	1.732	53.22	41.7	1.282	54.59	40.9	1.334	51.78	40.5	1.280	59.53	40.2	1.475	52.51	40.3	1.308
October	64.82	37.2	1.734	54.11	42.4	1.292	55.08	40.8	1.350	52.07	40.7	1.281	61.35	40.4	1.490	53.08	40.0	1.333

NONMANUFACTURING

Year and Month	Mining														
	Coal						Metal								
	Anthracite ¹			Bituminous ²			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper		
1939: Average	\$25.67	27.7	\$0.923	\$23.88	27.1	\$0.886	\$28.93	40.9	\$0.708	\$26.36	35.7	\$0.738	\$28.08	41.9	\$0.679
1941: January	25.13	27.0	.925	26.00	29.7	.885	30.63	41.0	.747	29.26	39.0	.750	30.93	41.8	.749
1947: October	71.40	40.0	1.784	71.91	39.9	1.798	57.39	42.3	1.356	55.11	40.7	1.355	60.78	44.8	1.357
November	63.43	36.2	1.754	71.77	38.5	1.851	57.55	41.7	1.380	54.83	39.9	1.376	60.49	44.0	1.375
December	67.42	38.4	1.756	75.22	41.2	1.826	58.11	42.7	1.360	54.26	40.3	1.346	62.39	45.5	1.370
1948: January	68.79	39.0	1.764	75.78	40.9	1.847	58.23	42.5	1.371	54.99	40.5	1.356	62.21	45.2	1.377
February	65.78	36.2	1.817	70.54	38.7	1.826	58.79	42.9	1.370	56.40	41.4	1.361	62.84	45.8	1.373
March	71.59	40.3	1.776	74.84	40.6	1.842	57.90	42.4	1.366	56.04	41.3	1.357	61.25	44.7	1.371
April	55.05	32.1	1.708	49.53	27.0	1.821	57.84	42.1	1.373	55.48	40.7	1.364	61.04	44.6	1.369
May	69.89	39.4	1.774	74.08	40.3	1.841	59.26	42.8	1.384	57.91	42.1	1.377	61.73	45.0	1.373
June	68.91	39.4	1.749	73.87	39.9	1.850	58.79	42.4	1.386	57.41	41.5	1.383	61.33	44.5	1.378
July	55.11	31.7	1.736	67.62	34.2	1.936	58.00	40.6	1.427	55.30	40.3	1.371	63.99	43.6	1.468
August	72.77	38.3	1.901	78.10	39.4	1.967	62.49	42.9	1.455	59.21	41.6	1.424	67.62	45.1	1.498
September	69.35	36.6	1.897	74.98	37.7	1.966	62.07	41.4	1.500	60.77	40.4	1.504	64.67	42.8	1.513
October	73.74	38.7	1.904	76.40	38.6	1.959	64.16	42.7	1.502	63.56	42.2	1.506	66.62	44.6	1.494

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.
NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses ²			Telephone ³			Telegraph ⁴			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	\$0.550	\$34.09	38.3	\$0.873	\$33.13	45.9	\$0.714	\$31.94	39.1	\$0.822				\$34.38	39.6	\$0.869
1941: January.....	22.06	38.2	.576	33.99	37.7	.885	33.63	45.3	.731	32.52	39.7	.824				35.49	39.4	.903
1947: October.....	54.44	46.4	1.169	60.51	40.0	1.494	58.69	45.7	1.265	48.77	39.3	1.241	\$54.92	44.8	\$1.227	58.44	42.1	1.392
November.....	53.05	44.6	1.178	62.94	40.9	1.554	58.27	45.4	1.276	49.44	39.5	1.254	55.10	44.0	1.253	60.33	42.4	1.428
December.....	52.39	44.4	1.176	60.90	39.5	1.543	60.11	46.8	1.288	47.83	39.0	1.229	55.14	43.9	1.257	59.01	42.2	1.414
1948: January.....	50.92	42.7	1.187	64.53	39.9	1.627	60.73	46.3	1.299	48.20	38.9	1.241	55.81	44.4	1.257	59.87	42.4	1.426
February.....	50.39	42.1	1.199	65.77	40.4	1.638	62.15	47.7	1.295	47.82	38.7	1.238	56.26	44.5	1.265	59.60	42.2	1.428
March.....	51.04	42.9	1.190	63.44	39.7	1.605	61.36	47.3	1.295	47.31	38.7	1.223	56.19	44.4	1.267	58.27	41.6	1.408
April.....	52.83	43.7	1.206	63.96	40.0	1.599	60.10	46.6	1.293	47.56	38.8	1.225	59.45	44.1	1.349	59.10	41.8	1.427
May.....	54.73	44.4	1.226	65.88	40.2	1.646	60.32	46.8	1.302	48.82	39.4	1.240	62.12	45.0	1.381	59.83	41.7	1.444
June.....	55.38	45.0	1.228	64.88	39.5	1.636	61.21	46.8	1.315	48.67	39.5	1.232	61.63	45.1	1.367	60.41	41.8	1.455
July.....	55.83	44.1	1.266	67.17	40.1	1.676	62.01	47.0	1.328	49.19	39.8	1.237	63.10	45.8	1.379	61.46	41.8	1.483
August.....	58.72	45.9	1.281	69.59	41.3	1.682	62.68	47.5	1.327	48.35	39.4	1.229	62.59	45.6	1.373	61.46	42.1	1.472
September.....	57.82	45.0	1.284	67.58	39.6	1.711	62.29	46.3	1.355	49.21	39.4	1.250	61.83	44.8	1.379	61.75	41.6	1.490
October.....	59.08	45.8	1.288	67.67	39.7	1.716	63.40	46.5	1.370	49.75	39.4	1.264	61.46	44.5	1.380	62.42	41.7	1.506
Trade																		
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
1939: Average.....	\$29.85	41.7	\$0.715	\$21.17	43.0	\$0.536	\$23.37	43.9	\$0.525	\$17.80	38.8	\$0.454	\$21.23	38.8	\$0.543	\$28.62	44.5	\$0.660
1941: January.....	30.59	40.6	.756	21.53	42.9	.549	23.78	43.6	.537	18.22	38.8	.466	21.89	39.0	.560	27.96	43.9	.666
1947: October.....	53.68	41.3	1.289	36.74	40.0	1.013	44.08	40.2	1.058	31.59	36.1	.860	37.20	36.8	1.023	51.43	42.4	1.243
November.....	54.70	41.4	1.314	37.14	39.5	1.025	44.92	39.6	1.086	31.15	35.5	.856	37.40	36.5	1.027	52.13	42.5	1.255
December.....	54.97	41.6	1.300	37.36	39.7	1.016	44.74	39.9	1.079	31.87	36.0	.853	38.18	37.2	1.024	53.79	43.2	1.288
1948: January.....	54.36	41.0	1.309	37.62	39.8	1.044	45.46	39.9	1.108	32.09	35.9	.889	37.68	36.9	1.007	50.62	42.3	1.254
February.....	55.87	41.1	1.343	38.33	40.0	1.050	46.33	39.7	1.119	32.09	35.7	.883	37.94	37.3	1.002	53.05	43.9	1.253
March.....	55.17	40.9	1.334	38.89	39.8	1.044	46.14	40.0	1.123	32.28	35.3	.878	37.50	36.2	1.025	51.30	43.7	1.242
April.....	55.84	41.0	1.346	39.27	39.8	1.055	46.66	39.6	1.150	33.17	35.3	.895	38.23	36.6	1.030	50.24	43.5	1.261
May.....	56.61	41.2	1.363	39.84	39.9	1.064	47.08	39.6	1.148	34.04	35.2	.907	38.54	36.5	1.040	50.96	43.4	1.281
June.....	56.00	41.1	1.353	40.52	40.3	1.070	48.52	40.6	1.159	35.04	35.8	.915	39.33	36.9	1.049	50.86	43.4	1.281
July.....	56.54	41.2	1.365	41.19	40.8	1.077	49.44	41.0	1.162	35.30	36.5	.915	39.48	37.2	1.045	51.31	43.3	1.284
August.....	57.51	41.5	1.379	41.19	41.0	1.080	49.35	41.1	1.160	35.03	36.5	.914	39.17	37.1	1.043	51.33	43.7	1.280
September.....	57.67	41.2	1.381	40.48	40.2	1.086	48.86	40.3	1.177	34.20	35.6	.913	38.96	36.8	1.050	50.87	43.2	1.290
October.....	57.58	41.0	1.385	40.32	39.7	1.080	48.15	39.8	1.172	34.10	35.1	.913	39.43	36.3	1.063	51.79	42.9	1.297

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance ⁷		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Brokerage	Insurance	Hotels ⁸ (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$27.07	47.6	\$0.571	\$26.22	42.7	\$0.619	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	\$0.324	\$17.69	42.7	\$0.417	\$19.96	41.8	\$0.490
1941: January.....	28.26	46.8	.606	26.16	41.7	.634	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	.338	18.37	42.9	.429	19.92	41.9	.488
1947: October.....	52.37	45.7	1.165	48.70	42.9	1.136	61.38	51.96	30.45	44.0	.684	32.97	42.3	.787	37.70	41.5	.919
November.....	52.62	45.3	1.174	47.65	42.1	1.139	64.51	53.98	30.54	44.4	.687	32.86	41.7	.786	37.23	40.9	.925
December.....	52.71	45.5	1.168	49.03	42.7	1.143	62.85	53.92	30.89	44.1	.693	33.88	42.6	.797	37.70	41.5	.921
1948: January.....	51.66	44.4	1.179	48.19	41.8	1.154	62.35	55.09	30.55	43.9	.695	33.99	42.3	.807	37.64	41.4	.924
February.....	53.03	45.0	1.186	49.56	42.1	1.174	63.37	56.63	31.19	44.6	.695	33.54	41.9	.802	36.55	40.5	.923
March.....	52.98	44.6	1.202	49.24	42.5	1.170	62.60	55.51	30.96	44.0	.695	33.74	42.0	.805	37.96	41.5	.924
April.....	54.53	45.5	1.216	49.64	42.6	1.175	65.76	54.94	31.59	44.2	.700	34.29	42.2	.810	39.18	42.1	.933
May.....	54.49	45.5	1.220	50.32	42.8	1.193	71.15	56.22	31.70	44.2	.707	34.22	41.8	.817	39.13	42.0	.936
June.....	54.65	45.5	1.221	51.08	43.2	1.202	69.35	54.75	31.88	44.1	.711	34.36	41.8	.823	40.14	42.4	.947
July.....	55.03	45.1	1.237	51.31	42.8	1.216	68.12	55.22	32.04	44.0	.714	34.55	42.2	.820	39.02	41.7	.942
August.....	56.04	45.6	1.251	52.51	43.4	1.220	65.42	55.09	32.34	44.9	.709	33.70	41.1	.822	37.55	39.8	.951
September.....	55.87	45.3	1.247	52.00	42.4	1.231	63.59	54.35	32.21	43.9	.722	34.56	41.8	.828	39.36	41.1	.953
October.....	55.53	45.4	1.241	52.68	42.7	1.233	66.27	53.93	32.45	44.3	.723	34.16	41.3	.828	39.41	40.9	.969

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all non-supervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. All series, by month, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Glass products made from purchased glass.—May 1948; comparable April data are \$44.36 and \$1.121.

Ammunition, small-arms.—June 1948; comparable May data are \$1.232.

³ April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.

⁴ Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

⁵ Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are \$40.72, 42.9 hours, and \$0.952 on the old basis, and \$37.50, 40.6 hours, and \$0.926 on the new basis.

⁶ Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

⁷ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁸ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

⁹ Revised.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C-1 through C-5 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Arizona			California									Connecticut			Delaware		
	State			State			Los Angeles			San Francisco Bay			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: October.....	\$54.74	42.4	\$1.291	\$58.30	40.0	\$1.458	\$58.00	39.8	\$1.456	\$60.01	40.1	\$1.498	-----	-----	-----	\$44.07	39.4	\$1.120
November.....	54.70	41.6	1.315	57.21	38.9	1.471	56.94	39.2	1.452	58.98	38.4	1.536	-----	-----	-----	44.72	39.6	1.130
December.....	55.94	43.0	1.301	58.51	39.5	1.482	58.02	39.7	1.461	61.96	39.7	1.561	-----	-----	-----	46.84	40.6	1.153
1948: January.....	55.77	43.3	1.288	57.84	38.7	1.494	57.64	39.1	1.476	60.72	38.7	1.570	\$54.08	41.9	\$1.29	46.79	40.0	1.171
February.....	54.48	42.3	1.288	58.20	39.1	1.488	58.21	39.4	1.476	60.07	38.7	1.551	54.54	41.9	1.30	46.36	39.5	1.172
March.....	54.98	42.0	1.309	57.51	38.6	1.491	58.11	39.2	1.482	58.16	37.6	1.547	54.94	41.9	1.31	47.11	40.0	1.177
April.....	56.71	42.8	1.325	57.54	38.5	1.495	58.08	39.1	1.486	58.56	37.8	1.548	54.21	41.4	1.28	47.49	40.4	1.177
May.....	57.43	42.7	1.345	59.04	38.9	1.516	59.03	39.3	1.500	60.62	38.7	1.566	53.52	40.9	1.31	46.51	39.9	1.165
June.....	55.11	41.5	1.328	59.62	38.9	1.531	58.69	38.9	1.507	61.10	38.5	1.589	54.51	41.1	1.33	47.37	40.0	1.184
July.....	55.51	41.0	1.354	59.78	38.8	1.542	59.28	39.0	1.522	61.94	38.6	1.603	54.86	40.8	1.34	47.75	39.6	1.207
August.....	55.97	41.4	1.352	60.52	38.9	1.555	60.94	39.6	1.538	61.20	38.2	1.601	56.02	41.2	1.36	46.62	40.1	1.161
September.....	57.63	41.7	1.382	60.38	38.8	1.558	59.84	38.6	1.552	61.08	38.4	1.593	56.33	41.0	1.37	46.62	41.6	1.122
October.....	57.49	41.9	1.372	61.70	39.6	1.559	60.60	39.1	1.550	64.20	38.7	1.657	56.64	41.1	1.38	48.24	40.2	1.200
Delaware (continued)																		
	Wilmington			State			Chicago City			State			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: October.....	\$53.59	41.4	\$1.282	\$56.73	41.8	\$1.36	\$58.54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$58.57	40.0	\$1.474
November.....	53.31	40.9	1.297	57.07	41.7	1.36	59.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58.89	40.0	1.480
December.....	55.11	41.8	1.310	58.02	42.3	1.37	60.28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62.91	42.1	1.496
1948: January.....	55.07	40.8	1.318	57.06	41.5	1.37	59.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$50.73	-----	-----	60.63	40.8	1.488
February.....	54.50	40.7	1.331	57.58	41.6	1.38	59.47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51.43	-----	-----	59.02	39.7	1.489
March.....	55.43	41.1	1.343	56.98	41.2	1.38	58.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51.39	-----	-----	59.68	40.1	1.488
April.....	55.68	41.1	1.345	57.14	40.9	1.40	58.85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51.07	-----	-----	59.04	39.7	1.489
May.....	55.27	40.9	1.361	56.77	40.3	1.41	58.79	40.7	1.44	\$55.53	40.1	\$1.386	51.28	-----	-----	56.75	38.9	1.500
June.....	55.99	40.7	1.384	58.06	41.0	1.41	59.76	41.1	1.45	57.19	40.6	1.407	51.76	-----	-----	60.81	39.7	1.539
July.....	57.14	40.6	1.419	57.92	40.5	1.43	59.70	40.7	1.47	57.51	40.2	1.431	51.44	-----	-----	62.57	39.9	1.586
August.....	58.15	40.7	1.424	59.26	40.9	1.45	61.51	41.1	1.50	58.37	40.6	1.436	52.29	-----	-----	63.44	40.1	1.584
September.....	57.03	40.5	1.422	60.01	41.0	1.46	62.03	41.3	1.50	57.75	40.5	1.427	52.42	-----	-----	63.32	39.4	1.610
October.....	58.78	41.1	1.429	60.43	41.0	1.47	62.06	41.2	1.51	59.93	40.9	1.466	50.74	-----	-----	64.96	40.4	1.608
Minnesota																		
	State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: October.....	\$51.70	42.0	\$1.231	\$50.52	39.1	\$1.292	\$50.72	41.3	\$1.228	\$52.88	42.0	\$1.259	\$55.15	41.3	\$1.335	\$55.84	40.0	\$1.40
November.....	52.62	42.2	1.247	51.12	40.4	1.265	50.51	41.0	1.232	54.14	42.4	1.277	55.13	41.0	1.343	55.39	39.9	1.39
December.....	52.88	42.3	1.250	51.18	40.3	1.270	51.46	41.5	1.240	55.26	43.0	1.285	56.38	41.6	1.355	56.85	40.4	1.41
1948: January.....	51.92	41.6	1.248	51.19	39.9	1.283	51.13	41.0	1.247	53.30	41.8	1.275	57.15	41.6	1.374	56.97	40.1	1.42
February.....	51.74	41.1	1.259	53.45	41.6	1.288	51.29	40.8	1.257	53.67	41.7	1.287	56.71	41.2	1.377	56.87	39.7	1.43
March.....	51.58	41.0	1.258	52.07	40.4	1.289	50.52	40.0	1.263	52.48	41.1	1.277	56.71	41.1	1.379	56.88	39.8	1.43
April.....	52.22	40.8	1.280	51.48	40.0	1.287	50.94	40.3	1.264	53.03	41.3	1.284	56.29	40.8	1.380	55.49	39.3	1.41
May.....	53.19	41.3	1.288	52.25	40.1	1.303	51.67	40.4	1.279	52.54	40.6	1.294	56.49	40.7	1.387	55.94	39.2	1.43
June.....	52.46	40.7	1.289	52.59	39.9	1.318	53.42	40.5	1.319	52.32	40.0	1.308	57.38	40.9	1.403	56.97	39.5	1.44
July.....	53.78	41.4	1.299	57.43	41.5	1.384	53.99	40.5	1.333	54.89	41.0	1.339	57.73	40.7	1.419	57.75	39.5	1.46
August.....	53.07	40.7	1.303	58.98	42.1	1.401	54.81	41.0	1.337	56.03	41.2	1.360	58.57	40.8	1.435	58.36	39.4	1.48
September.....	53.70	41.0	1.311	54.78	39.1	1.401	53.38	39.6	1.348	55.35	40.7	1.360	59.25	40.9	1.448	59.39	39.6	1.50
October.....	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404	54.18	40.1	1.351	55.50	40.6	1.367	59.01	40.6	1.452	57.47	38.4	1.50

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued															North Carolina		
	Albany—Schenectady—Troy			Buffalo			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: October	\$52.06	39.3	\$1.32	\$56.35	40.8	\$1.38	\$60.48	38.5	\$1.58	\$53.90	40.5	\$1.33	\$55.18	41.9	\$1.32	\$38.29	39.7	\$0.964
November	52.27	39.1	1.34	57.04	41.1	1.39	59.07	38.3	1.54	53.91	40.4	1.33	54.94	42.4	1.31	40.19	40.1	1.003
December	56.16	40.9	1.38	57.65	41.3	1.40	61.01	39.0	1.57	54.65	40.5	1.35	56.14	42.8	1.32	41.64	40.6	1.026
1948: January	55.37	40.3	1.38	56.72	40.6	1.40	61.55	38.8	1.60	55.11	40.3	1.37	55.69	42.3	1.32	40.86	39.7	1.029
February	54.40	39.6	1.38	57.15	40.6	1.41	61.65	38.4	1.62	55.10	40.1	1.37	55.05	41.9	1.32	38.79	37.6	1.031
March	56.52	40.2	1.41	56.99	40.5	1.41	60.53	38.3	1.60	55.34	40.1	1.38	55.37	42.1	1.32	41.30	40.0	1.032
April	56.39	39.9	1.42	56.56	40.0	1.41	58.19	37.7	1.55	55.41	39.9	1.39	55.70	42.1	1.33	40.54	39.4	1.028
May	56.65	39.7	1.43	57.59	40.2	1.43	59.09	37.6	1.57	55.14	39.6	1.39	54.65	41.3	1.33	40.12	38.9	1.031
June	57.21	39.8	1.44	58.32	40.2	1.45	60.09	37.8	1.59	57.19	39.8	1.43	56.39	42.2	1.34	39.80	38.4	1.036
July	57.88	39.1	1.49	59.34	40.5	1.47	61.61	37.9	1.64	57.67	40.5	1.43	55.26	40.8	1.36	39.20	37.8	1.037
August	60.55	40.0	1.52	60.70	40.7	1.49	62.39	37.9	1.66	57.32	39.6	1.44	56.39	41.1	1.38	40.36	38.1	1.059
September	62.12	40.6	1.53	61.61	40.5	1.52	63.22	37.9	1.68	58.37	40.2	1.45	57.83	41.8	1.40	40.75	37.7	1.082
October	59.79	39.7	1.51	61.71	40.5	1.53	58.86	35.6	1.66	57.88	39.7	1.46	57.65	41.5	1.40	41.51	38.3	1.083
Oklahoma			Pennsylvania															
State			State			Allentown—Bethlehem			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading—Lebanon			
1947: October				\$48.81	40.1	\$1.218	\$50.28	39.3	\$1.288	\$53.95	40.7	\$1.309	\$56.81	39.6	\$1.390	\$50.30	39.9	\$1.275
November				49.14	40.0	1.227	52.46	39.9	1.307	54.56	40.8	1.319	56.64	39.3	1.413	50.91	40.2	1.281
December				49.77	40.4	1.232	51.71	39.9	1.302	55.25	41.3	1.330	57.96	40.0	1.401	51.85	40.6	1.280
1948: January				49.69	40.0	1.243	51.92	39.8	1.320	54.78	40.6	1.338	56.97	39.1	1.421	52.63	40.4	1.301
February				49.50	39.9	1.242	51.58	39.7	1.306	54.78	40.4	1.339	56.84	39.0	1.425	52.34	40.5	1.306
March				49.91	40.0	1.246	51.10	39.5	1.299	54.91	41.3	1.310	57.96	39.9	1.421	52.31	40.5	1.304
April				49.63	39.6	1.252	49.25	37.8	1.303	55.22	40.3	1.355	57.55	39.5	1.437	51.98	40.2	1.307
May				50.32	39.9	1.260	52.65	38.8	1.340	55.19	40.1	1.356	58.54	40.3	1.433	52.25	40.6	1.305
June	\$53.15	42.5	\$1.250	50.38	39.8	1.267	51.15	38.8	1.349	55.44	40.1	1.364	58.55	39.7	1.455	53.43	40.7	1.317
July	53.03	41.5	1.277	50.20	39.2	1.282	51.78	38.4	1.372	55.60	39.9	1.374	58.07	39.1	1.456	51.71	39.5	1.324
August	55.30	42.7	1.296	52.20	39.5	1.320	52.88	38.5	1.392	56.88	40.0	1.404	62.34	39.9	1.566	53.74	39.7	1.362
September	55.70	42.2	1.320	52.73	39.5	1.335	54.06	38.8	1.407	57.37	40.1	1.415	62.32	39.2	1.586	54.26	39.4	1.393
October	54.74	42.6	1.286	53.42	39.9	1.339	54.65	39.5	1.386	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388
Pennsylvania (cont.)			Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas			Utah			Wisconsin			
York-Adams			State			State			State			State			State			
1947: October	\$44.98	42.2	\$1.072									\$48.52	40.1	\$1.21	\$53.99	42.7	\$1.263	
November	43.91	41.8	1.065									50.68	41.2	1.23	55.51	43.2	1.285	
December	44.70	41.8	1.092				\$41.72	41.6	\$1.003			53.69	43.3	1.24	55.74	43.1	1.293	
1948: January	43.67	40.8	1.091	\$48.12	40.8	\$1.180	41.43	40.7	1.018			52.78	40.6	1.30	55.05	42.3	1.303	
February	44.89	41.0	1.107	50.22	41.2	1.218	41.55	40.7	1.021			51.97	40.6	1.28	54.63	41.9	1.303	
March	45.49	41.3	1.115	50.36	41.3	1.220	41.86	40.8	1.026			52.50	40.7	1.29	55.56	42.3	1.313	
April	44.72	41.0	1.113	49.82	40.7	1.225	41.67	40.3	1.034			50.05	39.1	1.28	55.11	42.0	1.314	
May	46.49	41.8	1.132	49.60	40.4	1.228	41.67	40.3	1.034			53.04	40.8	1.30	55.73	42.0	1.326	
June	46.34	41.9	1.132	49.82	40.1	1.241	42.03	40.3	1.043	\$52.71	43.6	\$1.209	53.99	40.9	1.32	56.69	42.1	1.347
July	46.26	41.2	1.147	49.52	39.9	1.242	43.13	40.5	1.065	51.54	42.7	1.207	51.73	40.1	1.29	54.96	41.6	1.320
August	46.76	41.4	1.150	47.85	39.0	1.228	43.09	40.5	1.064	53.39	43.3	1.233	53.28	41.3	1.29	56.46	41.9	1.346
September	45.49	40.5	1.136	48.37	39.0	1.242	42.85	39.9	1.074	53.98	42.5	1.270	53.45	40.8	1.31	55.74	41.5	1.342
October	47.33	42.0	1.146	44.87	36.1	1.244	43.63	40.4	1.080	53.87	43.2	1.247	53.73	39.8	1.35	58.17	42.0	1.383

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued														
	Kenosha city			LaCrosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee County			Racine city		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1947: October.....	\$58.07	40.7	\$1.428	\$49.47	40.0	\$1.238	\$51.15	41.1	\$1.241	\$58.53	42.0	\$1.394	\$61.48	42.8	\$1.438
November.....	61.03	42.0	1.453	50.45	40.8	1.237	54.03	42.1	1.281	60.28	42.8	1.409	61.14	42.4	1.444
December.....	59.05	41.0	1.441	52.55	41.8	1.256	54.41	42.4	1.281	59.84	42.5	1.408	61.08	42.6	1.456
1948: January.....	60.41	41.6	1.453	52.30	41.4	1.263	49.85	39.6	1.253	58.76	41.6	1.411	61.48	42.0	1.465
February.....	54.11	37.5	1.444	49.35	40.0	1.233	50.11	38.7	1.290	58.20	41.3	1.411	60.27	41.5	1.451
March.....	60.41	41.4	1.460	50.17	40.3	1.246	50.97	39.5	1.289	59.09	41.7	1.418	61.44	41.8	1.469
April.....	57.12	39.6	1.443	49.60	39.7	1.250	55.54	41.4	1.343	58.77	41.4	1.419	60.58	41.2	1.470
May.....	58.38	40.1	1.455	49.60	39.7	1.251	59.10	42.9	1.377	58.82	41.0	1.434	61.97	41.7	1.485
June.....	63.01	41.1	1.532	49.74	39.5	1.259	58.12	42.0	1.385	60.20	41.2	1.461	63.32	42.4	1.493
July.....	67.31	40.3	1.671	50.13	39.6	1.267	54.70	39.7	1.377	60.92	41.1	1.481	63.46	42.0	1.509
August.....	61.38	39.5	1.552	53.35	39.2	1.362	54.15	39.5	1.372	61.44	41.3	1.489	65.35	42.1	1.553
September.....	61.79	40.0	1.545	54.32	39.7	1.369	52.59	38.5	1.365	61.81	40.8	1.515	65.15	41.6	1.568
October.....	61.73	39.7	1.555	52.61	38.7	1.361	54.63	40.1	1.362	63.09	41.5	1.521	65.28	41.4	1.575

¹ State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State Agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all

except the two most recent months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data, as well as information for earlier periods, which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State Agency as listed in footnote 1, table A-5.

TABLE C-3: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time		Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time
January 1941.....	\$0.683	\$0.664	\$0.749	\$0.722	\$0.610	\$0.601	1947: October.....	\$1.258	\$1.216	\$1.337	\$1.292	\$1.175	\$1.137
January 1945.....	1.046	.970	1.144	1.053	.891	.840	November.....	1.268	1.227	1.346	1.302	1.185	1.147
July 1945.....	1.033	.969	1.127	1.052	.902	.854	December.....	1.278	1.228	1.354	1.299	1.196	1.152
June 1946.....	1.084	1.053	1.165	1.134	1.003	.972	1948: January.....	1.285	1.243	1.355	1.308	1.210	1.173
1941: Average.....	.729	.702	.808	.770	.640	.625	February.....	1.287	1.247	1.352	1.309	1.217	1.181
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	.947	.881	.723	.698	March.....	1.289	1.248	1.352	1.306	1.220	1.183
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	1.059	.976	.803	.763	April.....	1.292	1.253	1.357	1.314	1.220	1.184
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	May.....	1.301	1.262	1.366	1.324	1.230	1.194
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	June.....	1.316	1.275	1.385	1.341	1.242	1.204
1946: Average.....	1.084	1.049	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978	July.....	1.332	1.295	1.407	1.369	1.252	1.216
1947: Average.....	1.221	1.182	1.292	1.250	1.145	1.109	August.....	1.349	1.309	1.431	1.385	1.262	1.228
							September ²	1.362	1.323	1.449	1.410	1.272	1.234
							October ²	1.366	1.324	1.451	1.404	1.272	1.237

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

² Eleven-month average only; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power ²		Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power ²	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941.....	\$26.64	\$26.27	\$26.00	\$25.64	\$35.49	\$35.00	1947: October.....	\$51.05	\$30.98	\$71.91	\$43.64	\$58.44	\$35.46
January 1945.....	47.50	37.15	54.11	42.32	48.90	38.24	November.....	51.29	30.92	71.77	43.26	60.33	36.67
July 1945.....	45.45	34.91	50.66	38.92	50.34	38.67	December.....	52.69	31.36	75.22	44.77	59.01	35.12
June 1946.....	43.31	32.30	64.44	48.05	52.07	38.83	1948: January.....	52.07	30.66	75.78	44.62	59.87	35.26
1939: Average.....	23.86	23.86	23.88	23.88	34.38	34.38	February.....	51.75	30.71	70.54	41.86	59.60	35.37
1940: Average.....	25.20	25.00	24.71	24.51	35.10	34.82	March.....	52.07	31.01	74.84	44.57	58.27	34.70
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	36.54	34.53	April.....	51.79	30.41	\$ 49.53	\$ 29.08	59.10	34.70
1942: Average.....	36.65	31.27	35.02	29.88	39.60	33.79	May.....	51.86	30.23	74.08	43.19	59.83	34.88
1943: Average.....	43.14	34.69	41.62	33.47	44.16	35.51	June.....	52.85	30.60	73.87	42.76	60.41	34.97
1944: Average.....	46.08	36.50	51.27	40.61	48.04	38.05	July.....	52.95	30.30	67.62	38.70	61.46	35.17
1945: Average.....	44.39	34.36	52.25	40.45	50.05	38.75	August.....	54.05	30.79	78.10	44.49	61.46	35.01
1946: Average.....	43.74	31.21	58.03	41.41	52.04	37.13	September ³	54.18	30.86	74.98	42.71	61.75	35.17
1947: Average.....	49.25	30.75	66.86	41.75	57.12	35.66	October ⁴	54.50	31.21	76.40	43.75	62.42	35.74

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar under-statement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1947, p. 498. (See also footnote 1, table D-1.)

² Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

³ April data reflect work stoppages.

⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings			
		Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents				Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents	
		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941.....	\$26.64	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1947: October.....	\$51.05	\$43.64	\$26.48	\$49.12	\$29.81
January 1945.....	47.50	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	November.....	51.29	43.84	26.43	49.32	29.73
July 1945.....	45.45	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	December.....	52.69	44.98	26.77	50.46	30.03
June 1946.....	43.31	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90						
1939: Average.....	23.86	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	1948: January.....	52.07	45.69	26.91	51.43	30.29
1940: Average.....	25.20	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	February.....	51.75	45.42	26.95	51.16	30.26
1941: Average.....	29.58	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	March.....	52.07	45.69	27.21	51.43	30.63
1942: Average.....	36.65	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	April.....	51.79	45.45	26.68	51.19	30.05
1943: Average.....	43.14	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	May.....	51.86	45.51	26.53	51.25	29.88
1944: Average.....	46.08	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	June.....	52.85	46.35	26.83	52.08	30.15
1945: Average.....	44.39	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	July.....	52.95	46.48	26.60	52.22	29.88
1946: Average.....	43.74	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	August.....	54.05	47.35	26.97	53.09	30.34
1947: Average.....	49.25	42.17	26.33	47.65	29.75	September ¹	54.18	47.46	27.03	53.20	30.30
						October ²	54.50	47.73	27.33	53.47	30.62

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for two types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based

upon the estimates of gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for two types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition etc.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-6: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm ¹

Year and month	All types, private construction projects			Building construction														
				Total building			General contractors			Special building trades								
										All trades ²			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
										Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1940: Average.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	\$31.70	33.1	\$0.958	\$30.56	33.3	\$0.918	\$33.11	32.7	\$1.012	\$32.87	34.6	\$0.949	\$33.05	32.5	\$1.016
1941: January.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	30.10	32.7	.946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.062
1947: October.....	66.03	38.5	\$1.716	66.36	38.1	1.743	62.25	37.4	1.665	71.32	38.9	1.833	71.98	39.2	1.836	67.29	37.6	1.792
November.....	64.02	36.9	1.736	64.55	36.6	1.765	60.55	35.8	1.690	69.36	37.5	1.851	71.90	38.4	1.872	63.56	35.0	1.818
December.....	66.47	38.0	1.748	67.31	37.9	1.774	62.86	37.1	1.695	72.64	38.9	1.865	76.61	40.6	1.887	65.33	36.0	1.812
1948: January.....	65.73	37.3	1.762	66.28	37.2	1.781	62.05	36.4	1.707	71.43	38.2	1.868	75.79	40.7	1.862	65.79	35.7	1.840
February.....	66.17	37.0	1.788	66.31	36.7	1.806	62.70	36.3	1.727	70.99	37.3	1.899	74.17	39.1	1.895	65.03	34.7	1.872
March.....	66.73	37.4	1.786	66.89	37.1	1.805	63.28	36.7	1.724	71.47	37.5	1.905	74.01	39.0	1.897	66.80	35.7	1.870
April.....	67.25	37.5	1.795	67.31	37.0	1.818	63.62	36.5	1.745	72.08	37.7	1.909	74.64	38.9	1.919	68.29	36.3	1.880
May.....	67.90	37.5	1.812	68.13	37.1	1.835	64.74	36.5	1.772	72.67	37.9	1.916	75.55	39.1	1.933	69.76	36.6	1.906
June.....	70.57	38.5	1.835	70.49	37.9	1.858	67.00	37.4	1.789	75.14	38.6	1.948	79.03	40.0	1.976	70.27	36.4	1.930
July.....	71.53	38.4	1.865	71.38	37.8	1.890	67.90	37.2	1.826	75.88	38.5	1.972	78.89	39.2	2.014	71.20	36.8	1.934
August.....	71.99	38.4	1.876	71.89	37.8	1.901	68.47	37.4	1.833	76.57	38.5	1.991	79.81	39.1	2.041	71.27	36.5	1.951
September ⁴	72.12	38.1	1.894	72.06	37.5	1.919	68.56	37.0	1.853	76.67	38.2	2.005	78.97	38.7	2.042	71.67	36.6	1.959
October ⁵	72.05	38.0	1.894	71.79	37.4	1.920	68.10	36.8	1.852	76.59	38.2	2.007	77.76	38.4	2.025	72.37	36.4	1.987

Building construction—Continued

Special building trades—Continued

Year and month	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1940: Average.....	\$41.18	34.5	\$1.196	\$29.47	29.8	\$0.988	\$36.60	28.5	\$1.286	\$31.23	33.0	\$0.947	\$28.07	31.8	\$0.883	\$26.53	30.9	\$0.859
1941: January.....	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820
1947: October.....	81.87	40.8	2.006	67.19	37.7	1.781	75.60	37.4	2.019	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	1.638
November.....	79.64	39.9	1.995	65.39	36.0	1.817	73.27	35.3	2.075	66.50	38.4	1.733	57.76	35.4	1.631	60.08	36.7	1.636
December.....	81.20	40.6	2.000	66.69	36.3	1.836	76.63	36.5	2.100	64.94	37.8	1.718	60.64	37.1	1.634	63.33	37.8	1.676
1948: January.....	81.62	40.6	2.012	61.51	33.0	1.862	75.84	36.7	2.069	63.94	36.5	1.750	56.54	34.5	1.638	63.79	37.7	1.690
February.....	82.10	40.0	2.052	59.50	31.6	1.881	74.81	35.9	2.087	61.60	35.2	1.752	55.38	33.7	1.643	64.37	37.3	1.725
March.....	83.75	40.6	2.064	61.38	32.6	1.883	75.10	36.0	2.087	62.93	35.4	1.778	55.86	34.4	1.622	61.57	36.4	1.689
April.....	81.76	39.7	2.061	64.61	34.3	1.885	76.61	36.6	2.094	68.41	38.0	1.799	58.33	35.3	1.652	63.40	37.9	1.672
May.....	81.44	39.7	2.051	66.91	34.8	1.923	79.22	37.1	2.137	69.55	38.8	1.795	59.89	35.9	1.669	65.72	39.3	1.671
June.....	82.60	39.8	2.075	71.21	36.2	1.967	83.54	38.2	2.185	70.64	39.4	1.764	63.15	36.8	1.717	68.45	40.4	1.695
July.....	84.31	40.3	2.090	74.78	37.8	1.977	83.12	37.4	2.223	70.28	39.2	1.795	64.42	37.1	1.736	66.63	38.6	1.724
August.....	85.63	40.3	2.126	73.83	37.0	1.994	82.07	36.8	2.231	70.65	39.3	1.800	65.33	37.7	1.734	69.11	39.5	1.749
September ⁴	85.69	39.7	2.159	73.97	36.9	2.005	84.29	37.3	2.258	70.50	38.4	1.837	66.27	37.8	1.753	69.77	39.5	1.768
October ⁵	87.81	40.1	2.190	73.63	36.6	2.011	83.29	36.9	2.260	69.03	37.9	1.821	65.46	37.3	1.755	67.50	38.8	1.740

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm ¹—Con.

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Avg. wky. earnings ¹	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky. earnings ¹	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky. earnings ¹	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky. earnings ¹	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1940: Average.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1941: January.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1947: October.....	\$64.33	40.3	\$1.602	\$60.66	40.2	\$1.510	\$67.11	40.0	\$1.676	\$60.08	41.1	\$1.461
November.....	61.67	38.2	1.615	57.55	37.7	1.528	64.03	38.1	1.680	58.50	38.9	1.502
December.....	62.83	38.4	1.638	60.21	38.4	1.570	65.24	38.4	1.697	58.35	38.2	1.528
1948: January.....	63.28	37.8	1.676	61.25	37.9	1.618	65.57	37.6	1.745	58.14	38.1	1.524
February.....	65.42	38.5	1.700	60.96	37.4	1.629	68.78	38.6	1.781	61.24	39.0	1.570
March.....	65.85	38.9	1.692	60.71	37.7	1.609	68.79	39.3	1.750	62.89	38.9	1.615
April.....	66.92	39.6	1.691	61.63	38.5	1.601	69.33	39.9	1.743	65.08	39.8	1.637
May.....	66.72	39.1	1.706	63.09	38.8	1.627	69.30	39.4	1.760	63.86	38.8	1.647
June.....	70.93	40.9	1.735	67.53	40.8	1.656	74.06	41.5	1.785	66.61	39.5	1.685
July.....	72.27	41.2	1.756	69.73	42.2	1.652	74.42	41.0	1.814	69.23	40.6	1.705
August.....	72.26	40.9	1.768	68.85	41.6	1.657	75.06	40.6	1.847	69.02	40.7	1.694
September ³	72.42	40.7	1.779	69.22	41.3	1.676	74.90	40.4	1.854	69.88	40.9	1.708
October ⁴	73.28	41.2	1.777	69.48	40.6	1.709	76.22	41.3	1.846	70.30	41.6	1.689

¹ Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 14,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

² Includes types not shown separately.

³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

⁴ Not available prior to February 1946.

⁵ Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity and refrigeration *				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	59.1	50.9
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	60.8	52.0
1918: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(²)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15.....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(²)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
November 15.....	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	92.5	169.1	129.9	188.9	143.0
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: January 15.....	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	93.1	174.6	131.2	192.3	146.4
February 15.....	167.5	204.7	195.1	116.0	130.0	93.2	175.4	132.2	193.0	146.4
March 15.....	166.9	202.3	196.3	116.3	130.3	93.8	175.5	132.2	194.9	146.2
April 15.....	169.3	207.9	196.4	116.3	130.7	93.9	176.1	133.2	194.7	147.8
May 15.....	170.5	210.9	197.5	116.7	131.8	94.1	178.5	133.7	193.6	147.5
June 15.....	171.7	214.1	196.9	117.0	132.6	94.2	180.6	134.2	194.8	147.5
July 15.....	173.7	216.8	197.1	117.3	134.8	94.4	185.0	136.5	195.9	150.8
August 15.....	174.5	216.6	199.7	117.7	136.8	94.5	190.1	137.3	196.3	152.4
September 15.....	174.5	215.2	201.0	118.5	137.3	94.6	191.0	137.6	198.1	152.7
October 15.....	173.6	211.5	201.6	118.7	137.8	95.4	191.4	137.9	198.8	153.7
November 15.....	172.2	207.5	201.4	118.8	137.9	95.4	191.6	138.0	198.7	153.9

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each

of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² Data not available.

³ Rents not surveyed this month.

*The group index formerly titled "Fuel, electricity and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "ice."

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	May 15, 1948	Apr. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	June 15, 1946	Aug. 14, 1946
Average.....	172.2	173.6	174.5	174.5	173.7	171.7	170.5	169.3	166.9	167.5	168.8	167.0	164.9	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	173.7	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.5	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	176.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	175.0	176.9	178.6	179.3	177.0	174.7	173.7	172.7	172.0	172.8	174.4	173.8	171.6	136.5	98.3
Boston, Mass.....	166.7	167.8	169.0	168.7	168.6	166.1	164.1	163.6	160.8	161.3	163.1	160.4	158.3	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	167.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	175.9	178.1	179.4	178.8	178.6	176.2	174.9	172.1	169.0	168.8	171.5	170.1	168.3	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	173.8	175.5	176.3	175.7	175.9	173.5	172.3	170.8	169.3	170.1	171.2	170.3	167.1	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	176.8	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	166.9	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	167.0	(2)	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	173.1	174.6	175.4	176.1	175.9	174.5	173.2	171.8	168.7	169.0	170.6	169.0	166.6	136.4	98.2
Houston, Tex.....	173.9	174.7	175.4	175.2	173.7	172.5	171.5	171.4	170.0	170.4	170.8	169.3	165.8	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	178.0	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	(2)	179.1	(2)	(2)	178.3	(2)	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	138.4	98.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	162.4	(2)	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	172.2	171.8	171.0	171.0	170.3	168.8	169.1	169.3	167.4	168.1	167.6	166.0	164.1	136.1	100.2
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	172.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	171.2	(2)	(2)	174.5	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	164.0	131.2	97.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	171.4	(2)	(2)	167.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	176.6	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.2	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	171.0	171.7	173.3	173.3	172.6	169.1	167.5	167.0	164.3	166.4	167.1	164.9	163.3	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	174.0	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	171.7	174.1	174.8	174.8	172.9	172.1	170.4	169.3	165.5	166.6	168.4	166.3	164.2	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	175.9	177.1	178.3	178.3	177.8	175.7	173.5	171.9	170.1	170.1	172.3	170.2	168.1	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	162.7	(2)	(2)	162.0	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	(2)	175.8	(2)	(2)	174.4	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	163.4	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	167.9	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	174.2	(2)	(2)	171.4	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	178.4	(2)	(2)	180.2	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	140.6	96.3
Scranton, Pa.....	169.4	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	165.2	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	166.7	(2)	(2)	163.2	(2)	(2)	161.7	133.8	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948
Average.....	207.5	211.5	201.4	201.6	118.8	118.7	137.9	137.8	95.4	95.4	198.7	198.8	153.9	153.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	205.9	208.3	206.9	(1)	121.4	(2)	148.2	148.2	77.0	77.0	201.8	(1)	156.7	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	218.7	224.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.0	148.0	121.4	121.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	205.4	210.8	208.8	209.3	139.4	(2)	135.6	135.6	79.6	79.6	192.6	193.7	149.2	149.3
Boston, Mass.....	199.2	202.6	192.8	193.1	(2)	(2)	156.1	156.0	119.2	119.2	193.1	192.2	146.3	145.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	201.6	206.4	(1)	200.9	(2)	122.1	140.2	140.2	96.0	96.0	(1)	204.9	(1)	157.3
Chicago, Ill.....	211.9	218.0	203.2	204.0	(2)	(2)	131.5	131.5	83.5	83.5	185.5	184.4	155.1	154.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	209.4	214.4	197.9	198.4	(2)	(2)	145.1	145.1	101.9	101.9	193.2	192.2	154.5	154.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	217.0	220.9	198.8	(1)	125.6	(2)	145.1	145.1	105.6	105.6	185.0	(1)	153.3	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	207.7	208.3	(1)	200.6	(2)	123.4	112.1	112.1	69.2	69.2	(1)	218.3	(1)	151.3
Detroit, Mich.....	199.9	204.4	198.5	199.0	(2)	126.5	150.5	150.6	87.3	87.1	207.1	206.0	166.4	166.5
Houston, Tex.....	217.6	220.8	212.3	213.1	121.5	(2)	99.7	99.6	81.9	81.8	198.8	198.8	153.5	152.9
Indianapolis, Ind.....	206.8	211.8	(1)	195.7	(2)	129.1	155.2	155.2	86.6	86.6	(1)	191.6	(1)	160.5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	212.6	217.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	146.9	146.9	100.2	100.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	198.5	201.1	(1)	192.0	(2)	123.7	129.1	129.1	66.7	66.6	(1)	185.0	(1)	154.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	213.7	213.1	195.5	195.3	124.8	(2)	94.0	94.0	89.3	89.3	189.2	189.0	153.4	153.6
Manchester, N. H.....	204.8	210.4	(1)	192.6	(2)	111.7	158.2	157.2	99.0	98.7	(1)	204.9	(1)	147.6
Memphis, Tenn.....	219.0	223.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	135.0	135.0	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	207.5	211.2	201.4	(1)	117.3	(2)	145.8	145.5	104.5	104.5	195.3	(1)	150.0	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	197.8	202.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	142.7	140.4	78.9	75.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	211.3	213.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.8	129.8	83.9	83.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	218.0	220.5	209.2	(1)	113.2	(2)	113.4	113.0	75.1	75.1	197.4	(1)	147.2	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	208.7	211.5	202.2	202.1	(2)	107.5	133.4	133.2	100.8	100.5	188.2	188.2	159.4	157.8
Norfolk, Va.....	211.8	217.1	197.0	(1)	115.5	(2)	149.9	147.8	102.6	97.8	196.2	(1)	152.0	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	202.0	208.4	196.0	195.8	119.8	(2)	142.6	142.6	103.0	103.0	202.5	204.9	152.3	152.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	211.0	215.1	234.6	233.2	(2)	119.0	138.8	138.8	103.3	103.3	205.7	205.3	148.1	147.7
Portland, Maine.....	198.0	204.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	154.9	154.5	108.4	108.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	222.9	227.7	(1)	200.9	(2)	124.5	129.4	129.2	95.1	95.0	(1)	190.5	(1)	155.8
Richmond, Va.....	203.6	209.7	(1)	203.4	(2)	113.5	142.4	142.4	95.6	95.6	(1)	207.1	(1)	143.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	213.1	217.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	135.7	138.3	88.4	94.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	219.5	223.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	83.1	83.1	72.7	72.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	215.0	219.2	(1)	197.0	(2)	117.9	154.6	155.8	101.5	101.5	(1)	205.6	(1)	155.4
Scranton, Pa.....	202.8	209.2	206.9	(1)	109.0	(2)	144.7	144.7	91.8	91.8	182.2	(1)	141.8	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	213.4	217.5	197.2	(1)	123.2	(2)	126.5	125.9	91.5	91.5	197.9	(1)	156.9	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	203.5	209.2	221.5	(1)	104.1	(2)	137.7	137.3	98.6	98.6	204.8	(1)	155.4	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	178.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	86.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	96.8
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.8	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	135.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	135.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	196.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	157.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.6
November	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	196.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	182.2
December	206.9	170.5	227.3	223.2	227.6	218.2	221.5	190.7	302.3	204.9	226.1	205.3	212.1	157.3	255.4	198.5	208.2	182.7
1948: January	209.7	172.7	237.5	233.4	239.7	225.9	231.5	200.0	310.9	205.7	213.6	208.3	215.7	158.0	256.8	201.9	209.3	183.4
February	204.7	171.8	224.8	218.0	228.2	202.2	223.4	196.4	315.0	204.4	189.2	213.0	222.0	157.7	256.0	204.0	194.2	176.8
March	202.3	171.0	224.7	218.2	228.5	204.3	216.8	194.7	313.6	201.1	186.3	206.9	214.2	157.7	253.9	204.4	191.7	174.4
April	207.9	171.0	233.8	229.5	241.2	212.3	232.6	198.4	307.2	205.8	184.7	217.4	228.4	156.4	252.1	204.4	191.4	173.6
May	210.9	171.1	244.2	242.0	255.8	219.1	253.5	202.1	305.0	204.8	184.9	218.0	229.4	156.4	250.0	204.6	196.6	173.0
June	214.1	171.2	255.1	255.2	273.9	223.5	271.2	207.6	299.3	205.9	194.2	214.9	225.2	157.4	248.0	205.1	200.5	170.6
July	216.8	171.0	261.8	263.0	280.9	233.8	275.0	209.3	301.6	209.0	204.3	213.4	223.2	157.7	248.0	205.2	200.8	170.9
August	216.6	170.8	267.0	269.3	286.2	246.1	266.6	207.8	304.4	211.0	220.2	199.6	204.8	157.8	249.2	205.3	197.8	172.3
September	215.2	170.7	265.3	265.9	280.8	247.9	256.6	209.4	314.9	208.7	226.6	195.8	199.6	159.0	249.1	205.6	198.8	173.2
October	211.5	170.0	256.1	254.3	269.8	233.9	249.4	204.0	325.9	203.0	239.0	193.5	197.3	158.9	238.1	205.9	193.0	173.1
November	207.5	169.9	246.7	243.1	262.4	214.4	246.5	200.5	328.1	199.5	244.3	189.4	192.4	159.4	230.6	206.4	189.4	173.3

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1945 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 899, "Retail Prices of Food—1944 and 1945," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 2, p. 4. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	May 1948	Apr. 1948	Mar. 1948	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	207.5	211.5	215.2	216.6	216.8	214.1	210.9	207.9	202.3	204.7	209.7	206.9	202.7	145.6	93.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	205.9	208.3	214.2	215.7	212.4	209.9	207.9	204.7	201.1	205.6	211.9	211.1	206.9	141.0	92.8
Baltimore, Md.....	218.7	224.5	228.7	228.9	227.7	225.3	221.6	217.8	212.3	214.5	220.2	217.8	211.8	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	205.4	210.8	216.3	219.3	218.0	212.7	209.6	207.5	207.2	211.1	218.0	217.0	212.7	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	199.2	202.6	207.2	208.8	210.2	204.1	199.2	198.2	192.2	195.0	200.3	195.7	192.4	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	205.9	209.3	212.7	214.6	214.4	210.3	207.5	201.4	195.6	197.5	204.5	199.0	196.5	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	201.6	206.4	210.1	213.0	212.9	211.6	207.9	200.2	196.6	196.7	202.1	200.3	194.8	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	209.3	214.9	214.5	215.1	216.6	214.7	207.4	201.3	200.5	202.1	204.8	195.8	194.2	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	214.4	218.0	220.2	222.2	224.4	224.3	219.7	217.0	208.2	208.9	214.6	213.0	209.1	148.2	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	198.9	204.9	207.7	208.0	211.4	208.1	206.7	204.8	199.1	200.2	206.6	203.1	198.9	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	211.9	218.0	221.4	223.6	224.7	221.3	218.4	212.2	204.3	204.8	213.2	210.5	207.8	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	209.4	214.4	218.0	218.1	220.4	216.3	213.5	210.1	206.1	209.0	213.0	211.6	204.2	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	217.0	220.9	225.6	229.0	226.2	223.7	218.0	213.0	209.3	212.5	217.6	212.3	206.1	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	193.1	197.2	200.8	202.2	201.9	199.2	195.3	193.1	190.8	192.6	196.7	194.4	190.1	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	212.7	214.7	217.3	215.2	213.3	210.8	210.5	206.7	203.0	205.7	210.3	208.2	204.4	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	207.7	208.3	210.5	213.1	217.0	216.5	213.3	208.5	202.3	203.4	208.6	205.6	201.0	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	199.9	204.4	207.6	210.1	213.2	211.3	208.0	203.9	197.7	199.4	205.1	202.0	196.7	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	202.5	209.1	211.6	213.5	214.1	211.3	207.2	201.2	197.2	198.4	202.6	199.0	195.0	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	217.6	220.8	223.7	223.8	222.1	220.0	218.1	219.3	216.0	218.1	221.5	218.1	210.2	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	206.8	211.8	216.0	217.1	212.6	211.5	208.0	205.7	203.8	204.2	208.2	208.8	204.8	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	212.7	218.6	220.7	220.6	220.8	216.7	218.0	218.3	214.6	221.3	223.2	223.2	213.1	150.6	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	212.6	217.5	219.3	220.7	222.8	222.9	217.3	214.7	208.1	212.2	216.2	216.6	211.0	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	198.5	201.1	204.4	205.4	204.4	204.4	202.2	197.9	193.0	192.5	199.4	197.3	194.2	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	233.9	236.7	241.6	244.6	241.7	238.4	236.2	233.9	230.0	239.6	244.3	243.5	235.6	165.6	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	202.4	206.5	212.0	212.4	213.4	210.0	209.2	206.4	203.8	206.1	211.4	211.8	200.4	139.1	94.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	213.7	213.1	212.1	212.7	213.1	212.1	212.6	213.9	208.9	210.9	212.2	211.1	206.7	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	198.9	201.7	207.2	207.4	206.8	203.8	201.6	198.2	193.9	198.0	200.1	198.9	195.8	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	204.8	210.4	215.5	217.8	218.4	213.0	208.9	204.9	202.0	203.2	208.8	204.7	199.0	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	219.0	223.7	227.8	227.1	229.8	226.7	223.2	222.2	219.9	224.5	230.7	229.7	226.2	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	207.5	211.2	216.3	218.8	218.3	215.3	213.7	210.9	204.6	203.4	206.4	204.6	200.7	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	197.8	202.2	206.0	209.2	208.2	206.2	206.0	203.0	198.1	197.2	202.6	199.3	193.7	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	211.3	213.8	222.1	222.7	222.5	219.8	217.0	216.3	212.2	215.5	219.6	216.3	206.8	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	203.9	205.8	211.1	212.6	212.8	209.9	204.7	203.0	196.4	200.3	201.4	199.4	197.4	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	199.6	203.5	205.3	205.6	208.3	205.4	201.2	197.7	193.0	195.8	201.5	198.9	193.4	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	218.0	220.5	227.7	228.5	233.2	227.3	223.0	228.7	224.3	225.6	226.4	222.1	220.2	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	208.7	211.5	216.2	216.9	217.9	213.9	210.0	208.6	201.2	206.7	209.7	206.1	203.9	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	211.8	217.1	220.2	220.5	216.9	214.4	213.3	210.5	206.0	210.2	216.5	216.1	210.6	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	205.6	210.2	210.3	211.1	208.6	210.1	207.2	202.5	197.7	197.7	204.2	202.6	198.1	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	218.0	222.1	230.3	230.8	224.9	227.3	223.8	217.0	205.8	208.9	219.5	224.1	220.3	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	202.0	208.4	212.0	212.5	210.9	209.4	205.0	202.8	196.3	199.3	205.6	201.8	197.5	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	211.0	215.1	219.5	220.9	222.3	219.6	213.7	209.8	204.8	205.4	212.8	209.6	205.2	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	198.0	204.1	207.0	209.8	209.7	204.1	199.4	197.0	192.4	193.5	199.6	195.2	190.7	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.....	222.9	227.7	231.4	234.1	233.7	228.2	229.5	223.2	220.4	219.2	223.0	219.0	214.2	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	211.7	218.4	223.8	227.2	224.9	222.0	217.9	213.1	205.5	210.5	215.0	210.5	206.1	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	203.6	209.7	214.1	211.7	209.4	205.3	203.4	200.6	197.6	201.3	209.1	207.6	201.0	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	196.7	200.7	207.3	209.7	211.2	208.8	205.1	200.8	196.7	196.9	202.1	200.1	194.9	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	213.1	217.4	223.0	225.3	224.2	222.0	218.2	213.6	210.9	212.8	217.2	215.2	209.9	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	194.8	199.7	203.1	204.5	204.7	203.7	203.5	200.5	195.3	194.0	198.6	195.9	191.2	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	208.8	211.2	214.7	216.0	217.1	215.8	216.8	212.9	207.3	207.9	211.3	209.7	202.6	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	219.5	223.0	224.2	224.3	223.2	221.6	223.4	219.5	215.3	215.4	218.9	215.7	214.4	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	215.0	219.2	222.4	223.3	228.3	224.5	223.3	221.4	213.6	219.6	222.9	222.2	217.5	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	202.8	209.2	213.2	217.3	218.2	216.1	212.2	208.9	201.8	203.2	213.1	210.0	202.8	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	213.4	217.5	221.0	221.9	223.4	220.3	221.4	215.5	212.5	214.7	218.4	213.4	207.6	151.6	94.8
Springfield, Ill.....	215.2	219.5	226.4	227.0	224.9	224.4	219.3	212.6	209.1	211.4	217.9	217.3	213.2	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	203.5	209.2	212.9	214.9	215.1	215.4	209.7	205.1	198.9	202.0	209.5	207.4	202.0	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	222.2	220.0	223.0	224.7	226.7	226.4	225.3	220.3	215.9	215.1	222.4	221.6	215.1	154.4	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	206.1	212.7	215.6	215.8	212.9	209.5	208.4	206.0	202.7	207.9	214.5	211.3	207.1	146.3	-----

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Nov. 1948	Indexes 1935-39=100														Nov. 1947	Aug. 1949
		Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	May 1948	Apr. 1948	Mar. 1948	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947				
Cereals and bakery products:																	
Cereals:																	
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	Cents 47.5	184.0	184.2	184.9	185.7	186.9	188.4	189.4	189.6	192.4	197.3	210.9	209.6	204.8	82.1		
Corn flakes.....11 ounces..	16.8	177.6	177.2	177.1	177.1	176.8	177.2	175.7	175.8	173.3	172.8	172.9	169.3	164.3	92.7		
Corn meal.....pound..	10.2	199.5	210.5	214.0	215.2	215.5	213.7	215.7	216.4	216.6	219.9	219.9	218.1	217.5	90.7		
Rice.....do..	19.5	109.4	112.1	121.1	121.5	120.6	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.1	118.4	117.3	116.9	116.8	(7)		
Roller oats.....20 ounces..	17.1	155.2	155.5	155.6	155.4	155.2	155.0	154.8	154.8	153.5	153.4	153.6	152.6	151.1	(7)		
Bakery products:																	
Bread, white.....pound..	13.9	162.8	162.7	163.1	163.1	163.1	163.5	163.5	163.2	163.1	163.1	162.3	159.8	157.5	93.2		
Vanilla cookies.....do..	44.8	194.1	193.0	192.4	191.7	192.1	190.3	188.8	189.2	187.9	187.7	183.7	180.2	178.7	(4)		
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef:																	
Round steak.....do..	91.0	269.3	277.3	292.5	299.5	294.4	287.6	267.3	250.7	234.0	231.4	248.4	236.4	234.2	102.7		
Rib roast.....do..	75.4	262.0	267.2	277.6	283.1	276.6	266.7	249.9	238.2	227.0	227.9	242.3	231.7	229.9	97.4		
Chuck roast.....do..	65.4	291.5	301.1	315.0	322.2	315.5	309.6	283.4	263.3	249.6	250.6	263.1	251.5	253.5	97.1		
Hamburger.....do..	57.1	184.6	193.7	199.2	202.5	199.3	194.7	178.6	166.3	158.0	157.3	159.7	151.5	150.3	(4)		
Veal:																	
Cutlets.....do..	99.1	248.4	253.6	258.5	259.6	256.1	252.5	245.6	234.9	226.8	228.0	230.0	213.1	211.8	101.1		
Pork:																	
Chops.....do..	72.4	219.7	254.1	278.6	276.5	252.7	238.1	233.5	223.2	212.1	200.1	219.4	206.2	214.7	90.8		
Bacon, sliced.....do..	76.5	200.7	207.0	207.2	206.3	204.5	201.9	199.1	191.3	185.7	194.7	227.7	228.8	227.6	80.9		
Ham, whole.....do..	66.8	227.2	239.4	253.3	251.1	244.2	231.2	223.7	220.9	213.6	212.0	234.8	223.3	218.2	92.7		
Salt pork.....do..	41.8	200.1	200.2	196.1	194.1	196.0	196.6	203.5	200.9	214.7	238.2	259.6	275.3	265.6	99.9		
Lamb:																	
Leg.....do..	71.1	250.4	253.4	260.7	270.8	279.4	275.6	257.6	236.3	220.3	226.9	235.2	225.0	230.7	95.7		
Poultry: Roasting chickens.....do..	60.5	200.5	204.0	209.4	207.8	209.3	207.6	202.1	198.4	194.7	196.4	200.0	190.7	184.6	94.6		
Fish:																	
Fish (fresh, frozen).....do..	(9)	268.1	270.2	264.0	254.4	253.9	251.8	261.3	264.9	274.4	276.3	270.5	260.7	262.3	98.8		
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can..	61.3	467.0	452.6	429.2	417.1	408.1	405.2	399.7	397.1	394.1	393.7	394.9	391.0	386.7	97.4		
Dairy products:																	
Butter.....pound..	74.9	205.7	212.7	232.7	245.6	252.0	249.8	254.2	255.4	237.4	248.4	258.1	262.0	242.2	84.0		
Cheese.....do..	64.1	246.6	259.0	264.1	268.6	262.1	254.6	248.1	241.5	243.7	247.9	242.2	236.1	230.9	92.3		
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	23.1	185.3	186.0	185.4	182.0	177.1	174.0	171.5	174.3	174.6	174.3	173.3	171.2	171.0	97.1		
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do..	21.6	191.4	191.1	189.4	187.8	182.1	179.3	177.3	179.0	179.5	179.7	178.5	176.3	175.2	96.3		
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	15.0	210.0	216.9	220.8	218.3	212.8	210.9	202.1	197.2	197.1	195.8	189.6	186.4	182.3	93.9		
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen..	84.5	244.3	239.0	226.6	220.2	204.3	194.2	184.9	184.7	186.3	189.2	213.6	236.1	224.7	90.7		
Fruits and vegetables:																	
Fresh fruits:																	
Apples.....pound..	12.0	229.1	220.7	216.7	225.1	265.3	269.2	229.1	208.2	205.6	208.6	219.2	221.8	214.3	81.6		
Bananas.....do..	16.4	270.6	269.9	269.3	270.7	269.3	261.7	257.8	256.3	255.3	257.4	257.9	257.8	256.9	97.3		
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	42.7	151.0	192.1	187.2	183.3	169.2	155.1	149.2	142.9	145.1	135.9	133.5	133.4	147.9	96.9		
Fresh vegetables:																	
Beans, green.....pound..	24.5	224.9	155.1	172.0	176.0	187.7	185.1	229.1	229.5	191.2	257.2	199.9	186.7	237.1	61.7		
Cabbage.....do..	5.1	133.7	139.7	136.5	139.2	155.1	180.1	202.3	250.5	174.8	191.5	222.9	237.2	192.9	103.2		
Carrots.....bunch..	9.9	184.3	191.6	190.8	183.6	202.1	263.2	310.1	254.3	227.8	261.3	246.3	311.3	261.3	84.9		
Lettuce.....head..	13.1	158.9	163.0	156.2	143.1	177.8	164.1	200.7	159.9	138.0	153.5	201.0	179.9	170.8	97.6		
Onions.....pound..	6.4	154.6	147.8	154.2	176.3	251.9	262.4	291.0	440.9	386.2	364.8	285.6	260.7	229.3	86.8		
Potatoes.....15 pounds..	71.5	199.1	202.4	210.8	223.5	248.4	263.5	261.7	253.6	247.0	246.9	234.4	222.5	211.1	91.9		
Spinach.....pound..	11.1	155.1	161.2	183.9	205.0	174.7	145.0	158.4	167.4	171.5	221.5	191.4	167.5	154.1	118.4		
Sweetpotatoes.....do..	9.4	181.9	181.1	196.2	235.5	286.9	273.4	225.2	213.1	208.3	207.2	196.4	183.9	173.3	115.7		
Canned fruits:																	
Peaches.....No. 2½ can..	32.4	168.2	166.5	165.1	163.0	161.6	160.8	160.8	160.6	161.0	161.5	162.4	161.9	162.1	92.3		
Pineapple.....do..	38.8	178.1	176.2	174.4	170.0	168.5	168.1	166.7	166.3	164.3	163.0	162.1	160.1	158.2	96.0		
Canned vegetables:																	
Corn.....No. 2 can..	19.8	159.7	160.2	159.3	158.8	158.6	158.2	157.9	156.6	156.9	157.0	156.6	155.5	152.5	88.6		
Peas.....do..	15.4	117.5	116.7	116.9	115.8	113.5	112.8	112.3	113.5	115.5	118.0	118.0	117.9	117.9	89.8		
Tomatoes.....do..	16.3	181.4	181.3	183.2	182.6	184.7	184.8	183.0	183.2	186.2	185.0	185.9	185.5	185.4	92.5		
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound..	21.5	211.6	209.1	205.6	204.7	204.9	204.3	206.9	208.6	211.2	216.0	217.8	219.4	219.0	94.7		
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do..	18.8	255.7	278.2	311.5	312.9	309.7	310.5	311.6	314.3	314.9	312.9	311.9	306.0	297.5	83.0		
Beverages: Coffee.....do..	51.8	206.0	205.5	205.2	204.9	204.8	204.7	204.2	204.0	204.0	203.6	201.5	198.1	194.3	93.3		
Fats and oils:																	
Lard.....do..	28.5	191.4	196.1	198.5	197.3	198.1	198.5	198.2	194.1	191.9	196.0	238.8	242.7	228.6	65.2		
Hydrogenated veg. shortening.....do..	42.5	204.9	205.6	207.3	209.6	220.3	218.2	211.4	207.1	214.4	217.6	225.8	220.0	197.7	93.9		
Salad dressing.....pint..	39.7	163.7	165.7	168.6	168.3	168.4	167.1	164.4	159.8	159.0	158.8	156.1	152.4	150.2	(4)		
Oleomargarine.....pound..	38.9	213.4	220.4	229.8	235.3	240.1	242.0	232.6	223.9	224.0	227.8	230.5	228.9	214.4	93.6		
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....do..	9.4	174.2	174.0	174.0	173.2	171.8	171.4	173.8	174.5	175.3	177.7	184.3	184.6	184.1	95.6		

¹ July 1947=100.

² Index not computed.

³ February 1943=100.

⁴ Not priced in earlier period.

⁵ 1938-39=100.

⁶ Average price not computed.

⁷ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods
[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities ²	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.6	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
November.....	159.6	187.9	177.9	202.5	145.2	118.2	150.8	187.7	135.8	137.5	118.8	175.5	154.9	152.4	153.1	142.1
December.....	163.2	196.7	178.4	203.4	148.0	124.6	151.5	191.0	135.0	139.4	121.5	182.0	156.5	154.9	155.6	145.5
1948: January.....	166.7	199.2	179.9	200.3	148.4	130.0	154.3	193.3	138.8	141.3	123.6	183.9	156.8	157.8	158.2	148.3
February.....	160.9	185.3	172.4	192.8	148.9	130.8	155.3	192.7	134.6	141.8	120.1	174.9	155.2	154.5	155.3	147.6
March.....	161.4	186.0	173.8	185.4	149.8	130.9	155.9	193.1	136.1	142.0	120.8	174.7	152.9	155.8	155.7	147.7
April.....	162.8	186.7	176.7	186.1	150.3	131.6	157.2	195.0	136.2	142.3	121.8	175.5	154.1	157.6	157.3	148.7
May.....	163.9	189.1	177.4	188.4	150.2	132.6	157.1	196.4	134.7	142.6	121.5	177.6	153.8	158.5	158.2	149.1
June.....	166.2	196.0	181.4	187.7	149.6	133.1	158.5	196.8	135.8	143.2	121.5	182.6	154.5	159.6	159.4	149.5
July.....	168.7	195.2	188.3	189.2	149.4	135.7	162.2	199.9	134.4	144.5	120.3	184.3	155.9	162.6	162.6	151.1
August.....	169.5	191.0	189.5	188.4	148.9	136.6	170.9	203.6	132.0	145.4	119.7	182.0	159.6	164.6	164.6	153.1
September.....	*168.7	*189.9	*186.9	187.5	*147.9	136.7	*172.0	*204.0	133.3	146.6	119.9	*181.0	158.8	163.9	163.8	153.3
October.....	*165.2	*183.5	*178.2	185.5	*146.9	137.2	172.4	*203.5	134.4	147.4	119.0	*177.0	158.4	*160.2	*161.0	153.1
November.....	163.9	180.8	174.3	186.2	146.1	137.3	173.3	202.9	133.2	148.2	119.2	175.2	159.4	158.7	159.9	153.3

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[1928=100]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	All commodities except farm products and foods	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	All other ¹	Special indexes ²				
										Grains	Live-stock	Meats	Hides and skins	
FINAL INDEXES ⁴														
1948														
June 1.....	164.6	191.5	177.3	149.5	151.8	132.8	157.8	197.3	135.3	211.9	247.6	266.0	213.1	
June 8.....	165.2	193.4	179.6	149.3	150.2	132.9	158.1	196.1	135.4	210.3	251.0	269.5	211.0	
June 15.....	165.5	193.0	180.8	149.4	149.5	133.1	158.0	196.7	135.9	209.6	254.7	270.2	210.5	
June 22.....	167.0	200.3	181.8	149.4	149.3	133.1	157.9	197.0	136.1	212.0	263.9	266.6	218.8	
June 29.....	167.2	198.1	183.6	149.9	149.2	133.2	159.8	197.2	136.1	202.1	268.4	261.4	220.5	
July 6.....	167.2	196.7	* 184.4	149.6	148.9	133.6	159.2	197.6	135.6	193.4	269.1	258.5	217.9	
July 13.....	169.2	198.8	189.7	150.3	149.5	135.1	159.4	199.1	135.6	192.9	280.0	273.1	217.5	
July 20.....	168.8	194.1	191.0	150.7	149.4	136.4	159.2	200.1	135.8	189.3	272.5	279.6	220.4	
July 27.....	169.1	192.4	188.1	152.4	149.6	136.4	166.3	201.2	135.5	186.6	269.4	281.4	222.5	
Aug. 3.....	169.3	193.4	187.0	152.9	149.5	136.9	169.8	202.4	134.5	178.9	274.3	279.4	223.2	
Aug. 10.....	169.6	191.1	190.5	153.0	149.0	136.7	170.2	202.8	134.9	180.1	271.6	281.5	215.1	
Aug. 17.....	169.9	192.3	190.0	152.9	148.9	136.6	170.0	203.4	134.7	181.9	275.0	281.5	208.6	
Aug. 24.....	169.8	191.2	189.8	153.4	148.8	136.4	172.0	204.1	135.4	173.7	276.1	282.4	211.0	
Aug. 31.....	168.9	188.5	187.7	153.4	148.7	136.7	171.9	204.5	135.0	181.4	269.3	273.6	213.0	
Sept. 7.....	168.4	189.6	184.6	153.4	148.2	136.6	172.0	204.1	135.4	179.2	268.2	262.8	214.1	
Sept. 14.....	169.9	192.4	189.6	153.6	148.1	136.6	172.0	204.1	136.1	181.2	271.4	279.6	210.7	
Sept. 21.....	169.5	192.4	189.6	153.1	147.6	136.7	172.0	204.1	134.9	176.8	272.5	282.9	208.9	
Sept. 28.....	167.8	187.7	185.3	153.3	147.7	136.9	172.0	203.7	135.3	170.4	263.0	279.6	209.2	
REVISED INDEXES—SUBJECT TO FURTHER REVISION ⁵														
Oct. 5..... ^a	165.8	179.3	182.1	153.1	147.3	136.9	172.2	203.7	134.0	169.8	245.2	265.3	207.5	
Oct. 12.....	165.2	179.5	177.3	153.0	146.7	136.7	172.5	203.6	134.2	172.1	244.8	252.5	203.0	
Oct. 19.....	166.3	183.3	179.9	153.1	146.7	136.7	172.5	203.6	134.2	171.1	242.4	254.6	203.7	
Oct. 26.....	164.8	177.5	177.8	153.1	146.3	136.7	172.6	203.6	134.4	168.6	245.3	251.5	203.7	
Nov. 2.....	163.8	176.5	175.9	153.1	146.8	136.6	172.6	203.3	134.5	166.0	241.3	245.2	208.3	
Nov. 9.....	164.0	176.3	176.1	153.2	146.8	136.6	172.6	203.0	134.8	171.1	240.4	242.4	203.1	
Nov. 16.....	164.0	175.2	177.5	153.2	147.0	136.8	173.1	202.4	134.5	172.7	225.4	239.1	206.2	
Nov. 23.....	164.0	177.6	177.1	153.5	147.1	136.8	173.8	203.3	134.7	174.2	230.1	238.1	206.7	
Nov. 30.....	163.6	179.4	177.0	153.4	147.0	136.0	173.8	203.2	134.5	171.8	233.1	237.3	207.3	
Dec. 7.....	162.4	177.3	169.7	153.4	145.2	137.5	173.7	203.0	134.7	173.3	227.6	235.4	206.3	
Dec. 14.....	161.7	175.9	168.7	153.1	145.2	137.5	173.7	203.0	133.9	170.1	219.8	230.9	199.8	
Dec. 21.....	162.5	179.4	170.0	152.8	145.2	137.5	173.7	201.6	133.5	170.1	218.3	227.8	193.7	
Dec. 28.....	162.2	179.2	169.6	152.5	145.1	137.5	173.7	200.1	133.0	170.9	221.4	228.7	192.5	
PRELIMINARY INDEXES—SUBJECT TO FURTHER REVISION ⁶														
1949														
Jan. 4.....	161.3	175.5	168.1	152.6	145.1	137.1	175.2	198.7	132.8	170.8	209.9	225.9	192.8	

¹ These weekly indexes (except for the special indexes) are based on a sample of about one-eighth of the commodities included in the Bureau's monthly comprehensive, wholesale price index; and are comparable with the monthly comprehensive indexes (See Sept. 1948 M.L.R., p. 290).

² Includes hides and leather products, chemicals and allied products, house furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities.

³ These special indexes, which are computed independently of the weekly indexes, are based on the same coverage of commodities as in the monthly

comprehensive index.

⁴ Adjusted to conform with monthly comprehensive indexes for June, July, August, and September 1948.

⁵ Adjusted to conform with preliminary monthly comprehensive indexes for October and November 1948. Final indexes for this quarter will be issued at the beginning of April 1949.

⁶ Indexes for this quarter will be revised at the beginning of April 1949.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

(1926=100)

Group and subgroup	1948											1947		1946	1939
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	June	Aug.
All commodities ²	163.9	*165.2	*168.7	169.5	168.7	166.2	163.9	162.8	161.4	160.9	165.7	163.2	159.6	112.9	78.0
Farm products.....	180.8	*183.5	*189.9	191.0	195.2	196.0	189.1	186.7	186.0	185.3	199.2	196.7	187.9	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	171.1	170.4	176.9	179.2	190.6	209.2	213.5	217.9	218.0	220.0	256.3	252.7	245.5	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry.....	213.4	223.4	244.2	250.0	250.8	239.2	219.0	204.4	209.4	210.0	232.9	226.3	211.0	137.4	66.0
Livestock.....	234.1	246.9	268.8	273.3	272.8	259.5	236.1	219.7	224.1	225.5	250.9	239.8	225.0	143.4	(?)
Other farm products.....	162.6	*162.0	*159.6	157.8	161.9	165.4	163.3	166.4	162.2	159.9	162.4	162.5	157.2	137.5	60.1
Foods.....	174.3	*178.2	*186.9	189.5	188.3	181.4	177.4	176.7	173.8	172.4	179.9	178.4	177.9	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	170.7	174.9	179.9	185.1	182.9	181.3	176.6	181.0	179.8	184.8	183.9	183.5	175.9	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	150.7	149.6	153.3	154.0	154.5	155.1	156.3	158.0	158.6	160.2	170.1	170.6	172.1	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	139.6	*137.1	139.4	140.5	151.2	147.7	147.0	148.6	145.7	144.5	140.7	135.4	135.5	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry and fish.....	227.4	239.8	266.5	273.7	263.8	241.3	233.2	226.0	217.1	206.2	222.3	214.8	217.6	110.1	73.7
Meats.....	240.0	255.0	277.4	279.6	277.2	265.1	262.3	251.5	240.6	230.7	248.0	230.4	223.6	116.6	78.1
Other foods.....	149.4	*150.4	*149.1	146.9	148.5	148.1	144.2	144.4	144.3	146.7	155.0	160.0	159.4	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	186.2	185.5	187.5	188.4	189.2	187.7	188.4	186.1	185.4	192.8	200.3	203.4	202.5	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	188.1	189.7	190.0	189.4	186.3	185.8	185.6	191.7	193.8	194.7	194.3	190.7	187.0	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	206.0	202.0	210.6	212.1	220.3	215.2	218.0	199.3	186.2	207.2	238.9	256.9	263.2	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	183.8	180.4	181.9	186.0	189.2	186.9	188.2	183.6	185.9	199.6	209.4	217.2	216.9	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	149.9	150.9	143.3	143.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	141.8	141.3	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	146.1	*146.9	*147.9	148.9	149.4	149.6	150.2	150.3	149.8	148.9	148.4	148.0	145.2	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	149.2	*148.8	*148.6	148.3	148.3	145.2	145.8	145.8	144.6	144.7	143.4	137.8	137.1	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	191.7	195.0	199.8	205.3	209.3	213.1	217.8	219.2	218.3	214.9	214.8	213.7	209.3	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.0	104.4	103.0	101.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon.....	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.0	37.0	30.2	28.5
Silk.....	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	37.3	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	150.7	150.7	150.0	149.4	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	145.7	143.0	141.9	139.6	134.9	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	190.5	190.5	189.3	186.6	184.5	183.1	174.2	170.0	174.7	180.2	181.2	178.3	174.9	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	137.3	137.2	136.7	136.6	135.7	133.1	132.6	131.6	130.9	130.8	130.0	124.6	118.2	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.0	131.6	127.1	125.5	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.2	123.4	123.4	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	195.1	195.1	195.1	194.6	193.1	182.6	181.8	178.9	177.9	177.9	176.8	174.3	173.7	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	219.0	218.7	217.5	217.4	212.3	206.6	205.4	197.5	190.6	190.6	190.6	183.4	182.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(?)	(?)	66.3	65.5	66.4	65.7	65.4	66.1	65.7	66.6	66.4	66.5	66.3	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(?)	90.9	90.7	86.9	90.4	90.7	89.3	89.1	88.7	85.8	84.5	85.4	83.6	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products.....	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	121.8	121.8	121.7	120.7	112.0	99.9	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products ³	173.3	172.4	*172.0	170.9	162.2	158.5	157.1	157.2	155.9	155.3	154.3	151.5	150.8	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment ⁴	143.8	*142.6	*140.5	135.6	134.1	132.2	130.5	129.8	129.3	128.9	128.6	127.0	125.5	104.5	98.5
Farm machinery.....	146.2	*144.9	*142.8	137.7	136.3	134.1	132.1	131.3	130.8	130.4	130.0	128.6	127.0	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	165.0	*164.5	164.0	163.1	153.2	149.4	148.9	149.4	147.7	146.3	144.6	140.2	139.5	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles.....	175.3	*175.3	175.0	174.1	168.2	163.9	161.7	161.6	161.6	161.6	161.6	160.8	160.3	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	183.2	183.2	182.9	181.9	175.0	171.0	169.0	169.0	169.0	169.0	169.0	168.8	168.8	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	140.3	140.3	140.2	139.7	137.3	132.1	129.7	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	125.6	123.9	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	171.4	167.0	166.4	165.9	153.7	152.1	150.0	149.8	146.8	146.8	145.5	143.0	142.2	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	145.3	145.3	143.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.8	136.1	136.1	106.0	79.3
Building materials.....	202.9	*203.5	*204.0	203.6	199.9	196.8	196.4	195.0	193.1	192.7	193.3	191.0	187.7	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	160.5	159.4	158.9	158.6	157.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	151.6	151.1	150.9	148.8	148.1	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	133.7	133.7	133.3	133.2	132.2	128.8	128.2	127.5	127.4	127.2	126.5	121.6	120.6	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	310.3	314.5	317.1	319.5	318.1	313.2	312.9	309.2	303.8	303.8	307.3	303.2	296.0	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint mat.....	161.6	*160.4	*160.2	158.1	157.9	158.7	158.4	158.6	156.7	156.7	163.2	164.0	161.8	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint.....	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	99.3	92.9
Paint materials.....	185.2	182.5	182.2	177.6	177.3	179.1	178.2	178.5	174.7	180.7	188.4	189.9	185.3	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	145.3	145.3	143.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.8	136.1	136.1	106.0	79.3
Structural steel.....	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	159.6	153.3	153.3	155.8	155.8	149.4	143.0	143.0	143.0	120.1	107.3
Other building mat.....	175.6	174.8	174.8	173.4	167.1	163.5	163.1	162.2	161.8	159.8	157.9	155.5	152.6	118.4	89.8
Chemicals and allied prod.....	133.2	134.4	133.3	132.0	134.4	135.8	134.7	136.2	136.1	134.6	138.8	135.0 ⁵	135.8	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	124.8	*127.5	126.0	126.3	127.8	126.2	125.9	126.8	126.8	126.5	125.8	124.1 ⁶	124.3	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	151.9	152.6	152.7	153.3	153.6	153.7	153.3	153.8	154.4	154.3	154.4	154.9	151.1	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	119.5	117.2	116.2	114.9	115.0	113.9	115.0	115.2	114.9	115.1	115.7	114.4	112.4	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	107.9	107.9	107.8	105.9	104.4	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.1	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.8	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	189.8	189.4	188.6	180.3	193.2	212.7	205.0	212.3	211.4	201.5	236.7	215.9	226.7	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	148.2	147.4	146.6	145.4	144.5	143.2	142.6	142.3	142.0	141.8	141.3	139.4	137.5	110.4	85.6
Furnishings.....	153.5	*152.4	151.5	149.3	148.6	146.7	145.8	145.2	144.7	144.4	143.8	142.8	140.5	114.5	90.0
Furniture.....	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	140.4	139.9	139.6	139.6	139.4	139.4	139.1	136.2	134.7	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous.....	119.2	119.0	119.9	119.7	120.3	121.5	121.5	121.8	120.8	120.1	123.6	121.5	118.8	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes.....	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	61.0	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed.....	217.9	195.4	201.7	198.4	239.6	292.4	291.1	296.9	284.2	262.0	336.0	308.2	282.7	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp.....	169.9	170.2	170.9	169.0	166.8	167.3	167.4	167.5	167.3	167.4	168.1	164.7	160.7	115.6	80.0
Paperboard.....	162.2	164.0	165.6	169.7	172.2	174.6	175.1	175.6	174.7	175.0	173.5	173.4	173.7	115.6	66.2
Paper.....	158.4	158.4	158.4	154.7	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9	152.7	150.0	144.5	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp.....	236.0	236.0	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	238.9	236.0	223.5	222.3	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude.....	40.4	45.0	46.4	48.1	49.6	47.1	47.6	46.7	42.3	42.7	44.7	44.5	49.3	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous.....	130.5	131.1	132.1	132.2	130.0	129.8	129.7	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.0	128.5	101.0	81.3
Soap.....	157.0	157.2	158.2	158.6	159.8	159.6	160.1	165.9	167.0	172.6	176.4	175.2	169.8	101.3	78.9

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² See footnote 2, table D-7.³ Not available.⁴ Corrected.⁵ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1947: November.....	178	328	57,200	139,000	829,000	.12
December.....	119	236	32,300	56,900	590,000	.08
1948: January ²	175	250	75,000	100,000	1,000,000	.1
February ²	200	300	70,000	110,000	725,000	.1
March ²	225	350	500,000	550,000	6,000,000	.6
April ²	275	400	175,000	625,000	8,000,000	1.1
May ²	275	425	165,000	350,000	4,100,000	.6
June ²	310	475	165,000	240,000	2,000,000	.3
July ²	335	525	225,000	300,000	2,200,000	.3
August ²	335	525	150,000	225,000	1,750,000	.2
September ²	250	450	160,000	275,000	2,400,000	.3
October ²	240	425	110,000	200,000	2,000,000	.3
November ²	200	375	90,000	190,000	1,900,000	.3

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)												1947	1948 ²	1947
	1948														
	Dec. ³	Nov. ³	Oct. ³	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$1,391	\$1,552	\$1,707	\$1,782	\$1,799	\$1,715	\$1,616	\$1,461	\$1,311	\$1,166	\$1,009	\$1,157	\$1,320	\$17,666	\$13,977
Private construction.....	1,080	1,178	1,265	1,332	1,354	1,318	1,235	1,120	1,024	940	837	948	1,097	13,631	10,893
Residential building (nonfarm).....	550	600	650	685	695	680	635	585	525	475	400	500	610	6,980	5,260
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	312	330	333	334	332	324	305	277	264	266	265	273	284	3,615	3,131
Industrial.....	114	115	116	113	111	110	110	111	116	120	125	130	134	1,391	1,702
Commercial.....	100	112	115	122	127	125	116	97	87	88	84	85	91	1,258	835
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	38	38	36	35	34	29	28	25	23	22	22	24	22	354	216
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	62	74	79	87	93	96	88	72	64	66	62	61	69	904	619
Other nonresidential building.....	98	103	102	99	94	89	79	69	61	58	56	58	59	966	594
Religious.....	28	28	27	26	23	21	18	16	14	13	12	13	13	239	118
Educational.....	24	25	26	25	24	22	19	17	16	15	15	16	17	244	164
Hospital and institutional.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	116	107
Remaining types ⁶	36	40	39	38	37	36	32	26	22	21	20	20	20	367	205
Farm construction.....	13	22	39	63	82	81	62	50	37	23	14	14	15	500	430
Public utilities.....	205	226	243	250	245	233	233	208	198	176	158	161	188	2,536	2,052
Railroad.....	30	32	34	36	36	33	30	26	25	23	21	24	28	350	318
Telephone and telegraph.....	55	55	60	61	57	55	63	60	63	54	48	45	55	676	510
Other public utilities.....	120	139	149	153	152	145	140	122	110	99	89	92	105	1,510	1,224
Public construction.....	311	374	442	460	445	397	381	341	287	226	172	209	223	4,035	3,084
Residential building.....	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	9	8	61	182
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	106	108	106	102	96	88	79	77	71	65	49	53	52	1,000	505
Industrial ⁷	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	19	25
Educational.....	60	61	58	56	52	48	43	40	37	36	30	32	32	553	275
Hospital and institutional.....	25	25	24	23	22	18	15	13	13	10	7	7	8	204	81
All other nonresidential.....	20	21	22	21	20	20	19	20	19	18	11	13	12	224	124
Military and naval facilities.....	10	11	12	13	13	12	11	13	13	12	11	14	17	145	204
Highways.....	80	126	180	190	200	169	167	136	98	57	41	66	65	1,500	1,233
Sewer and water.....	40	43	47	44	41	41	40	39	38	33	25	27	28	458	331
Miscellaneous public-service enterprises ⁸	6	8	10	10	9	10	10	11	9	9	6	8	8	106	117
Conservation and development.....	54	61	67	69	65	58	56	47	41	36	28	33	36	615	396
All other public ⁹	12	14	16	17	16	14	13	13	11	9	6	9	9	150	116

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁶ Includes social and recreational buildings, hotels, and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

⁸ Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

⁹ Covers miscellaneous construction items such as airports, monuments, memorials, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction ¹	Air-ports ²	Building								Conservation and development				Highways	All other ⁵
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential						Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control			
					Total	Educational ⁴	Hospital and institutional			Administration and general ³				Other non-residential		
							Total	Veterans ⁶	Other							
1936.....	\$1,533,439	(7)	\$561,394	\$63,465	\$497,929	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$189,710	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$511,685	\$270,650
1939.....	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1942.....	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1946.....	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
1947.....	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	\$47,692	\$101,831	\$96,123	\$5,708	\$31,159	\$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
1947: November.....	114,096	772	16,351	711	15,640	912	9,991	9,961	30	3,506	1,231	46,049	628	45,421	49,220	1,704
December.....	112,388	806	32,973	104	32,869	913	26,433	26,378	55	3,332	2,191	19,541	6,928	12,613	54,349	4,719
1948: January.....	105,737	808	14,136	149	13,987	253	8,818	8,603	215	1,961	2,955	41,585	4,667	36,918	47,268	1,940
February.....	155,428	645	46,632	859	45,773	168	41,762	41,557	205	1,735	2,108	57,361	1,229	56,132	49,426	1,364
March.....	145,350	5,322	63,193	61	63,132	256	59,131	58,920	211	1,230	2,515	21,793	6,639	15,154	51,561	3,481
April.....	154,375	2,521	9,867	553	9,314	12	5,606	5,049	557	1,863	1,833	79,782	56,934	22,848	58,247	3,958
May.....	114,040	1,199	24,712	364	24,348	468	20,215	20,045	170	1,861	1,804	10,309	4,738	5,571	75,648	2,172
June.....	134,800	2,003	35,989	825	35,164	89	15,156	13,739	1,417	9,696	10,223	23,628	8,877	14,751	68,486	4,694
July.....	137,730	1,578	9,944	254	9,690	0	6,691	1,493	5,198	1,185	1,814	41,546	1,327	40,219	78,428	6,234
August.....	123,433	1,997	6,384	120	6,264	2	4,402	872	3,530	887	973	21,982	4,269	17,713	91,305	1,765
September.....	117,055	423	18,793	66	18,727	31	13,364	13,178	186	2,190	3,142	28,479	2,959	25,520	65,965	3,395
October ⁹	126,011	816	26,561	783	25,778	0	21,952	6,448	15,504	1,547	2,279	37,080	19,488	17,592	55,741	5,813
November ¹⁰	92,958	(8)	4,557	2,367	2,190	84	111	0	111	628	1,367	32,018	13,882	18,136	51,653	4,730

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary reuse educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customs houses.

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Total all classes ¹	Valuation (in thousands)							Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only						
		New residential building							New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-housekeeping ²	Total			1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴		
		Privately financed dwelling units													
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴										
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,942	
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310	
1947.....	5,549,718	2,880,926	2,361,509	156,408	363,009	35,177	29,831	1,712,672	891,112	501,353	393,550	34,159	73,644	5,106	
1947: October.....	604,165	340,627	275,691	18,032	46,904	3,795	3,450	168,334	87,957	55,870	42,825	3,536	9,509	490	
November.....	501,556	256,728	201,262	15,724	39,742	6,519	5,620	166,472	66,217	41,010	30,284	-3,316	7,410	862	
December.....	479,881	227,675	179,806	11,951	35,918	2,992	2,284	177,315	69,615	36,088	26,596	2,443	7,049	364	
1948: January.....	426,531	198,698	150,879	11,501	36,318	6,616	3,224	152,086	65,907	32,523	23,704	2,280	6,539	820	
February.....	414,339	202,050	146,934	8,954	46,162	9,237	1,441	141,188	60,423	32,166	22,180	1,863	8,123	1,125	
March.....	631,621	321,562	252,778	20,016	48,768	597	4,082	222,565	82,815	50,788	37,520	4,092	9,176	81	
April.....	714,954	411,300	317,892	34,372	59,036	1,940	6,166	196,095	99,433	64,387	45,700	6,997	11,690	254	
May.....	657,480	349,949	291,208	17,895	40,846	5,393	2,729	205,619	93,790	52,811	41,423	3,769	7,619	733	
June.....	699,657	365,656	301,598	16,432	47,626	3,350	4,711	219,962	105,978	54,112	42,106	3,327	8,679	439	
July.....	650,119	320,797	264,509	15,899	40,389	10,969	3,167	219,598	95,588	46,573	36,661	2,971	6,941	1,290	
August.....	648,261	349,593	264,588	13,568	71,437	7,761	3,186	193,667	94,054	46,951	35,894	2,328	8,729	806	
September ⁵	587,633	268,561	228,258	14,157	26,146	14,595	3,162	215,929	85,386	39,443	31,781	2,837	4,825	1,484	
October ⁷	577,508	257,604	217,062	11,834	28,708	13,778	2,728	223,467	79,931	38,403	31,124	2,393	4,886	1,541	

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and non-federally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)													
	1948										1947			1947
	Oct. ³	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total
All types.....	\$223,467	\$215,029	\$193,667	\$219,506	\$219,962	\$205,619	\$196,095	\$222,565	\$141,188	\$152,086	\$177,315	\$166,472	\$168,334	\$1,712,674
New England.....	11,080	9,576	10,532	15,340	20,512	10,142	10,279	8,956	5,236	26,689	6,307	14,753	12,395	109,831
Middle Atlantic.....	43,581	29,725	32,814	30,752	32,431	50,897	27,338	55,770	20,497	9,305	42,629	23,513	21,465	271,742
East North Central.....	53,569	55,257	49,368	57,717	55,231	37,567	46,082	33,614	26,458	21,268	29,084	36,414	44,187	372,866
West North Central.....	22,064	14,370	17,027	12,114	13,671	12,079	14,985	16,434	16,566	8,813	19,008	12,263	13,476	132,163
South Atlantic.....	22,874	24,201	17,104	34,905	24,933	19,745	22,840	25,267	14,562	18,547	21,403	15,958	19,182	200,042
East South Central.....	10,678	9,708	8,649	6,392	8,682	7,798	6,176	9,902	3,928	7,152	7,327	5,076	6,159	73,138
West South Central.....	16,154	25,357	14,884	25,965	20,319	24,584	21,805	21,558	27,433	27,121	17,923	26,079	15,366	193,072
Mountain.....	5,031	18,290	8,567	7,778	4,429	7,818	6,240	8,724	3,826	2,761	4,067	3,828	5,449	68,162
Pacific.....	38,436	29,415	34,722	28,635	39,754	34,989	41,850	42,340	22,682	30,460	29,669	28,590	30,657	301,658
Industrial buildings ⁴	33,663	21,172	27,068	24,387	32,832	26,233	26,899	32,910	16,883	17,453	33,524	22,702	28,194	321,847
New England.....	2,569	914	546	3,526	2,365	2,360	971	1,806	1,051	803	1,642	2,601	1,920	25,952
Middle Atlantic.....	4,986	3,087	7,243	5,155	4,938	8,375	7,518	6,823	3,699	2,250	7,053	3,067	4,963	57,755
East North Central.....	8,137	9,423	9,511	9,217	15,602	7,997	9,262	9,513	3,859	5,477	10,137	9,012	9,342	118,666
West North Central.....	823	756	1,958	713	2,039	908	3,081	1,728	1,205	971	1,781	1,384	1,671	19,890
South Atlantic.....	6,972	1,262	1,670	1,180	2,159	1,496	1,519	4,469	1,640	1,927	3,851	1,410	1,714	20,549
East South Central.....	1,506	507	1,023	452	1,465	691	225	1,088	330	466	1,489	981	717	13,573
West South Central.....	1,431	980	1,799	1,836	1,023	1,316	760	2,409	1,637	1,641	2,666	1,456	1,282	17,519
Mountain.....	413	367	120	65	248	147	79	383	119	380	181	359	257	2,852
Pacific.....	6,826	3,876	3,198	2,243	2,993	2,943	3,484	4,691	3,343	3,568	4,724	2,432	3,328	45,091
Commercial buildings ⁵	84,781	93,956	79,526	92,057	82,407	84,424	83,852	82,366	47,315	72,617	65,591	66,927	78,647	686,920
New England.....	2,453	5,688	4,718	5,780	7,307	3,275	3,401	2,547	1,257	12,431	1,804	3,367	4,203	32,853
Middle Atlantic.....	14,977	10,913	12,884	13,177	13,508	10,550	11,506	12,753	5,411	5,412	13,222	8,114	10,739	90,725
East North Central.....	23,614	20,923	15,725	17,174	17,903	14,660	15,198	10,010	7,891	10,188	11,518	13,767	15,739	119,958
West North Central.....	10,262	9,390	7,128	6,575	4,647	6,022	6,692	8,256	5,171	6,885	5,171	6,885	5,171	57,240
South Atlantic.....	8,790	10,954	10,426	13,501	10,361	11,923	13,498	9,118	8,170	7,445	7,949	7,721	10,423	106,788
East South Central.....	3,016	3,502	3,864	3,202	3,232	3,375	3,891	3,245	2,027	4,172	1,978	2,582	3,619	34,680
West South Central.....	8,342	17,793	7,076	12,324	8,120	13,455	10,441	10,917	8,062	12,036	8,705	8,202	9,968	91,548
Mountain.....	2,640	2,183	4,965	4,192	2,761	3,275	3,747	4,998	2,093	1,484	1,651	2,753	2,950	26,855
Pacific.....	10,687	12,610	12,740	16,132	14,568	17,889	16,478	20,492	9,818	14,278	11,879	15,116	15,046	126,273
Community buildings ⁶	77,142	66,899	57,046	67,786	66,074	66,775	51,410	78,226	58,666	34,404	49,975	48,969	37,262	406,890
New England.....	4,404	1,580	4,137	3,443	8,780	3,457	4,255	3,477	1,465	5,944	938	5,110	4,214	25,759
Middle Atlantic.....	20,016	11,588	9,125	8,658	8,753	26,082	4,873	32,780	10,049	666	20,629	10,419	2,418	80,190
East North Central.....	16,034	11,429	13,394	21,303	14,105	10,354	13,954	8,707	10,989	2,623	4,336	5,355	9,798	62,541
West North Central.....	7,798	2,589	3,521	2,736	3,994	2,528	2,665	3,796	11,998	787	7,752	3,760	4,174	34,639
South Atlantic.....	4,937	7,832	3,869	10,567	6,508	2,887	4,761	9,623	3,341	7,570	3,617	5,151	5,149	40,161
East South Central.....	4,389	3,906	2,409	2,294	2,591	2,931	1,243	1,134	675	1,757	3,239	709	1,427	16,895
West South Central.....	3,209	4,595	4,481	9,545	8,835	7,999	7,559	6,463	16,591	11,007	4,313	13,456	2,907	65,309
Mountain.....	1,447	14,175	2,578	2,825	566	3,907	1,299	2,778	608	409	1,270	392	1,659	18,366
Pacific.....	14,908	9,205	13,532	6,415	11,942	6,630	11,501	9,468	2,950	3,641	3,881	4,617	5,516	63,030
Public buildings ⁷	4,210	6,201	5,155	5,629	14,736	4,296	5,508	7,055	5,323	5,577	4,556	4,920	1,767	40,699
New England.....	215	166	100	55	613	90	121	455	1,250	2,289	502	834	355	3,418
Middle Atlantic.....	640	1,259	498	337	2,463	1,147	659	488	112	214	219	200	3	4,712
East North Central.....	15	14	3,385	3,700	1,276	101	475	849	568	684	900	802	386	8,171
West North Central.....	25	45	138	36	754	26	1,500	124	77	535	200	26	86	1,696
South Atlantic.....	629	1,441	47	913	1,449	91	648	394	349	30	92	244	237	6,285
East South Central.....	961	1,280	0	0	1,029	413	209	3,374	417	206	150	166	85	830
West South Central.....	121	782	260	286	1,467	333	203	496	566	1,023	551	1,842	165	4,430
Mountain.....	37	877	73	68	475	36	341	61	259	113	180	0	99	2,416
Pacific.....	1,567	337	654	234	5,210	2,059	1,352	814	1,725	483	1,762	806	381	8,741
Public works and utility buildings ⁸	11,393	15,425	11,870	17,846	9,306	10,167	15,639	12,715	7,483	16,284	16,942	13,105	12,128	143,827
New England.....	455	273	290	1,736	530	119	581	309	75	5,113	1,062	2,243	741	15,086
Middle Atlantic.....	1,422	1,280	1,586	1,923	1,252	3,045	1,839	1,784	671	365	576	518	1,205	24,968
East North Central.....	2,275	9,801	3,584	3,279	2,549	1,094	2,692	2,889	2,481	1,649	1,211	5,544	5,413	35,972
West North Central.....	1,768	325	3,103	882	1,082	1,055	701	1,762	459	1,035	1,803	508	552	8,738
South Atlantic.....	779	1,946	389	7,845	3,051	2,572	1,556	592	670	1,125	5,347	872	813	19,046
East South Central.....	534	270	864	193	11	86	315	702	326	410	307	413	51	4,154
West South Central.....	2,241	579	414	1,494	322	669	2,099	688	208	814	1,241	411	339	7,648
Mountain.....	66	139	334	209	8	2	238	155	575	60	499	13	0	3,520
Pacific.....	1,853	812	1,306	285	501	1,525	5,618	3,834	2,019	5,723	4,866	2,583	3,014	24,605
All other buildings ⁹	12,278	12,276	13,002	11,893	14,607	13,724	12,787	9,293	5,518	5,751	6,729	9,851	13,338	112,491
New England.....	984	955	741	800	917	841	950	362	138	109	329	598	962	6,764
Middle Atlantic.....	1,540	1,598	1,478	1,502	1,517	1,698	1,443	1,142	555	398	830	1,195	2,137	13,392
East North Central.....	3,494	3,667	3,769	3,044	3,797	3,361	3,501	1,646	670	647	982	1,934	3,509	27,556
West North Central.....	1,388	1,265	1,179	1,172	1,155	1,540	1,346	738	241	314	587	1,370	1,033	9,961
South Atlantic.....	767	766	704	899	1,405	776	858	1,071	392	450	547	560	846	7,213
East South Central.....	272	243	488	251	353	302	293	359	154	141	164	225	290	3,005
West South Central.....	810	658	854	480	552	812	943	585	369	600	447	622	705	6,618
Mountain.....	428	549	497	419	371	451	536	349	172	325	286	311	484	4,153
Pacific.....	2,595	2,575	3,292	3,326	4,540	3,943	2,917	3,041	2,827	2,767	2,557	3,036	3,372	33,829

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, dustrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar reduction plants.

⁵ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile

buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁶ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

⁷ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

⁸ Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

⁹ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ¹		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm			
1925 ²	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,511	369,499	250,012	86,589	64,801	21,788	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁵	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,692	93,216	45,476	3,108	2,984	124	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,473	395,673	266,800	8,027	8,027	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,560	476,360	369,200	3,440	3,440	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,016	79,916	57,100	1,084	1,084	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,216	23,116	15,100	1,084	1,084	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,000	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	490,990	489,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,733	141,733	119,000	467	467	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,108	47,208	38,900	192	192	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,525	50,025	43,500	275	275	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,811	135,811	95,000	1,689	1,689	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,540	52,740	40,800	460	460	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,935	47,135	31,700	865	865	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,436	35,936	22,500	364	364	0	435,290	432,360	2,930
1948: First quarter	177,300	101,200	76,100	174,966	99,052	75,944	2,304	2,148	156	1,287,460	1,268,661	18,799
January	52,600	30,400	22,200	51,776	29,603	22,173	824	797	27	372,657	365,886	6,771
February	49,600	28,800	20,800	48,445	27,774	20,671	1,155	1,026	129	363,421	354,218	9,203
March	75,100	42,000	33,100	74,775	41,675	33,100	325	325	0	551,382	548,557	2,825
Second quarter ⁷	295,700	165,500	130,200	291,828	163,812	128,016	3,872	1,688	2,184	2,246,248	2,210,485	35,763
April	98,800	54,400	44,400	97,518	54,156	43,362	1,282	244	1,038	729,713	717,996	11,717
May	99,400	56,700	42,700	97,902	55,693	42,209	1,498	1,007	491	753,661	739,605	14,056
June ⁸	97,500	54,400	43,100	96,408	53,963	42,445	1,092	437	655	762,874	752,884	9,990
Third quarter ⁹	257,500									2,050,681		
July ⁹	93,500	51,600	41,900	92,237	50,357	41,880	1,263	1,243	20	738,232	726,333	11,899
August ⁹	83,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	675,654	(⁹)	(⁹)
September ⁹	81,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	636,795	(⁹)	(⁹)
Fourth quarter ⁹												
October ⁹	72,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	564,117	(⁹)	(⁹)

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. In 1948, for example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 47,600 and 52,400. In 1946 and 1947, the range of error was approximately twice as large. The

reduction was achieved by improvements in estimating and survey techniques.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Preliminary.

⁹ Not available.